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DICTIONARY

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NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

Containing a Reference Library of Often-Sought-For Facts, Colored Plates and Monotones

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Revised and Brought Up to Its Present State of Perfection by

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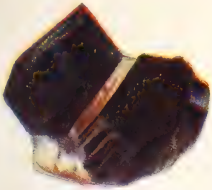

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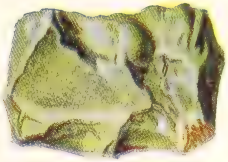

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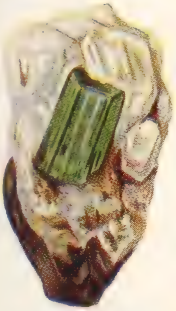

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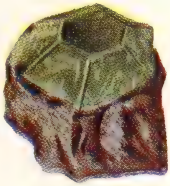

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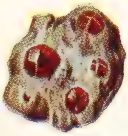

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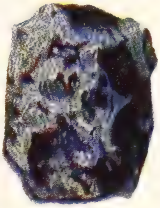

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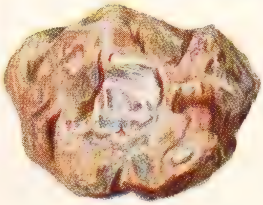

15 OPAL

16 AMETHYST

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PRECIOUS GEMS AS THEY ARE FOUND

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RARE BIRDS OF BRILLIANT PLUMAGE

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POSTAGE STAMPS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

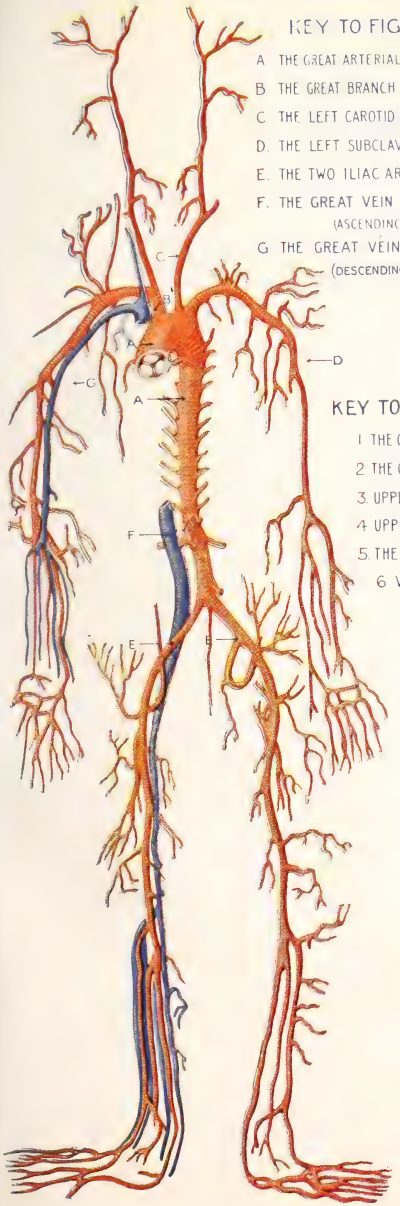

FIG. 1 PLAN OF THE ARTERIES

KEY TO FIG. 1

A THE GREAT ARTERIAL TRUNK
B THE GREAT BRANCH
C THE LEFT CAROTID ARTERY
D THE LEFT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY
E THE TWO ILIAC ARTERIES
F THE GREAT VEIN (ASCENDING VENA CAVA)
G THE GREAT VEIN (DESCENDING VENA CAVA)

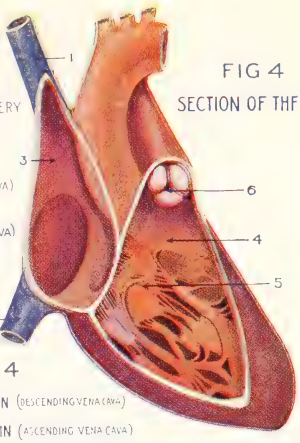

FIG 4
SECTION OF THF HEART

KEY TO FIG. 4

1 THE GREAT VEIN (DESCENDING VENA CAVA)
2 THE GREAT VEIN (ASCENDING VENA CAVA)
3 UPPER PART OF THE CAVITY OF THE RIGHT AURICLE
4 UPPER PART OF THE RIGHT VENTRICLE
5 THE THREE POINTED VALVE
6 VALVES AT THE ORIFICE OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY

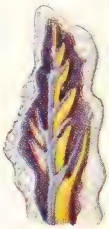

FIG. 5
SECTION OF AIR TUBE

FIG. 3
THREE VALVES AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY

FIG. 2
SECTION OF VEIN (SHOWING VALVES)

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CANADA GAME BIRDS

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PRINCIPAL EDIBLE GRAINS

PREFACE

THIS dictionary is an abridgement from the Standard work on the English language by America's greatest lexicographer, Noah Webster, LL. D., revised and brought up to date so as to include practically all of the terms in the English vocabulary which are in ordinary use, as well as many technical terms which would be required only by the engineer, architect or advanced student.

The special aim of the publishers has been to present in this one volume a standard desk dictionary of sterling merit, and to this end no expense has been spared to secure the most competent editorial staff and most attractive form of typography.

A special merit of the book is its clear, distinct type, which represents a distinct advance over the usual desk dictionaries which are set in type so small as to be practically illegible to many people. The definitions will be found to be concise, accurate and up to date, and the text is enlivened by a number of beautifully colored engravings.

Following the vocabulary will be found a Reference Library containing among other items a Glossary of Aviation Terms and a Glossary of Automobile Terms, a complete Table of Synonyms and Antonyms, an extended Dictionary of Commercial and Legal Terms, together with a veritable treasury of often-sought-for facts not ordinarily included in a work of this nature.

THE EDITORS.

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PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR

GRAMMAR (from the Greek γράμμα "a letter of the alphabet") is the art of speaking, reading, and writing correctly. It is comprised in four main divisions:

1. ORTHOGRAPHY, which treats of letters, syllables, separate words, and spelling.

2. ETYMOLOGY, which explains and describes the sources from which the words of our language come, together with their classes and modifications.

3. SYNTAX, which treats of the relation, agreement, government, and arrangement, of words in sentences.

4. PROSODY, which treats of the laws of poetry, of poetic prose, and in general of VERSIFICATION. The study of punctuation, manner of utterance, and poetical figures, is closely allied with Prosody.

I. ORTHOGRAPHY

ORTHOGRAPHY (from the Greek ὀρθογραφία, "correct writing") is the art of accurate and approved spelling (Anglo-Saxon, *spel*), and is of essential importance in the study of the English language. It cannot be acquired wholly by means of rules, since the requisite number of rules would be an impossible burden; nor is it a more practicable method to learn the spelling of a few score words by rote. A few general principles, however, easily remembered, and based upon custom and tradition, will prevent any person from writing in a way that calls attention to his carelessness in spelling. These are given below and, if carefully studied, will be found more useful than a long treatise on the subject.

The following words ought to begin with capital letters:

The first word of every sentence.
The first word of every line of poetry.
All names, including pronouns, applied to God.
Proper nouns.
Adjectives derived from proper nouns.
The names of the days of the week.
The names of holidays.
The names of the months.
The pronoun "I".
Any leading name which the author wishes to make emphatic.

When a word ending in silent *e* is increased or augmented by a suffix beginning with a vowel, the *e* is omitted; as, *give, giving; sense, sensible; fame, famous; cure, curable.* The *e* is changed into *i* before *fy* and *ty:* as, *pure, purity, purify; active, activity.* When the silent *e* is preceded by *v, c,* or *g* soft, it is usually retained before *able* and *ous;* as *peace, peaceable; courage, courageous.* The present tendency how-

ever is to drop the *e* in words where it is preceded by *v*, as *move, movable; love, lovable.* The *e* is also retained before *ful, less, ly, ment, ness, some, ty;* as, *peaceful, nameless, wisely, excitement, whiteness, wholesome, surety.*

It is an established rule in the English language that words which end with the vowel *e*, and lengthen the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file, write, endure*), should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination begin with a vowel (as *er, ed, ing, ance*). Thus file—*filer*, not *fileer, filing;* endure, *enduring, endurance*, not *endureance.* But in cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant it forms an exception; as in a word with a soft *g*, or where, in juxtaposition with another *e*, it forms one long vowel; thus, singe, sing*eing;* see, see*ing.*

Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, *double the final consonant* in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel; as fit, fit*t*ed, fit*t*eth, fit*t*ing; bar, bar*r*ed, bar*r*eth; abet, abet*t*ed; compel, compel*l*ed. Without this doubling of the final consonant, the vowel in the accented syllable of the primitive word (that is the *e* in *abet*) would be pronounced wrongly in the derivative (abetted, etc.), namely, with its long sound—fited, bared, abeted. Hence the reason why verbs having the long sound of a vowel do not double the last consonant; as *feared, defiled, bloated.*

Words ending in a single consonant, but not having the accent on the last syllable do not double the final consonant in derivatives; as limit, limit*e*d; civil, civil*i*ty; enter, enter*e*d.

A word ending in *ll* usually drops one *l* on becoming part of a compound word; as *all, always; fill, fulfil; full, fruitful; till, until.* But there are some exceptions to this rule; as *recall, refill, uphill;* which retain the orthography of their monosyllabic roots.

Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on receiving an augment; as *holy, holier; happy, happiness; pity, pitied.* Exceptions—before *ing, ish*, and *s*, the *y* is retained; as *flying, babyish*, for *pity's* sake; also in *dryness, slyly, shyness.*

When the *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is retained; as *boy, boyish; day, days; joy, joyful.* Exceptions—*gaiety, said, paid, laid.*

II. ETYMOLOGY

By

Clarence L. Meader, Ph.D.

Professor in the University of Michigan

Etymology in its broadest sense is a science which aims to give account of a nation's vocabulary, by discovering and describing the elements of words, by determining their changes in sound and meaning, and by tracing out the sources of borrowed words.

All living languages are in a state of continual flux. An American of to-day pronounces far differently from an Englishman of Chaucer's or King Alfred's time. Not only the sounds, but also the meanings of words vary, perhaps over even wider ranges. New meanings arise and old ones are forgotten. Thus Old English *sælig*, which formerly meant "fortunate, happy," has become modern *silly.* In two other ways

the language is continually altered and enriched: (1) by the rise of secondary derivatives, e. g., *Byronism, motor-cycle*, and (2) by borrowing from foreign languages, e. g., *chauffeur*, from contemporary French. These borrowings and changes have the effect through their gradual accumulation of entirely transforming a language.

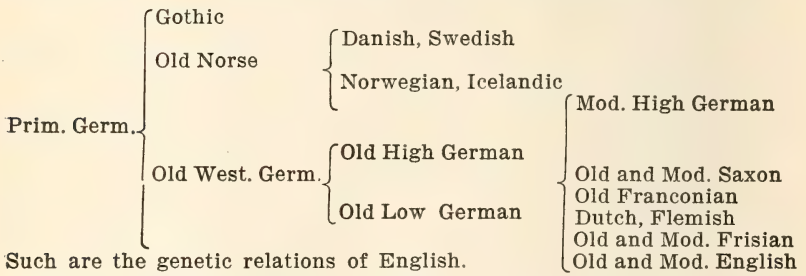
The changes in inflectional forms, depending both on sound changes and on psychological motives, have been equally extensive. To illustrate, Old English possessed six case forms of the word *moon: Monaδ, monaδes, monaδ , monedas, monedа, monedum.* These have now been reduced to two, *month* and *months* (*month's* and *months'* being merely orthographic variations). The ideas formerly expressed by case, tense, mood and personal endings are now conveyed by adverbs, prepositions, auxiliary verbs, order of words and other means. It should be here remarked, not only that such changes in sounds and inflections have affected all native English words, but that borrowed words, on becoming naturalized, are affected in like manner. Furthermore, phonetic changes do not take place capriciously or arbitrarily, but in accordance with regularly operating laws. To illustrate, O. E. *ä* (long) becomes modern English *ō*, and this will regularly hold true of O. E. long *ä* vowels not preceded by a *w*. This regularity of sound changes is of the greatest importance to the etymologist. [The creation of new words through phonetic changes is discussed below.]

The ultimate sources of these changes are the variations of sound and meaning in the speech of the individual. In each individual much variation of pronunciation is occasioned in one and the same word from hour to hour and from day to day by the state of his emotions, by the stress, pitch, rapidity, and loudness of utterance, by chance physiological and anatomical conditions, and by other numerous and fluctuating factors. However, the desire to make one's self understood, the instinct of imitation, the fear of ridicule, the training of the muscular movements of the organs of speech, along with other conditions, prevent the sudden rise of excessive changes of either form or meaning. Thus is preserved a close *general* resemblanc in the speech of all the members of the same linguistic community. This constitutes a dialect. The boundaries of such communities (some very large, others very small) are primarily determined not by physico-geographical conditions, although these often play a large part, but by social interests—political, economic, commercial, religious, etc. In America in the nineteenth century with its railways, telephones and other means of rapid communication, its books and newspapers, and its schools in which a standard language is taught, dialect areas are large and their boundaries vague. Residents of Boston, New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco notice comparatively few striking differences in each other's speech. But in England in earlier days, as also to a large extent at the present time, dialects covered relatively small areas and were very pronounced. Under favorable conditions the lines of demarcation between adjacent dialects become so sharp and the changes in each proceed so far, that the speech of one community becomes unintelligible to the others. In this way *new languages*, the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, for example, arose from Latin dialects, and thus English developed from the Old Germanic.

The rate of linguistic change depends upon a variety of factors. Race mixture (due to migration or conquest), the growth of culture and material civilization, and close social contact with foreign nations

(commonly the result of more intimate commercial relations) are among the most important of these factors. We may now observe how these conditions together with others have affected the development of the English vocabulary.

In the dim dawn of prehistoric Europe, perhaps in the Bronze Age, we can discern traces, faint but certain, of the existence of communities now called the primitive Indo-Europeans. They spoke a language from which were derived most of the living European languages and many of those now spoken in Asia. We know something of the life of this people. We know also that from time to time they sent offshoots to (1) Southwestern Asia and Asia Minor, (2) Greece, (3) Italy, (4) France and the British Isles, (5) Germany and (6) the Slavonic lands. Isolated from their kindred and doubtless commingling with other peoples, the dialects of these offshoots developed into new languages:* (1) Aryan, from which Sanskrit and Old and Modern Persian arose, (2) primitive Greek, the parent of Ancient and Modern Greek, (3) primitive Italic, the parent of Latin, from which came the Romance tongues, (4) primitive Celtic, the source of modern Welsh, Irish and Scotch-Gaelic, (5) primitive Germanic, and (6) primitive Balto-Slavic, which has yielded Russian, Polish, Lettish, etc. Primitive Germanic, like the other branches, broke up into sub-dialects as the community speaking it expanded, and still newer languages,—Gothic, Scandinavian, German and English,—blossomed forth, as shown in the following outline:



Such are the genetic relations of English.

Three Old English tribes, dwelling in the coast lands, both north and south of the Elbe, crossed the sea in the fifth and sixth centuries and permanently occupied the island of Britain. The Jutes settled chiefly in Kent, the Saxons elsewhere, south of the Thames and in Middlesex and Sussex, the Angles north of these, extending as far as the Forth. The Angles split up into two dialect groups, the northern (Northumbrian) and southern (Mercian). After the year 827 the West Saxon attained considerable ascendancy as a literary language, chiefly in consequence of the conquests of Ecgberht (802-839) and the literary efforts of Alfred (died 901). In the fifteenth century the dialect of London, which stood rather closer to the Mercian (or Central) English, became a standard literary and official language, in consequence of the administrative and commercial importance of the metropolis, the intermediate character and location of the dialect between north and south, the widespread influence of the writings of Chaucer and Wyclif, and the introduction of printing, London being the center of the publish-

*Many of these languages and some groups of languages are not mentioned here.

ing business. This standard English has for a long time been gradually leveling the modern descendents of the above-mentioned dialects. American English is one form of it.

When we turn to the consideration of the non-Germanic and non-Latin elements of our language, we meet with two historical facts of great importance: (1) these words, with comparatively few exceptions, came in after the year 1500; (2) they reached us by two entirely different channels: (a) colonization and commerce, (b) the study of foreign literatures.

Although English commerce was encouraged by various circumstances from the beginning of the twelfth century on, yet it was not until the early sixteenth century that England was in a position to come forward as a strong rival of Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands. The discovery of the West Indies in 1492 and of a sea route to India in 1498, the establishment of the East India Company in 1600 and the foundation of Jamestown and Plymouth were followed by a rapid development of commerce; and since 1800 England has maintained her rank as the foremost commercial nation in the world. The opening up of the extensive foreign relations entered upon by England since 1500 has greatly enriched our vocabulary. Most of our borrowed Spanish words and quite a number of Sanskrit and Persian words (as *maharajah, pundit, durbar*) came in by this route. The more important non-Indo-European languages that have contributed are: the native languages of North and South America (e. g., *tomahawk* and *raccoon*, from Algonquin; *cacao, coyote, tomato*, from Mexican; *llama*, from Peruvian; *cayenne*, from Brazilian) and the native languages of Asia and the Pacific islands (examples: *tea*, from Chinese; *jinriksha*, from Japanese; *boomerang* and *kangaroo*, from Australian; *tattoo*, from Tahitian). There are also some words from African languages. These words have come to us, either directly or (quite as commonly) indirectly, through the mediation of Spanish (in the case of many Mexican, West Indian and Arabic words) and other tongues. If we exclude a large number of geographical proper names, these words are seen to be mainly nouns, the names of various commercial commodities, or of local plants and animals.

On the other hand, it has been chiefly through the study of the Greek and Italian literatures, to which the English have assiduously devoted themselves for some four hundred years, that these languages have contributed to our vocabulary. About 80 Italian words have reached us directly in this way, and some 1,400 fairly common Greek words. In addition to these there are, of course, several thousand technical scientific (especially medical) terms derived from Greek.

From Skeat's etymological dictionary we learn that there are about 14,000 primary words in English, while the entire number of words recorded in a recent Dictionary is about 325,000. Exclude from this last number the numerous technical terms, and the majority of the residue are derivatives and compounds of a portion of this 14,000. This statement will convey some impression of the important part played by the processes of secondary derivation and compounding, the principal forms of which are as follows:

(1) Reduplication and iteration, as in the excited imperative, *come, come!*

(2) Compounding of formerly distinct words. Compound words are usually, if not always, designations of some one non-homogeneous

object, quality, action, state or relation. Of the component parts of the word, one is commonly a designation of some specific, prominent quality of the object, action, etc.; the other a more general characterization. Less commonly the two elements are strictly coördinate. The unity of the object, action, etc., themselves provides the psychological basis for the unity of the compound. Illustrations: *wool-dress*, *bred-n-buttr* (=*bread-and-butter*), *Hay-Pauncefote-treaty*. The following examples illustrate the variety of combinations of various parts of speech that occur: *even-tide*, *oak-tree*, *Tues-day*, *blood-shedding*, *alder-man*, *two-fold*, *self-confidence*, *self-confident*, *wash-tub*, *sea-sick*.

(3) Secondary derivation by prefixes and suffixes. No sharp line can be drawn between this type of word-formation and composition. The psychological processes underlying them have much in common, but analogy plays a less prominent part in composition. In fact, prefixes and suffixes are in part derived from previously independent words. In English there are about three hundred prefixes derived from divers sources, but many (perhaps two hundred) of these, like *v* in *van*, are no longer felt as such; and many more have ceased to be employed in forming new derivatives. *Un-* and *ante-* are still freely used. English suffixes are so numerous and varied in form that a systematic classification of them is impossible. Many go back to primitive Indo-European times, some grew up in the primitive Germanic period, others are more recent, and not a few are of Latin and Greek origin. Suffixes, like prefixes, tend to fuse more and more closely with the fundamental word, and, eventually, consciousness of them as distinct elements is lost, as in *o-ther*, *ev-er*, *daw-n*, *dar-k*.

(4) In transforming old words and begetting new ones, shifts of meaning and sound changes always operate simultaneously. So *lord* and *lady* are the end results of such changes wrought in the Old English words, *hlaf-ord* (formerly *hlaf-weard*), literally "bread-warder," and *hlaf-dige*, lit. "bread-kneader." The four most important specific types of sound change are: (1) loss of sounds, as *hlaford*, (2) vowel-gradation, which is seen in *fall*, *fell* and *give*, *gave*, (3) mutation, or umlaut, which is the cause of the variations in *man*, *men*, *goose*, *geese*, *choose*, *choice*, (4) vowel heightening and breaking, as the change of ă to ā, ā to ē, and that of ē to ī.

III. SYNTAX

By John S. P. Tatlock, Ph.D.

Professor in the University of Michigan.

All living languages change. Among races without the steadying influence of civilization and literature they change rapidly; so rapidly in Polynesia, it is said, that a traveller returning to an island after an absence of years has scarcely been able to recognize the language. Only the lack in the eighteenth century of the scientific and historical habit of mind accounts for the extraordinary proposal of Dean Swift, that "Some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language forever, after such alterations in it as shall be thought requisite." While the most changeful elements in language are pronunciation and vocabulary, Syntax, too, submits to the universal law.

By observing the development of the language during some thirteen

hundred years, we can see the direction of the change. In general it has been toward the simple, the reasonable and the useful. On the whole, rules have become fewer, less arbitrary, but more invariable. Useless distinctions have been discarded, constructions alike in function have become alike in form, means have become better adapted to ends. Among the happiest changes has been the disappearance (in the thirteenth century) of the three grammatical genders among nouns, and (in the fifteenth century) of the inflection of adjectives and of their distinctions in forms according as they refer to definite or indefinite objects. In particular, the tendency has been away from a synthetic and toward an analytic structure; that is, the relations of words are now shown less by their form and more by their position and the use of particles. This is almost pure gain. Though it requires more words than the older structure, the words are shorter and easier to learn and use. The increased fixity in order is not great enough to involve monotony or real loss of expressiveness, and unquestionably has brought a gain in clearness and ease of use.

We have seen how, by the general law of the universe, the forces which have made the English language what it is are steadily making it other than it is. Change it must, but it may change more rapidly or less, and in general the less rapidly the better, for many reasons. It is a curious fact that at present the changes which might be most beneficial are in general not those which are tending to take place. Change does not occur unopposed, and the forces aiding conservatism are many. Among the chief is the social stigma attaching to noticeable departures from the received forms of the language; though it is singular that the fear of this stigma often capriciously strains at the gnat and swallows the camel, making those whose *shall's* and *will's* are hopelessly at odds needlessly careful to pronounce *at all* as two words. Perhaps equally important is the steadying influence of earlier literature. Other influences are the example of the older members of the community, patriotism (especially in England), the fear of not being understood, the historical sense, and a general feeling for the indecency of wanton disregard of what is established. All these tend to offset the charm of novelty.

More concretely, the basis of conservatism in syntax as elsewhere is to be found in the rules of grammar and in the trend of good usage, which means the practice of the best writers and speakers. Here is the living solidity which keeps linguistic filibustering from carrying all before it. Here, if anywhere, is to be found the answer when a particular form is questioned. If the decree of grammar and usage in regard to syntax is clear, no arguments from analogy or reason avail, for living speech is not a matter of ideal but of reality. Here the function of dictionaries and books of grammar and rhetoric is to codify good usage with full knowledge and intelligence, and all their authority in regard to syntax is a derived authority. Further, the authority of good usage rests not in isolated instances but on general tendency. The fact that sporadic cases of "the split infinitive" (e. g., "to perfectly understand") are to be found from Anglo-Saxon times down, does not make it generally justifiable (though occasionally it may be hard to avoid); any more than Byron's "there let him lay," and Shelley's "Be thou me, impetuous one," justify "It is me," and "Lay down, sir!"

It may have been noticed that this discussion has recognized two points of view toward syntax, one scientific and one æsthetic, the one

impartially observing change and the other usually opposing it. Many older writers on the subject tended to be so dogmatic as to be poor guides for the uninstructed, and modern purely scientific grammarians do not pretend to be guides. A rational attitude toward the matter requires us to hold the balance between the two, and the greatest help to doing so is an intelligently historical point of view; for history both loves the past and recognizes that it is past, interprets the present yet knows it is not final. Without wide reading a knowledge of the history of the language and a knowledge of the speech-usages of other parts of the English-speaking world, the judicious person will hesitate to be dogmatic about idioms and unusual constructions. In particular, this point of view is desirable in those in positions of authority, writers of text-books, and teachers. It prevents venerable and serviceable idioms from being condemned because they are not easy to parse, and personal or national whims and antipathies from being erected into canons.* It promotes a generous and vital attitude toward questions of usage, shows that many are not questions of right and wrong but of better and worse, that the requirements of formal and informal writing and talking are all and have always been different, and discourages not only slovenliness but also priggishness and dogmatism. The practical effect of the historical attitude can hardly be better summed up than in the familiar words of Pope's *Essay on Criticism:*

> "In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;
> Alike fantastic, if too new, or old;
> Be not the first by whom the new are try'd,
> Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

IV. PUNCTUATION

PUNCTUATION is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery; and it thus indicates the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and parts of sentences, according to their proper quantity or proportion, as they are expressed in just and accurate pronunciation.

The following are the principal stops or pauses in a sentence, viz., the *comma* (,), the *semicolon* (;), the *colon* (:), the *period*, or *full point* (.), the *note of admiration or exclamation* (!), and the *note of interrogation* (?).

The *comma* (,) is a pause in reading, or slight break in sense, and is mostly used to distinguish nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; as, "It is very difficult to make fine pictures, handsome statues, good music, good verses." It likewise prevents ambiguity in the sense: as, "Epistolary writing, by which a great part of the commerce of human life is carried on, was esteemed by the Romans a liberal and polite accomplishment." When an address is made to a person, answering to the vocative case in Latin, a *comma* is placed before and after the noun: as, "Commune with thyself, O man, and consider wherefore thou wast made."

The *semicolon* (;) is a pause somewhat longer than the *comma*, and is used to distinguish the different members or parts of a sentence: as, "A vain hope flattereth the heart of a fool; but he who is wise pursueth it not. Be grateful to thy father, for he gave thee life; and to thy mother, for she sustained thee."

* Between alternative colloquial forms like *someone else's* and *someone's else* one may have his preference; yet he is not justified in being dogmatic.

The *colon* (:) is a pause in reading of still greater length, and shows the preceding sentence to be perfect and entire, only that some remark, further illustration, or other matter connected therewith, is subjoined: as, "He who giveth away his treasure wisely, giveth away his plagues: he who retaineth its increase, heapeth up sorrow."

The *period*, or *full point* (.), indicates a complete or temporary rest of the voice, and denotes a full and perfect sentence, which is always distinguished by this point: as, "A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune. His greatness of soul is not to be cast down."

The *note of admiration* (!) is used to express wonder, or exclamation: as, "Who art thou, O man! who presumest on thine own wisdom?"

The *note of interrogation* (?) is used to show when a question is asked: as, "What day of the month is this?" It likewise distinguishes a real question from a sentence in the imperative mood: as, "Do you hear me?"

Besides the above points, there are other marks made use of in books and writing as references, or to point out something remarkable or defective: as,

Accent (') placed over a vowel, or the last consonant of a syllable, shows the stress of the voice, in pronouncing a word, to be on that syllable over or immediately before which it is placed.

Apostrophe (') , is a comma placed over a word, to denote the omission of a letter, for the sake of a quicker pronunciation: as, plac'd for placed, ne'er for never.

Asterism, or *asterisk* (*) a star, and *Parallel* (||), direct to some note at the foot of the page.

Obelisk or *Dagger* (†), refers likewise to some note in the margin, &c.; and in dictionaries it commonly shows the word to be obsolete.

The *Index*, or *Hand* (☞), points to some very remarkable passage.

Breve (˘) over a vowel, denotes that it sounds short.

Circumflex (ˆ), or (¯), is placed over a vowel to denote a long syllable: as, Euphrâtes, or Euphrātes.

Diaeresis (¨), consists of two points placed over one of two conjoining vowels, thus dividing them into two syllables: as, aërial.

Hyphen (-), is a short line to join syllables or words together.

Makron (marked ¯) over a vowel shows this vowel to be long.

Parenthesis, marked thus ( ), serves to include a sentence which might be omitted, without any prejudice to the general meaning; notwithstanding it may be necessary for the explanation thereof: as, "Pardon me (added she, embracing me), I now believe what you say."

Dash (—), is used when the sense breaks off abruptly, or is temporarily suspended and continued after a short interruption. A double dash, at beginning and end of an introduced phrase, is now frequently employed in place of the parenthesis.

Bracket, or *Crotchet*, thus [ ], includes such a word from the sentence as serves to explain the word immediately preceding: as, "A treatise of [concerning] English Grammar."

Paragraph (¶), denotes the beginning of a new subject.——The pause here may be greater than a period.

Section (§), is used to divide a chapter into less particular arguments.

Ellipsis, marked thus (——), or (....), denotes that part of a word is left out: as, K——g, for King.

Caret (∧), is placed underneath a line to show that some letter,

word or sentence is left out by mistake, and must be inserted exactly in that place.

Quotation (“), is a double comma reversed at the beginning of a line, which shows that a passage is quoted, or transcribed, from some author in his own words.

V. VERSIFICATION AND PROSODY

By Charles F. Johnson, A.M., Ph.D.
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A poem is a structure, but it is more than a structure, it is an organism. The writer puts into it a portion of his own spiritual vitality, so that, as Dr. Johnson says, “poetry pleases by exhibiting an idea more grateful to the mind than things themselves afford.”

A collection of words constituting a verse or line of poetry is easily recognizable from its structure. For example, the words,

“A sensitive plant in a garden grew,”

would be declared verse at once by the reader because they mark time. In reading it we naturally make four beats, instinctive movements of the hand or head. On looking further we see that all the lines of the poem have the same peculiarity and we conclude that this is the general law of the verses of that poem, though sometimes the beats are not so marked as in the opening line. The beats coincide with the syllables “sen,” “plant,” “gard” and “grew,” which we recognize at once as the accented syllables. But if we write:

“A sensitive plant grew in a garden”

we see at once here is not a poetical line though we might surmise as before that the “sensitive plant” meant a human soul, and “the garden” human society, or the world. The symbolical or suggested meaning is not affected, but the structure is destroyed.

The Accent and the Foot

The Latin and Greek critics, in whose languages much fine poetry was written, considered that the syllables were long and short; they regarded duration rather than force as marking them. They recognized that the short syllables were associated with the long syllables just as we recognize accented syllables as agglutinated to unaccented ones to form feet. To these feet they gave names, as trochee—a long and short syllable, imabus—a short and long, spondee—two long syllables, dactyl—a long followed by two shorts, anapest—two shorts followed by a long, and a few other combinations. They also considered that the time occupied in enunciating a short syllable was half that required by a long one. These names are retained in English prosody for convenience; an iambus is an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, and so forth. The term, “foot” is retained for the agglutinated syllables constructing a metrical unit. The old marks (– ˘) for long and short are also used in English prosody, though they mean accented and unaccented. English from its earliest history is preëminently an accented language, and accent as applied to it means stress or force, not pitch, as it meant when used by the Greeks. The regular feet are the iamb (˘ –), the trochee (– ˘), the anapest (˘ ˘ –), the dactyl

(– ˘ ˘), the amphibrach (˘ – ˘). A single long syllable may constitute a foot if followed by a pause, rhetorical or grammatical, or at the end of a line, where a pause (very short) is always to be made. The spondee (– –) is substantially out of the question, though, since monosyllables are nearly all accented, two accents may fall together, as "far down," in the line. Then one of these takes the principal accent and throws the other into comparative obscurity, according to the requirements of the beat. For the same reason the pyrrhic (˘ ˘) and the tribrach (˘ ˘ ˘) have no place. Nor have the four-syllable feet like the Ionic (– – ˘ ˘). When a line of verse can be scanned as Ionics it will be found that the natural reading marks trochees or anapests if some of the syllables are evidently acoustically unimportant.

Stress is practically the same as accent, but is usually applied to cases where a weak accent is reinforced to make the beat evident, as in the case where two accented monosyllables come together and one must be given the leadership. Even when the meaning requires a slow and distinct enunciation of each syllable so as to give a spondaic effect, it will be found that one syllable still carries the metrical accent and that these stresses are nearly, perhaps absolutely, spaced in time.

The Line

The feet can be combined in many ways to make lines of poetry. The most common is the five-accent iambic line, of which the best exemplar is Pope. Lines are individualized in the pages of a book by special printing, in reading, by a short pause at the end, which is frequently marked by a rhyme. The shortest line may be taken as one of two accents, though single words may be printed as a refrain. The favorite metre of Burns consists of three four-accent lines, a two-accent line, another four-accent line, and a two-accent line terminating the stanza or group of lines:

"Ev'n thóu | who mournst | the Daí | sy's fáte,
That fáte | is thíne | —no dís | tant dáte,
Stern Rú | in's plów | share dríves, | eláte,
Full ón | thy doóm."

The feet in the above are iambic.

Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" is in lines of two accents:

"Óne more, un | fórtunate,
Wéary of | bréath,
Ráshly im | pórtunate,
Góne to her | déath."

Here the feet are of three syllables, dactyls and amphibrachs, except the terminals "breath" and "death," which with the following pause have the temporal value of iambics.

Three-accent lines are found in the second and fourth line of ballad metre and the "Common metre" of hymns, the other two lines of the stanza being marked with four accents. The hymn:

"From Greén | land's í | cy moúntains
From ín | dia's cór | al stránd."

is an example of three-accent lines.

The four-accent line is very frequently used by poets. When seven syllables are used, the last bears a heavy accent and with the pause is equivalent to a trochee:

"Ám I | lóved as | ónce were | théy,
ín the | óld im | pássioned | wáy?"

The lines might be scanned as iambics by taking the first foot to be the single long syllable, but it seems more consonant with the natural rhythm to consider the final syllables with the pause as making up the time. If a line is regarded as beginning with a single syllable, it is called "acephalous," if, as ending with a single syllable, "catalectic."

The five-accent line is the most common for sustained verse. Used by Shakespeare and Milton without rhyme, it is known as blank verse and consists for the most part of ten syllables, and the beat is iambic. Used with coupled rhymes by Pope and many others it is known as the heroic couplet:

"Should súch | a mán | , too fónd | to rúle | alóne,
Bear líke | , the Túrk | no bróth | er néar | the thróne."

The above quotation shows, too, how, when two monosyllables bearing normally accents of about equal importance, as "Should such," "too fond," "bear like," come together, either of them can be made to carry the rhythmical accent to suit the general character of the metre whether trochaic or iambic.

The six-accent line is found in the Alexandrine which closes the Spenserian stanza of the "Faërie Queen," "Adonaïs," "Childe Harold" and other poems. This, however, as well as the seven-accent verse, is apt to split up in normal reading into two shorter lines, as grammatical or rhetorical considerations almost invariably divide the time into clauses at the end of a foot.

The prevalent foot gives the rhythmical character to the line. If iambic, the line is normally dignified, if trochaic, the line is lively, if of three-syllable feet, it may be expressive of either emotion, rhetorically eloquent, as in Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," or merry, as in his "Miss Kilmansegg." Very musical effects are obtained in fortunate instances in the use of either foot as the norm, but this depends on the sequence of syllable sound, rather than on the sequence of accents.

As rhythm is the basis of verse and as the accents mark the rhythm, it is evident that the accented syllables are far more important than the unaccented ones or the pauses that divide them. Therefore, if care is taken not to bring two strongly accented syllables into juxtaposition, trochees can be found in iambic lines and the reverse, a dactyl can readily fill the place of an anapest, or two-syllable and three-syllable feet can be interchanged. None but poets who can detect at once a misplaced accent which breaks the rhythm can use this license. Examples of this "equivalence" are found in Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," in Coleridge's "Christabel," in Shelley's "Sensitive Plant" and many other poems.

Rhyme

Since the day of Chaucer, rhyme, coming into England from France and Italy, has generally marked the ends of lines. A true rhyme imposes identity of the vowel sound of the last accented syllables and its consonant and identity of the following unaccented syllable, if there be any, and dissimilarity of the consonants preceding the accented syllable. "Flówers" and "Hoúrs" are a rhyming pair, and so are "Sórrow" and "To-mórrow." As our vowel sounds grade so finely similarity is allowed, but identity is the rule. The rule is so far

relaxed as to allow an unaccented terminal to take the rhyme as "Eternity" and "Me." As the function of the rhyme is to make a pleasing echo to individualize the line, and to add to the artistic complexity of the structure, there is no reason for insisting on the letter of the law, nor have poets ever done so.

The Stanza

The stanza is a group of lines as the line is a group of feet, and may be called the metrical paragraph. As the accent beat, the number of feet in the lines, the number of lines in the stanza, and the position of the rhymes may all vary, the possible combinations are infinite, from the couplet to the fourteen-line sonnet. Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, imported stanzaic forms from France and Italy. Lyrical stanzas were imitated from the French of Ronsard and the other "Pleiads" in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mr. Swinburne in the nineteenth, showed an astonishing genius in inventing new stanzas of great beauty, many of them of the anapestic and dactylic movement. The standards are the sonnet in both forms—Italian and English—ballad measure, the heroic couplet, and the octo-syllabic couplet. In the Pope heroic couplet the lines are usually grammatical phrases, so that a pause or mark of punctuation comes at the end. These are known as "end-stopt" lines and give the poem a crisp, epigrammatic character. In most lyrical verse and in the usage of Keats and others in the five-accent line, the grammatical structure does not coincide with the metrical structure, but the word at the end of the line is bound up with the word at the beginning of the next line. This is known as "overflow verse," and has a more careless and fluent movement.

What has been said applies only to the mechanics of verse. The art is exercised for the most part instinctively, as the primitive men struck the rhythmic accents correctly in their communal choruses and dances. But artistry has added new elements in the long course of time. The syllables which carry the accents and the syllables between them are elements of human speech; vowel sounds closed by consonants. As such they have their own beauty enhanced by orderly succession. They may vary in pitch, they may be prolonged or shortened. They fill the bare accented outline with ornament, which may be called color or music by way of analogy to other arts. Furthermore, the words are symbols of things and ideas and are surrounded with an aura of associations. When these harmonize in some indefinable manner with the underlying rhythmical beat the effect is far greater than any that can be produced by prose. The poetic structure then becomes organic and living and exemplifies in the fullest the art not only of versification, but of poetry. But there can be no poetry without versification. Poetic prose, as in Coleridge's "Cain," may have a loose rhythm of its own and some of the suggestive glamour of poetry, but it is not poetry except in a borrowed sense, as architecture is "frozen music." The regular rhythmic beat, old as man and elemental as gravitation, is wanting, and that is the base of poetry. The superstructure erected on another base becomes itself a different thing, not poetry but poetic prose.

A LIST OF

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY OF THIS DICTIONARY.

adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
comp. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
def. art. = definite article.
indef. art. = indefinite article.
interj. = interjection.
n. = noun.
pl. = plural.
p.p. = perfect participle.
p.pr. = present participle.
prep. = preposition.
p.t. = past tense.
superl. = superlative.
v. i. = verb, intransitive.
v. t. = verb, transitive.
= is the sign of equality.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

ā as in f*a*de, *a*id, *ei*ght, f*a*re, wh*e*re.
ä " *a*rm, f*a*ther, c*a*lm, h*a*lf, l*au*gh.
a " *a*t, h*a*d, r*a*n, sh*a*ll, p*a*rrot.
aw " *aw*l, f*a*ll, w*a*lk, w*a*r, *au*ght, f*ou*ght.
ē " m*e*te, w*e*, s*ee*, n*ea*r, mar*i*ne, t*ie*r.
ẽ " h*er*, auth*or*, b*ir*d, w*or*d, m*ur*mur.
e " m*e*t, m*e*n, m*e*rry, kitch*e*n, b*u*ry.
ī " m*i*te, m*i*ne, h*ei*ght, m*y*.
i " f*i*t, p*i*n, d*i*v*i*sion, b*u*sy, ab*y*ss.
ō " h*o*me, l*oa*d, sn*ow*, table*au*.
ô " f*o*rm, c*o*rd, *o*rb, abh*o*r, cr*o*ss.
o " n*o*t, t*o*rrid, *o*ntol*o*gy, wh*a*t.
ōō " m*oo*n, m*o*ve, t*o*mb, r*u*le.
oo " b*oo*k, w*o*man, w*o*lf, f*u*ll, p*u*sh.
ū " m*u*te, *u*nion, n*ew*, h*ew*n, y*ou*rs.
u " h*u*t, dr*u*m, d*u*ll, c*u*rrent.
oi " *oi*l, j*oy*, *oy*ster.
ou " h*ou*se, h*ow*, *ow*l.
ch " *ch*urch, mu*ch*, mat*ch*.
g " *g*ood, *g*ive, di*g*, da*gg*er.
kh " pibro*ch* (Scotch guttural sound).
ng " ri*ng*, to*ng*ue, fun*c*tion, ba*nk*.
th " *th*ine, *th*ose, brea*th*e.
th " *th*in, wor*th*, sympa*th*y.
sh " a*z*ure, fu*s*ion, pro*v*ision.

A

A (ā or a), the first letter in nearly every alphabet in the world, the chief exceptions being the Old Germanic (Runic), where it stood in the fourth place, and the Ethiopic, where it is the thirteenth letter. It was possibly in its earlier form a pictograph, representing an ox's head; but recent research has made this doubtful.

a (ā), *indef. art.* (contraction of *an*), one; any: used before words beginning with a consonant or the aspirate *h*.

aback (a-bak'), *adv.* backward; pressed back against the mast: said of sails; by surprise.

abacus (ab'a-kus), *n.* a contrivance of beads or balls strung upon rods or wires: used for arithmetical computation by the Chinese, and called by them *swanpan*. The abacus was probably at first developed from the ten digits of the human hand, which was a natural counting-board; the slab crowning a column or pillar.

abaft (a-baft'), *adv.* & *prep.* at, towards, or in the direction of the stern of a ship; astern.

abandon (a-ban'dun), *v.t.* to give up; desert or forsake utterly; give up all claim to; yield one's self: *n.* unrestraint; freedom of manner. [French.]

abase (a-bās'), *v.t.* to humble or degrade; debase morally; dishonor.

abash (a-bash'), *v.t.* to put to confusion; confound or make ashamed by consciousness of guilt or error.

abate (a-bāt'), *v.t.* to lessen; suppress: *v.i.* to decrease; moderate.

abatis, abattis (ab'a-tis), *n.* a rampart of felled trees.

abattoir (a-bat-wär'), *n.* a slaughter-house.

abbess (ab'es), *n.* the lady-superior of a convent or nunnery.

abbey (āb'i), *n.* [*pl.* abbeys (āb'biz)], an establishment for religious devotees of either sex, renounced to celibacy and seclusion from the world.

abbot (ab'ut), *n.* the male superior or head of an abbey.

abbreviate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to shorten, as by contraction of a word, or the omission of words in a sentence; reduce the quantity to its lowest terms.

abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.t.* renounce, give up, or withdraw from; to relinquish the crown in favor of a successor.

abdomen (ab-dō'men), *n.* the belly; the cavity containing the digestive apparatus or viscera; the posterior segment or third division of the body of an insect.

abduce (ab-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw away by persuasion or argument; draw aside by an abductor muscle.

abduct (ab-dukt'), *v.t.* to carry off by stealth or force; kidnap.

abeam (a-bēm'), *adv.* at right angles to the keel of a ship.

abed (a-bed'), *adv.* in bed; to bed.

aberration (ab-ēr-rā'shun), *n.* the act of departing from the usual path, type, or standard; mental derangement.

abet (a-bet'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abetted, *p.pr.* abetting], to encourage; to aid or assist in the performance of an act, usually of a criminal nature; to incite, or instigate.

abeyance (a-bā'ans), *n.* held or kept back; held over; a state of suspension.

abhor (ab-hôr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abhorred, *p.pr.* abhorring], to hate, loathe, execrate, abominate; be strongly averse to.

abhorrent (ab-hor'rent), *adj.* detestable, hateful, repulsive.

abide (a-bīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abode,

p.pr. abiding], to await, endure, withstand, tolerate: *v.i.* to dwell, reside, continue, stand firm.

ability (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* power to perform; skill to achieve; capability for carrying out; capacity to devise; receive, retain, or make use of; physical or moral strength; talents or gifts, in a special or general degree; wealth; means.

abject (ab'jekt), *adj.* worthless; mean; low; despicable; in a sunken or degraded condition.

abjure (ab-jūr'), *v.t.* to renounce upon oath; forswear allegiance to; repudiate or recant.

ablation (ab-lā'shun), *n.* the act of removal or carrying away.

ablative (ab'la-tiv), *n.* the sixth case in Latin nouns, expressing chiefly separation and instrumentality and sometimes place.

ablaut (ab'lout), *n.* vowel change, as in *do, did.*

ablaze (a-blāz'), *adv.* or *adj.* on fire; well alight; in a blaze; eager; inflamed with desire; resplendent.

able (ā'bl), *adj.* possessed of power, means, or ability; qualified, competent; bodily or mentally strong; legally authorized or entitled.

ablution (ab-lū'shun), *n.* a washing or cleansing of the body by water; moral purification.

abnegation (ab'nē-gā-shun), *n.* renunciation; self-denial.

abnormal (ab-nôr'mal), *adj.* irregular; deformed; unnatural; departure from a type, standard, or rule; exceptional; out of the common.

abnormity (ab-nôr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abnormities (ab-nôr'mi-tiz)], deformity; irregularity.

aboard (a-bōrd'), *adv.* on or within a vessel: *prep.* into a ship.

abode (a-bōd'), *n.* a place of continued residence; a dwelling; a habitation; residence generally.

abolish (a-bol'ish), *v.t.* to efface; do away with; put an end to.

abolition (ab-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished; the annulment or abrogation of decrees, rites, customs, &c.

abominable (a-bom'i-na-bl), *adj.* hateful; odious; offensive; unclean.

abominate (a-bom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to abhor; regard with feelings of disgust or hatred.

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij'i-nal), *adj.* original; primitive; existing from the beginning: *n.* the species of animals or plants presumed to have originated within a given area.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz), *n.pl.* the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the native or indigenous animals or plants of any geographical area.

abortion (a-bôr'shun), *n.* untimely birth; miscarriage; that which falls short of maturity by arrest of development.

abortive (a-bôr'tiv), *adj.* born imperfect; arrested in development; without issue or result.

abound (a-bound'), *v.i.* to have in plenty or abundance; to exist in great numbers or quantity (followed by *in*).

about (a-bout'), *adv.* around; on every side; circuitously; near to; intending: *prep.* concerned in; relating to.

above (a-buv'), *adv.* in a higher place; overhead; in heaven; before; besides: *prep.* superior; beyond; in excess of.

abracadabra (ab-ra-ka-dab'ra), *n.* a spell or conjuring word; any meaningless jargon. [Latin.]

abrasion (ab-rā'zhun), *n.* the act of wearing or rubbing away; a chafe.

abreast (a-brest'), *adv.* side by side; in line with; opposite to; at the same level.

abridge (a-brij'), *v.t.* to curtail, shorten, condense, epitomize.

abridgment (a-brij'ment), *n.* the state of being contracted or curtailed; an epitome.

abroach (a-brōch'), *adv.* & *adj.* letting out; placed in position for yielding the contents.

abroad (a-brawd'), *adv.* widely; expansively; beyond the limits of house or country; wide of the mark.

abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to abolish, annul, or repeal by authority.

abrupt (ab-rupt'), *adj.* broken; terminating suddenly; steep; precipitous; rough; unceremonious.

abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [*pl.* abscesses (ab'ses-ez)], a collection of morbid matter or pus in the tissues of the body.

abscond (ab-skond'), *v.i.* to flee or

retire in haste from the place of one's residence or post of duty; quit the country in secret.

absence (ab'sens), *n.* the state of being absent; the period of being absent.

absent (ab'sent), *adj.* not present; away; wanting; regardless; abstracted: (ab-sent'), *v.t.* to retire or keep away from.

absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *adj.* free as to condition; perfect in itself; unlimited in power; fixed, irrevocable; despotic; positive: *n.* the will or power of the Almighty.

absolution (ab-sō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of absolving from the consequences of sin.

absolve (ab-solv'), *v.t.* to release or set free; clear of crime or guilt; to forgive or remit.

absorb (ab-sôrb'), *v.t.* to drink in; imbibe; suck or swallow up; engross or engage wholly.

absorbency (ab-sôr'ben-si), *n.* capacity for absorbing.

absorbent (ab-sôr'bent), *adj.* absorbing: *n.* the capacity for absorbing; anything which absorbs or takes in nutritive matter; a vessel in the body; a substance capable of absorbing or withdrawing gases or moisture from the air.

absorption (ab-sôrp'shun), *n.* the process or act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of the mind.

abstain (ab-stān'), *v.t.* to forbear; refrain; hold aloof: keep away from.

abstemious (ab-stē'mi-us), *adj.* moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; non-indulgent.

abstergent (ab-stėr'jent), *adj.* possessing cleansing or purging properties: *n.* that which cleanses or purges; a detergent.

abstinence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* the act or practice of abstaining; self-denial; partial or total forbearance from the use of food or drink.

abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.t.* to take or draw away; separate; purloin or steal; epitomize; separate from and consider apart.

abstract (ab'strakt), *n.* an epitome; a summary or abstract comprising the essence or principal parts of a larger work: *adj.* considered or conceived apart from its concrete or material nature.

abstraction (ab-strak'shun), *n.* the act of separating or drawing away; the state of being withdrawn or abstracted; concentration of mind or attention.

abstruse (ab-strōōs'), *adj.* obscure; hidden; difficult of comprehension; profound.

absurd (ab-sėrd'), *adj.* contrary to reason or sense; ridiculous.

absurdity (ab-sėr'di-ti), *n.* [*pl.* absurdities (ab-sėr'di-tiz)], the state of being absurd; that which is absurd.

abundant (a-bun'dant), *adj.* plentiful; fully sufficient; abounding.

abuse (a-būz'), *v.t.* to use ill; treat rudely or wrongfully; to defile or violate; use violent or abusive language towards; vituperate.

abuse (a-būs'), *n.* ill-treatment; the excessive or injudicious use of anything; insult; violation.

abusive (a-bū'siv), *adj.* practicing or containing abuse.

abutment (a-but'ment), *n.* that which borders upon something else; the solid structure which supports the extremity of a bridge or arch.

abyss (a-bis'), *n.* a bottomless gulf; that which is unfathomable.

academy (a-kad'e-mi), *n.* a private school or seminary for the teaching of the higher branches of education; a school for instruction in special subjects; an association or society of men eminent in literature, science, and art; a building devoted to academic purposes.

accede (ak-sēd'), *v.i.* to come or attain to; to agree or yield to.

accelerate (ak-sel'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to hasten; to cause to move or progress faster; quicken the speed of; bring nearer in time.

accent (ak'sent), *n.* the stress laid by the voice upon a particular syllable of a word, so as to render it more prominent than the rest; the mark or character used in writing and printing to express the manner of pronouncing a word; a peculiarity of utterance or expression distinguishing the language of different parts or districts of the same or a foreign country; the em-

phasis placed upon certain notes of a bar of music: *v.t.* to express the accent, or denote the vocal division of a word by stress or modulation of the voice; to pronounce; mark or accent a word in writing by use of a sign; dwell upon or emphasize, as a passage of music.

accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v.t.* to speak; pronounce or mark with an accent; give prominence to in speaking or writing; lay stress upon.

accept (ak-sept'), *v.t.* to take or receive with approbation; entertain; agree to, or acquiesce in; understand or receive in a particular sense; to agree or promise to pay.

acceptance (ak-sep'tans), *n.* the act of accepting; the fact of being accepted, or received with approbation; the subscription to a bill of exchange; the bill accepted or the sum contained in it.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* the act of accepting, or state of being accepted or acceptable; the meaning or sense of a word or statement in which it is to be understood.

access (ak'ses), *n.* admittance or approach to a person or place; means of approach or admission; addition or increase; the recurrence of fits or paroxysms in diseases.

accessible (ak-ses'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being approached; easy of access; attainable.

accession (ak-sesh'un), *n.* a coming to, as by succession or by right; entrance or attainment; the act of acceding by assent or agreement; increase or augmentation; the acquirement of property by improvement, growth, or labor expended; the attack or commencement of a disease.

accessory (ak-ses'ō-ri), *adj.* [*pl.* accessories (ak-ses'ō-riz)], aiding; contributing to some result or effect: *n.* one who aids in the commission of a felony; an accomplice; that which is in the nature of an appendage.

accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* an event which is unexpected, or the cause of which was unforseen; a contingency, casualty, or mishap; a property of a thing which is not essential to it.

accidental (ak-si-den'tal), *adj.* happening by chance or unexpectedly; fortuitous; non-essential; connected with, but not necessarily belonging to: *n.* that which happens unexpectedly; an adjunct, or non-essential part or quality; a sharp, flat, or natural introduced into a piece of music to lower or raise the note before which it is placed.

acclaim (ak-klām'), *v.i.* to shout applause: *n.* a shout of joy or praise; acclamation.

acclamatory (ak-klam'a-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclimation (ak-kli-mā'shun), *n.* the process of acclimatizing, or the state of being inured to a foreign climate; acclimatization.

acclivity (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acclivities (ak-kliv'i-tiz)], an ascent or upward slope of the earth; the talus of a rampart.

accommodate (ak-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* to adapt or make fit or suitable; adjust, settle; supply or furnish; do a favor to; lend money for the convenience of a borrower: *v.i.* to be conformable to.

accompaniment (ak-kum'pa-ni-ment), *n.* something which is added to, or attends the original or principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of harmony.

accompany (ak-kum'pa-ni), *v.t.* to keep company with; escort; join in movement or action; perform the accompaniment in a composition for voice and instrument.

accomplice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate or companion in crime.

accomplish (ak-kom'plish), *v.t.* to bring to completion, or to an issue; fulfill; attain as the result of exertion.

accomplishment (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* the completion of an act or undertaking; fulfillment; an acquirement or qualification in art or manners.

accord (ak-kôrd'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to be in agreement with; reconcile; agree; give; grant; concede; to adjust or bring to agreement; to be in correspondence or harmony; agree in pitch and tone: *n.* agreement; unison; concurrence of will or opinion; harmony.

accordion (ak-kôrd'i-un), *n.* a small wind instrument, having keys and metallic reeds, and worked by means of a bellows, after the fashion of a concertina.

accost (ak-kost'), *v.t.* to draw near, or come face to face with; speak to; salute: *n.* the act of accosting; manner.

account (ak-kount'), *v.t.* to reckon or hold to be; compute; count: *v.i.* to assign an explanation [with *for*]; take into consideration; relate: *n.* a reckoning; a financial statement or memorandum; a narrative; anything in the form of a statement, written or verbal; reason or consideration; profit; advantage; estimation; consequence; importance.

accountable (ak-kount'a-bl), *adj.* answerable; responsible; liable to be called to account.

accredit (ak-kred'it), *v.t.* to give credit to; have confidence in; authorize; stamp with authority; to believe and accept as true.

accrescent (ak-kres'sent), *adj.* increasing; growing.

accretion (ak-krē'shun), *n.* increase by natural growth; the addition of external parts; the growing together of parts or members naturally separate.

accrue (ak-krōō'), *v.i.* to come to happen or result to naturally as an increment, as of profit or loss.

accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; amass; heap up: *v.i.* to increase in size, number, or quantity.

accuracy (ak'kū-ra-si), *n.* the quality of being accurate; exactness or correctness.

accurate (ak'kū-rāt), *adj.* in exact conformity with the truth; free from error; precise.

accursed (a-kēr'sed), or **accurst** (a-kērst'), *p.adj.* under or subject to a curse; doomed to destruction; detestable; execrable.

accusation (ak-kū-zā'shun), *n.* a charge or imputation of wrong-doing; the act of accusing or imputing.

accusative (ak-kū'za-tiv), *adj.* accusing: *n.* the objective case, denoting the *object* of the verb; in Latin, the fourth case of the noun.

accuse (ak-kūz'), *v.t.* to charge with guilt or blame; make or bring an imputation against.

accustom (ak-kus'tum), *v.t.* to habituate or familiarize by custom or use.

ace (ās), *n.* [*pl.* aces (ās'ez)], a unit; in playing cards and dice, a card or die marked with a single pip; a very small quantity.

acentric (a-sen'trik), *adj.* away from the center; having no center.

acephalous (a-sef'a-lus), *adj.* headless; without a leader; an ovary of a plant that has its style springing from the base instead of the apex.

acerbity (a-sēr'bi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acerbities (a-sēr'bi-tiz)], sourness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper or expression.

acetose (as'ē-tōs), or **acetous** (as'ē-tus), *adj.* of the nature of vinegar; sour; causing acetification.

acetylene (a-set'i-lēn), *n.* a brilliant illuminating gas, produced by subjecting calcium-carbide to the action of water.

ache (āk), *n.* pain, more or less continuous: *v.i.* to suffer, or be in pain.

achieve (a-chēv'), *v.t.* to perform, carry out, accomplish; to gain or bring to a successful issue by an effort: *v.i.* to bring about a desired result.

achievement (a-chēv'ment), *n.* the act of achieving; accomplishment; that which is achieved or accomplished; an escutcheon or armorial shield, also called a hatchment.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *adj.* free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposition.

acid (as'id), *adj.* sour and sharp or biting to the taste, as vinegar: *n.* anything sour; the name applied to a large number of compounds containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal.

acidity (a-sid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acid or sour.

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acknowledged, *p.pr.* acknowledging], to admit or own to be true; recognize; confess; admit the receipt of.

acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* the act of acknowledging; the admission or recognition of a truth; confession; the expression of appre-

ciation of a favor or benefit conferred; a receipt.

acme (ak'mē), *n.* the highest point; the utmost reach; the crisis of a disease.

acock (a-kok'), *adv.* in a cocked or turned up manner.

acolyte (ak'ō-līt) or **acolyth** (ak'ō-līth & -lith), *n.* the highest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, ranking next below the subdeacon.

aconite (ak'ō-nīt), *n.* the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood; the drug prepared from the plant.

acorn (ā'kôrn), *n.* the fruit of the oak; a conical piece of wood affixed to the spindle above a vane, to keep the vane from being blown off.

acoustics (a-kōōs'tiks), *n.* the science of sound; the study of the effects of sound upon the organ of hearing.

acquaint (ak-kwānt'), *v.t.* to familiarize or make one's self conversant with; furnish information.

acquaintance (ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* the state of being acquainted with a person or subject; personal knowledge less than friendship; a person with whom one is acquainted.

acquiesce (ak-kwi-es'), *v.i.* to agree; comply passively; assent [followed usually by *in*].

acquiescence (ak-kwi-es'ens), *n.* the act of submitting; silent assent; neglect to take legal proceedings, so as to imply consent.

acquire (ak-kwīr'), *v.t.* to gain or obtain possession of by one's own physical or intellectual exertions.

acquisition (ak-kwi-zish'un), *n.* the act of acquiring; the object acquired.

acquit (ak-kwit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acquitted, *p.pr.* acquitting], to release; set free; discharge; to pronounce not guilty.

acquittal (ak-kwit'al), *n.* the act of releasing or acquitting; the state of being acquitted; the judicial pronouncement of "not guilty."

acre (ā'kēr), *n.* a superficial measure of land containing, in Great Britain, the United States and the British Colonies, 4,840 sq. yds.

acrid (ak'rid), *adj.* sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; irritating; stinging: *n.* an acrid or irritant poison.

acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *adj.* bitter; caustic; stinging.

acrimony (ak'ri-mō-ni), *n.* sharpness of temper; bitterness of expression.

acrobat (ak'rō-bat), *n.* a performer on the tight-rope; one who practices tumbling, vaulting, trapezing, &c.

acropolis (a-krop'ō-lis), *n.* the highest part or citadel of a Grecian city, as that of Athens, hence a citadel.

across (a-krôs'), *adv.* & *prep.* from side to side; transversely; adversely; athwart; intersecting at an angle.

acrostic (a-kros'tik), *n.* a composition, usually in verse, in which the first or last letters of the lines, or other letters, taken in order, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.

act (akt), *n.* an action; process of doing; a decree, edict, or enactment; the judgment of a court; a formal writing; one of the principal divisions of a drama; a thesis maintained by a candidate for a degree at a university: *v.t.* to do; perform; play, as on the stage; set in motion: *v.i.* to exert force or energy.

action (ak'shun), *n.* the state of being active, as opposed to rest; the effect of one body upon another (*used in sing.*); an act or thing done (*used in pl.*); a suit instituted by one party against another in a court of law; the gesture or deportment of a speaker; the performance of a function; effective motion, as of machinery; the appearance of animation, &c., given to figures; an engagement on sea or land, less important than a battle.

actionable (ak'shun-a-bl), *adj.* giving grounds for an action at law.

active (ak'tiv), *adj.* endowed with or exercising the power or quality of action; constantly active; the performance and not the continuance of an action; lively, moving freely; acting quickly.

activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* activities (ak-tiv'i-tiz)], energy; the state of action.

actor (ak'tēr), *n.* one who acts or performs; a stage-player; a proctor or advocate in civil causes.

actress (ak'tres), *n.* a woman actor.

actual (ak'tū-al), *adj.* real; existing; present.

actuary (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* actuaries (ak'tū-ā-riz)], a registrar or clerk of a court; one who is skilled in life assurance and similar computations.

actuate (ak'tū-āt), *v.t.* to move or incite to action.

acumen (a-kū'men), *n.* quickness of perception; penetration; insight; discrimination.

acute (a-kūt'), *adj.* sharp-pointed; intellectually sharp; quick of perception; severe, as pain or symptoms attending a disease; high in pitch.

adage (ad'āj), *n.* an ancient proverb, or pithy saying.

adamant (ad'a-mant), *n.* a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond: *adj.* formed of adamant; hard.

adapt (a-dapt'), *v.t.* to make to correspond; fit by alteration or adaptation.

adaptation (ad-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the act of adjusting or adapting; the state of being adapted; that which is adapted.

add (ad), *v.t.* to join, unite, sum up; increase; affix.

adder (ad'ēr), *n.* the popular name for the viper.

addict (ad-dikt'), *v.t.* to devote or give one's self up to; to practice sedulously (usually in a bad sense).

addition (ad-dish'un), *n.* the act or process of adding together; increase; the result of addition; the thing added; the adding or uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; a title added to a name, denoting rank, as esquire; a dot placed at the side of a note to indicate the lengthening of the sound by one-half.

additional (ad-dish'un-al), *adj.* added; supplementary.

addle (ad'l), *n.* & *adj.* rotten, as eggs that are barren or putrid: *v.t.* to make corrupt or putrid, as eggs: *v.i.* to become addled.

address (ad-dres'), *v.t.* to straighten; to bring into line; to arrange; redress, as wrongs, &c.; to direct; speak or write to; get ready; consign: *n.* a speech delivered or written; manners and bearing; tact; adroitness; the attention of a lover.

adduce (ad-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring forward or cite in proof or substantiation of what is alleged.

adenoid (ad'e-noid), *n.* one of the two soft glands in the throat.

adept (a-dept'), *adj.* well skilled: *n.* (a'dept), one who is fully proficient or skilled in an art.

adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *adj.* equal to requirement or occasion; fully sufficient.

adhere (ad-hēr'), *v.i.* to stick fast; become firmly attached to.

adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *adj.* holding fast; gummed for use; sticky.

adieu (a-dū'), *n.* [*pl.* adieus, adieux (a-dūz')], a farewell; good wishes at parting: *interj.* goodby; farewell. [French.]

adjacent (ad-jā'sent), *adj.* near; close to.

adjective (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* a word used with a substantive or noun to express the quality or attribute of the thing named, or to limit and define a thing as distinct from something else.

adjoin (ad-join'), *v.t.* to unite or join: *v.i.* to lie next to.

adjourn (ad-jērn'), *v.t.* to put off to another day.

adjournment (ad-jērn'ment), *n.* the act of adjourning; the postponement of a meeting.

adjudge (ad-juj'), *v.t.* to determine in a controversy.

adjudicate (ad-jū'di-kāt), *v.t.* to try and determine a case as a court.

adjunct (ad'jungkt), *n.* something added to another thing, but not an essential part of it.

adjure (ad-jūr'), *v.t.* to command on oath under pain of a penalty; to charge solemnly.

adjust (ad-just'), *v.t.* to fit, or make exact; to make correspondent; to make accurate.

adjustment (ad-just'ment), *n.* the act of adjusting.

adjutant (ad'jū-tant), *n.* a regimental staff-officer who assists the commanding officer.

administer (ad-min'is-tēr), *v.t.* to manage as chief agent or minister, as a king, president, or judge; direct the application of the laws; dispense; to cause to be taken, as medicine; to give, as an oath or a sacrament.

administration (ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of administering, as gov-

ernment, justice, medicine, a sacrament, or an intestate's estate; the ministry.

admirable (ad'mi-ra-bl), *adj.* worthy of admiration; excellent.

admiral (ad'mi-ral), *n.* the chief commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the highest rank.

admire (ad-mīr'), *v.t.* to regard with strong approval.

admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *adj.* worthy of being admitted.

admission (ad-mish'un), *n.* the power or permission to enter; the granting of an argument.

admit (ad-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* admit'ted, *p.pr.* admit'ting], to permit to enter; allow in argument; receive.

admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* a compound of substances mixed together.

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* to reprove gently; warn; instruct.

ado (a-dōō'), *n.* bustle; trouble.

adobe (a-dō'bā), *n.* unburnt brick dried in the sun, used for building in Central America and Mexico. [Spanish.]

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *adj.* growing to maturity.

adopt (a-dopt'), *v.t.* to choose or take to one's self, as a child, an opinion, or a course of action.

adoption (a-dop'shun), *n.* the act of adopting; the state of being adopted; voluntary acceptance; admission into more intimate relations.

adore (a-dōr'), *v.t.* to pay divine honors to; honor highly; love intensely; admire greatly: *v.i.* to offer worship.

adorn (a-dôrn'), *v.t.* to beautify; dignify; ornament; embellish.

adown (a-doun'), *adv.* & *prep.* downward; down.

adrift (a-drift'), *adj.* & *adv.* floating at random.

adroit (a-droit'), *adj.* exhibiting skill; dexterous.

adulation (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* interested praise; flattery.

adult (a-dult'), *adj.* grown up to full age, size, and strength: *n.* a man or a woman.

adulterate (a-dul'tēr-āt), *v.t.* to corrupt by baser admixture: *adj.* corrupted by baser admixture.

adultery (a-dul'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* adulteries (a-dul'ter-iz)], violation of the marriage-bed.

adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v.t.* to shadow forth; give a faint resemblance of.

advance (ad-vans'), *v.i.* to go forward: *v.t.* to further; to make a payment of beforehand: *n.* improvement; an addition to or rise in value; an overture (usually used in *pl.*); a loan; payment beforehand.

advancement (ad-vans'ment), *n.* furtherance; progress; promotion.

advantage (ad-van'tāj), *n.* a state of advance or forwardness; a benefit; the first point gained after deuce.

advent (ad'vent), *n.* a coming or arrival.

adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an event the issue of which is determined by chance: *v.t.* to hazard or risk.

adverb (ad'vērb), *n.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb or adjective.

adverbial (ad-vēr'bi-al), *adj.* of the nature of an adverb.

adversary (ad'vēr-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* adversaries (ad'vēr-sā-riz)], an opponent.

adversative (ad-vēr'sa-tiv), *adj.* expressing opposition.

adverse (ad-vērs'), *adj.* opposed to; contrary; unfortunate; inimical.

adversity (ad-vēr'si-ti), *n.* a state of things adverse; the reverse of prosperity; misery.

advert (ad-vērt'), *v.i.* to turn one's attention to; refer.

advertise (ad'vēr-tīz), *v.t.* to turn the attention of others to; announce; publish.

advertisement (ad-vēr'tiz-ment), *n.* a notice in a public print; an announcement.

advice (ad-vīs'), *n.* an opinion given for the practical direction of conduct; information given by letter; counsel.

advisable (ad-vī'za-bl), *adj.* fit to be advised; prudent; expedient.

advise (ad-vīz'), *v.t.* to offer an opinion to; counsel; inform.

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* one called to the aid of another; one who pleads the cause of another.

adze or **adz** (adz), *n.* a cutting tool having a curved blade at right angles to the handle, used for dressing timber by ships' carpenters, coopers, &c.

adze-plane, a tool for molding and rabbeting.

aërate (ā'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to combine or charge with carbonic-acid gas, or with air.

aërial (ā-ē'ri-al), *adj.* belonging to the air.

aëro (ā'ēr-ō), *adj.* a word descriptive of aëronautical subjects, as *aëro-club.*

aërodrome (ā'ēr-ō-drōm), *n.* a field or shelter for aëroplanes.

aëro-dynamics (ā-ēr-ō-di-nam'iks), *n.* the science which treats of air in motion.

aërogram (ā'ēr-ō-gram), *n.* a wireless telegraphic message.

aëronaut (ā'ēr-ō-nawt), *n.* an aërial navigator; a balloonist, or aviator.

aëronautics (ā-ēr-ō-naw'tiks), *n.* aërial navigation.

aëroplane (ā'ēr-ō-plān), *n.* a flying machine, distinguished from an airship or balloon.

aërostat (ā'ēr-ō-stat), *n.* a balloon; a flying machine.

aery and **aerie** (ēr'i), *n.* an eagle's nest; a brood of eagles or hawks.

æsthetic or **esthetic** (es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to æsthetics.

afar (a-fär'), *adv.* at, to, or from, a distance.

affable (af'a-bl), *adj.* easy to be addressed; courteous.

affair (af-fār'), *n.* that which is done, or is to be done; business.

affect (af-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce an effect upon; seek by natural affinity; assume the appearance of; pretend.

affectation (af-ek-tā'shun), *n.* the assuming a manner which is not one's own.

affection (af-fek'shun), *n.* having the feelings affected; inclination; attachment; fondness; disease.

affectionate (af-fek'shun-āt), *adj.* having affection; kind.

afferent (af'fēr-ent), *adj.* conveying inwards or to a part.

affiance (af-fī'ans), *n.* trust; a marriage contract: *v.t.* to betroth.

affidavit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* a sworn statement in writing.

affiliate (af-fil'i-āt), *v.t.* to assign a child to its father; connect with in origin; connect with a parent society: *v.i.* to be intimately connected or associated (followed by *with*).

affinity (af-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* affinities (af-fin'i-tiz)], nearness of kin. [Affinity is relationship by marriage: consanguinity, relationship by blood.] Physical or chemical attraction.

affirm (af-fērm'), *v.t.* to assert strongly: *v.i.* to confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, in an appellate court; aver.

affirmative (af-fēr'ma-tiv), *n.* that which affirms: *adj.* relating to, or containing, an affirmation; positive.

affix (af-fix'), *v.t.* to fix to; attach: *n.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; a suffix.

afflatus (af-flā'tus), *n.* a breath or blast of wind; inspiration.

afflict (af-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause prolonged pain to body or mind; distress.

affliction (af-flik'shun), *n.* prolonged pain of body or mind; distress.

affluence (af'lū-ens), *n.* an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, riches; wealth.

afford (af-fōrd'), *v.t.* to supply; produce; yield; be capable of bearing the expense of.

affray (af-frā'), *n.* the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.

affright (af-frīt'), *v.t.* to frighten; terrify; alarm; confuse.

affront (af-frunt'), *v.t.* to confront, oppose face to face; insult designedly.

afghan (af'gan), *n.* a crocheted or knitted soft wool blanket or carriage-robe.

afield (a-fēld'), *adv.* to, in, or on, the field; astray.

aflame (a-flām'), *adj.* & *adv.* in flames; ablaze.

afloat (a-flōt'), *adj.* & *adv.* floating; in circulation; unfixed; adrift.

afoot (a-foot'), *adv.* on foot; astir.

afraid (a-frād'), *adj.* frightened.

afresh (a-fresh'), *adv.* again; anew.

aft (aft'), *adj.* & *adv.* towards the stern.

after (af'tēr), *adj.* next, subsequent, later: *prep.* behind in place; in succession to; later in time; in imitation of; according to; next in rank or excellence; in proportion to; in pur-

suit of: *adv.* behind; subsequent in time or place: *n.* the future.

aftermath (af'tēr-math), *n.* a second mowing in a season.

afternoon (af-tēr-nōōn'), *n.* the part of the day between noon and evening.

afterward (af'tēr-ward), or **afterwards** (-wardz), *adv.* at a later time; subsequently.

again (a-gen'), *adv.* a second time; in return; further; anew.

against (a-genst'), *prep.* opposite to; in opposition to; contrary to one's inclinations.

agape (a-gāp'), *adj.* & *adv.* gaping; with the mouth wide open in a state of expectation or astonishment.

agate (ag'at), *n.* a semi-precious stone; a variety of chalcedony; Scotch pebble.

age (āj), *n.* a particular period of time in life or in history; time: *v.i.* to grow old visibly.

agency (ā'jen-si), *n.* operation; action; an establishment for the purpose of doing business for another.

agent (ā'jent), *n.* one who acts, especially for another; an active power or cause.

agglomerate (ag-glom'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a heap; accumulate.

agglutinate (ag-glū'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together.

aggrandize (ag'gran-dīz), *v.t.* to make great or greater in power, rank, or riches; augment.

aggravate (ag'gra-vāt), *v.t.* to add to a load; be troublesome; intensify.

aggregate (ag'grē-gāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; gather into a mass or body; accumulate: *n.* total; mass; a mass formed by the union of similar particles: *adj.* formed into a mass or total.

aggress (ag-gres'), *v.t.* to attack; begin a quarrel or controversy.

aggressive (ag-gres'iv), *adj.* unjustly attacking.

aggrieve (ag-grēv'), *v.t.* to bear heavily upon; oppress.

aghast (a-gast'), *adj.* struck with sudden astonishment, or terror.

agile (aj'il), *adj.* easily driven about; active in body; nimble.

agility (a-jil'i-ti), *n.* nimbleness.

agitate (aj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to stir violently; discuss; excite; revolve in the mind; disturb; keep constantly before the public.

aglow (a-glō'), *adj.* & *adv.* in a glow; glowing.

aglutition (ag-lū-tish'un), *n.* inability to swallow.

agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.* an additional name or epithet, as "Milton, the poet."

agnostic (ag-nos'tik), *n.* one who denies that man possesses any knowledge of the ultimate nature of things; one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of a personal Deity: *adj.* pertaining to the agnostics or their teachings; expressing ignorance.

ago (a-gō'), *adj.* gone; past (used always after the noun): *adv.* in past time (used only in the phrase "long ago").

agog (a-gog'), *adj.* & *adv.* in agitation or expectation; eager.

agony (ag'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* agonies (ag'ō-niz)], extreme pain; anguish.

agrarian (a-grā'ri-an), *adj.* relating to land, or to land-tenure; growing wild in the fields: *n.* one who is in favor of a redistribution of land.

agree (a-grē'), *v.i.* to harmonize physically, mentally, or morally; to accord.

agreeable (a-grē'a-bl), *adj.* pleasing to the mind or senses.

agreement (a-grē'ment), *n.* harmony of opinions or feelings; concord of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person; a compact; a contract; mutual understanding.

agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the science and art of cultivating fields by the plow, &c.; tillage; farming.

aground (a-ground'), *adj.* & *adv.* on the ground; the situation of a ship whose bottom touches the ground; stranded.

ague (ā'gū), *n.* an intermittent fever; the cold fit of the intermittent fever.

ah (ä), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of sudden emotion.

aha (ä-hä'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of satisfaction or irony.

ahead (a-hed'), *adv.* in the front; forward.

aheap (a-hēp'), *adv.* in a heap.

ahem (a-hem′), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention.
ahoy (a-hoi′), *interj.* a term used in hailing a vessel.
aid (ād), *v.t.* to assist; support: *n.* help; assistance.
aigret (ā′gret) or **aigrette** (ā-gret′), *n.* the small white heron; a plume arranged in imitation of the feathers of the heron, worn on helmets, and as an article of women's head-attire; a feathery crown of seed.
ail (āl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give or cause pain: *v.i.* to feel pain; be afflicted with pain.
aim (ām), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to endeavor after; direct at something; seek: *n.* a purpose; an endeavor.
air (ār), *v.t.* to expose to the air; dry thoroughly, as clothes; to exhibit ostentatiously: *n.* the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; external manner; appearance; bearing; a melody.
air-craft (ār-kraft), *n.* a machine for aerial navigation.
airship (ār′ship), *n.* a steerable balloon.
aisle (īl), *n.* the passage leading to chancel or altar of a church; or to the platform of any hall.
ajar (a-jär′), *adj.* & *adv.* slightly turned or opened, as a door; out of harmony.
akimbo (a-kim′bō), *adv.* with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outwards.
akin (a-kin′), *adj.* & *adv.* of kin; related by blood; allied by nature.
alabaster (al′a-bas-tēr), *n.* a white marble-like mineral; a box made of alabaster, in which the ancients held ointments: *adj.* made of, or transparent like, alabaster.
alack (a-lak′), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of blame, sorrow, or surprise.
alacrity (a-lak′ri-ti), *n.* eager readiness; joyous activity; briskness.
alarm (a-lärm′), *v.t.* arouse to a sense of danger; strike with apprehension of danger: *n.* a call to arms; a warning of danger; the apprehension of danger.
alas (a-las′), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of unhappiness.
alb (alb), *n.* a white priestly vestment worn at the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches.
albatross (al′ba-tros), *n.* a sea-bird allied to the petrel, inhabiting the Pacific and Southern Oceans.
albeit (awl-bē′it), *conj.* although; even though; notwithstanding.
albino (al-bī′nō or al-bē′nō), *n.* a person with white skin and hair and pinkish eyes; a man, animal, or plant abnormally white in color.
album (al′bum), *n.* a blank book in which to insert autographs, photographs, stamps, monograms, &c.
albumen (al-bū′men), *n.* the white of an egg; the nutritious farinaceous matter stored up with the embryo of an animal or plant.
alchemy (al′ke-mi), *n.* the chemistry of the Middle Ages; the professed art of transmuting the baser metals into gold.
alcohol (al′kō-hol), *n.* pure or rectified spirits of wine; the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors; rectified spirits; a class of compounds of the same type as spirits of wine.
alcove (al′kōv), *n.* a recess in a room or a garden; a bower.
alderman (awl′dēr-man), *n.* [*pl.* aldermen (-men)], in English and American cities and boroughs a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor; also, in Great Britain, certain members of county councils elected by those bodies.
ale (āl), *n.* a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.
alert (a-lērt′), *adj.* on the watch; active: *n.* an alarm; a sudden attack.
algæ (al′jē), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of cryptogamic plants, including seaweeds and kindred fresh-water plants.
algebra (al′je-bra), *n.* the science of calculation by letters and general symbols.
alias (ā′li-as), *adv.* otherwise [named]: *n.* [*pl.* aliases (ā′li-as-ez)], another name; an assumed name.
alibi (al′i-bī), *n.* the plea of having been elsewhere when the alleged act was committed.

alien (ā'li-en), *adj.* belonging to another: *n.* a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalized.

alienate (ā'li-en-āt), *v.t.* to estrange, as the affections; transfer to another, as property.

alienist (ā'li-en-ist), *n.* a physician who makes a special study of diseases affecting the brain or nervous system.

alight (a-līt'), *v.i.* to dismount; to descend and settle; to come upon accidentally: *adj.* lighted; lighted-up; in a flame.

align (a-līn'), *v.t.* to lay out or adjust by a line: *v.i.* to form or fall into a line.

alike (a-līk'), *adj.* like one another: *adv.* in like manner; similar.

aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* food; the necessaries of life generally; an allowance for support by decree of court: *v.t.* to make provision for the maintenance of; make provision for the support of parents or children respectively.

alimentary (al-i-men'ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to food; nutritious.

alimony (al'i-mōn-i), *n.* means of living; an allowance made by decree of court to a wife out of her husband's estate on separation, or pending an action for the same.

alive (a-līv'), *adj.* having life; in a state of action; sprightly; sensitive; thronged.

alkali (al'ka-lī), *n.* [*pl.* alkalis & -ies], one of a class of caustic bases, as soda, potash, having the common properties of being soluble in water and in alcohol, combining with fats to form soap, neutralizing acids and forming salts with them, and changing the tint of many vegetable coloring-matters. (Opposed to acid.)

all (awl), *adj.* the whole quantity of, as substance, duration, extent, amount, or degree; the whole number of, collectively, as individuals, particulars, or parts; every, as with kind; any, used after a preposition or verb: *pron.* the whole; the whole quantity or amount; total; aggregate: *n.* a whole; an entirety; one's entire possessions: *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely.

All-hallowe'en (awl-hal-o-ēn'), *n.* the evening before All Saints' Day, the first of November.

Allah (al'lä), *n.* the Arabic name for the Supreme Being, in use among the Mohammedans.

allay (al-lā'), *v.t.* to quiet or calm; assuage; appease; abate; mitigate; relieve; as pain or grief.

allege (al-lej'), *v.t.* to produce or adduce as argument, plea, or excuse; affirm; declare; assert.

allegiance (al-lē'jans), *n.* the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; fealty; fidelity to a cause or person.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* allegories (al'ē-go-riz)]; a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically. A famous example of an allegory is Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

alleviate (al-lē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to lighten; lessen; make easier; mitigate.

alley (al'ī), *n.* [*pl.* alleys (al'iz)], a passage; a way (generally narrow); a lane.

alliance (al-lī'ans), *n.* the state of being allied; relation or connection by birth or marriage; union between nations.

Allies, The (a-līz'), *n.* in the European War, 1914–1915, the nations of the Triple Entente—Great Britain, France, Russia—together with Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and Italy.

alligator (al'i-gā-tēr), *n.* the American crocodile.

alliteration (al-lit-e-rā'shun), *n.* the repetition of the same initial letter in closely-succeeding words, or in words directly following each other, as "*a*pt *a*lliteration's *a*rtful *a*id," and "*B*egot *b*y *b*utchers *b*ut *b*y *b*ishops *b*red," said of Cardinal Wolsey. Alliteration preceded rhythm in Anglo-Saxon verse, and it is still effectively used, as by Swinburne and Kipling. The best alliteration is one that involves the repetition of consonants rather than of vowels.

allocate (al'ō-kāt), *v.t.* to assign or allot; distribute, as in equal or proportionate parts or shares.

allopathy (al-op'a-thi), *n.* a method of treating disease by inducing an action opposite to the disease it is

sought to cure; opposed to homeopathy.

allot (a-lot′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allotted, *p.pr.* allotting], to distribute or divide, as by lot; apportion, as shares; assign or grant for a specific purpose.

allotment (a-lot′ment), *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted; a portion of land assigned or allotted.

allotropy (a-lot′rō-pi), *n.* the capability shown by certain chemical elements to assume different forms, each characterized by peculiar qualities, as the occurrence of carbon in the form of the diamond, charcoal, and plumbago, respectively.

allow (a-lou′), *v.t.* to grant, yield; admit; deduct; permit; approve: *v.i.* to make concession or provision (followed by *for*).

allowable (a-lou′a-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed; permissible; lawful; praiseworthy; acceptable.

allowance (a-lou′ans), *n.* the act of allowing; admission; concession; a definite sum granted; sanction or approval; abatement or deduction: *v.t.* to put upon allowance; limit to a fixed expenditure or consumption of money or food.

alloy (a-loi′), *v.t.* to combine; to form a compound, by fusion, of two or more metals; reduce in standard or quality by mixture, as with a metal of baser value; debase: *n.* a compound of two or more metals; an admixture of evil with good.

allude (a-lūd′), *v.t.* to compare: *v.i.* refer or make an allusion indirectly (with *to*).

allure (a-lūr′), *v.t.* to tempt by the offer of something good, real or apparent; entice; attract.

allusion (a-lū′zhun), *n.* a casual reference; a comparison or reference by symbol or metaphor.

alluvium (a-lū′vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* alluvia (a-lū′vi-a)], a deposit of mingled sand and clay (mud), or of alternating layers of sand and clay, of river origin.

ally (a-lī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allied, *p.pr.* allying], to unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; bind or connect by friendship or resemblance: *n.* [*pl.* allies (a-līz′)].

almanac (awl′ma-nak), *n.* a year-book or calendar giving the order of the days of the week and month, astronomical data, tide-tables, ecclesiastical festivals and fasts, and other varied information.

Almighty, *n.* the omnipotent God.

almond (ä′mund), *n.* the kernel of the fruit of the almond-tree; anything resembling the almond in shape.

almoner (al′mun-ēr), *n.* one who dispenses or distributes alms or charity; an alms-purse; a pouch or purse which in early times was suspended from the girdle.

almost (awl′mōst), *adv.* nearly; very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

alms (ämz), *n.sing.* [used sometimes as *n.pl.*] the act of relieving by charitable aid; that which is bestowed in charity.

aloft (a-lôft′), *adv.* on high; far above the earth; at the mast-head, or on the higher yards or rigging.

alone (a-lōn′), *adj.* & *adv.* without or apart from another; single or singly; only; separately; by itself.

along (a-lông′), *prep.* & *adv.* by the length; lengthwise; in a line parallel with the length; onward.

aloof (a-lōōf′), *adv.* at a moderate distance but within sight; purposely keeping apart.

aloud (a-loud′), *adv.* with raised voice; loudly; with a great noise; audibly.

alpaca (al-pak′a), *n.* a mammal, closely allied to the llama, a native of the Andes of Chili and Peru; the fabric constructed from the long, soft, silky wool of the alpaca.

alphabet (al′fa-bet), *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the first rudiments of any branch of knowledge.

already (awl-red′i), *adj.* quite ready; fully prepared: *adv.* by, at, or before, a specified time.

also (awl′sō), *adv.* & *conj.* wholly so; in like manner; likewise; further, or in addition to.

altar (awl′tar), *n.* a raised place, structure, or elevation, whether of earth or stone, for the offering of sacrifices or burning of incense; the Communion-table; a place of worship.

alter (awl′tēr), *v.t.* to effect some

change in; modify or vary; change entirely or materially.

alteration (awl-tēr-ā′shun), *n.* the act of altering or changing; the change or modification effected.

alterative (awl′tēr-a-tiv), *adj.* producing change; having the power to alter: *n.* a medicine which restores the healthy functions of the body.

altercation (al-tēr-kā′shun), *n.* the act of wrangling; warm contention in words; a dispute.

alternate (al′tēr-nāt), *v.t.* to perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns; exchange reciprocally: *v.i.* to take place by turns (followed by *with*): *adj.* by turns; following each other in reciprocal succession; succeeding each other by turns on opposite sides of a stem.

alternative (al-tēr′na-tiv), *adj.* giving the choice of two things: *n.* the option or choice of two possibilities, so that if one be rejected the other must be accepted.

although (awl-*thō*′), *conj.* granting that; though; even if; notwithstanding.

altitude (al′ti-tūd), *n.* space extended upward; height; highest point or degree; the elevation of a celestial body above the horizon; the perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit or to the side parallel to the base.

alto (al′tō), *adj.* high: *n.* the contralto; the tenor violin or viola. [Italian.]

altogether (awl-too-ge*th*′ēr), *adv.* wholly; completely; without exception; conjunctly; entirely.

altruism (al′troo-izm), *n.* the principles inculcated by Comte, and involving the sacrifice of self in the interests of others: opposed to egoism.

alum (al′um), *n.* a double sulphate formed of aluminum and some other element, usually an alkaline metal.

aluminum (a-lū′mi-num) or **aluminium** (al-ū-min′i-um), *n.* a bluish-white, light, sonorous, ductile, malleable metal.

alumnus (a-lum′nus), *n.* [*pl.* alumni (a-lum′nī)], the graduate of a university; one educated at a school, college, or university. [Latin, meaning "a foster-son."]

always (awl′wāz), *adv.* constantly; ever; regularly at intervals; continually.

am (am), 1*st pers. sing. indic. mood* of the verb to be. See be.

amain (a-mān′), *adv.* with force or violence; suddenly; at once.

amalgam (a-mal′gam), *n.* any metallic mixture or alloy of which mercury is the chief constituent; a mixture or compound of different things.

amalgamate (a-mal′ga-māt), *v.t.* to alloy mercury with another metal; mix to form a compound: *v.i.* to blend, combine, as one race with another.

amanuensis (a-man-ū-en′sis), *n.* [*pl.* amanuenses (a-man-ū-en′sēz)], one who is employed to write at the dictation or direction of another; a secretary.

amaranth (am′a-ranth), *n.* an imaginary flower said by poets to be unfading; a plant of the genus amarantus; a color-mixture in which magenta is the chief ingredient.

amass (a-mas′), *v.t.* to collect into a heap; gather together in great quantity or amount; accumulate.

amateur (am-a-tēr′), *n.* one who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to gain or emolument: *adj.* applied to the work or productions of an amateur as opposed to professional.

amatory (am′a-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to or expressive of love.

amaze (a-māz′), *v.t.* to confound or stun with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonish: *n.* astonishment; confusion; perplexity.

amazement (a-māz′ment), *n.* the state of being amazed; astonishment; perplexity arising from sudden surprise.

ambassador (am-bas′a-dēr), *n.* an accredited representative of a sovereign or state at the court of another; a diplomatic agent of high rank; a representative or agent of another charged with a special mission.

amber (am′bēr), *n.* a yellowish fossil resin found on the shores of the

Baltic: *adj.* made of amber; amber-colored.

ambergris (am'bēr-grēs), *n.* a very valuable morbid secretion from the intestines of the sperm-whale, usually found floating in tropical seas: used in perfumery.

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *adj.* able to use both hands alike; unusually clever.

ambient (am'bi-ent), *adj.* surrounding; investing.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ambiguities (am-bi-gū'i-tiz)], double or dubious signification; vagueness.

ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *adj.* doubtful; equivocal.

ambition (am-bish'un), *n.* a seeking for preferment; a consuming desire to achieve some object or purpose, as to gain distinction, influence, &c.

ambitious (am-bish'us), *adj.* having ambition; aspiring.

amble (am'bl), *v.i.* to move with a peculiar pace, as a horse, by lifting the two feet on one side together: *n.* at an easy pace.

ambrosia (am-brō'zhi-a), *n.* anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; a genus of weeds allied to the wormwood.

ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* a photographic process by which the light parts of a photograph are produced in silver, the dark parts showing as a background through the clear glass.

ambulance (am'bū-lans), *n.* a field hospital; an ambulance cart or wagon for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* a strategic disposition of troops in ambush.

ambush (am'boosh), *n.* a lying in wait to attack by surprise: *v.t.* to place in ambush to surprise an enemy; waylay: *v.i.* to lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

ameliorate (a-mē'li-ōr-āt), *v.t.* to make better: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

amen (ā-men' & ä'men'), *adv.* verily: *interj.* so be it; literally true. [Hebrew and liturgical.]

amenable (a-mē'na-bl), *adj.* easy to lead; submissive; liable.

amend (a-mend'), *v.t.* to free from fault; improve; correct.

amendment (a-mend'ment), *n.* the removal of faults; the alteration of a bill before Parliament; a countermotion at a public meeting.

amends (a-mendz'), *n.pl.* compensation for loss or injury; reparation.

amenity (a-men'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* amenities (a-men'i-tiz)], pleasantness, as of climate or demeanor; geniality.

amercement (a-mērs'ment), *n.* an arbitrary fine left to the discretion of a court.

American (a-mer'i-kan), *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, America.

amethyst (am'e-thist), *n.* a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock-crystal. [Greek.]

amiable (ā'mi-a-bl), *adj.* friendly; worthy of love; lovable.

amicable (am'i-ka-bl), *adj.* friendly; peaceable.

amid (a-mid') or **amidst** (a-midst'), *prep.* in the middle of; among.

amiss (a-mis'), *adj.* wrong; faulty: *adv.* wrongly; that misses the mark.

amity (am'i-ti), *n.* friendly relations; friendship.

ammonia (a-mō'ni-a), *n.* a transparent, pungent volatile gas, used in medicine and the arts; spirits of hartshorn.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'un), *n.* powder, balls, &c., used in charging firearms of all kinds; military stores: *adj.* supplied to troops as equipment, &c.

amnesia (am-nē'si-a), *n.* loss of memory. [Greek.]

amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.* an act of oblivion for political offenses; a general pardon: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* amnestied, *p.pr.* amnestying], to grant pardon to.

amœba (a-mē'ba), *n.* [*pl.* amœbas (a-mē'baz) & -bæ ('bē)], a genus of microscopic organisms consisting of a mass of protoplasm which moves about in fresh-water ponds by means of finger-like processes with which it grasps its food.

among (a-mung') or **amongst** (a-mungst'), *prep.* & *adv.* mixed with; surrounded by; amidst.

amorous (am'ōr-us), *adj.* fond of the opposite sex; loving.

amorphous (a-môr'fus), *adj.* formless;

irregularly shaped; uncrystallized; anomalous; unorganized.

amount (a-mount′), *v.i.* to mount up *to*; be equivalent or equal *to*: *n.* the totality; sum.

ampère (am-pār′), *n.* the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current. [French.]

Amphibia (am-fib′i-a), *n.pl.* the fourth division of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which in their early state breathe by gills.

amphitheater, -re (am-fi-thē′a-tēr), *n.* a double theater; a theater with seats all round the arena; a circus.

amphitype (am′fi-tīp), *n.* a photographic process which simultaneously produces negatives and positives.

ample (am′pl), *adj.* full; large; abundant.

amplify (am′pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* amplified, *p.pr.* amplifying], to make large: *v.i.* to speak or write diffusely; expand.

amplitude (am′pli-tūd), *n.* the angular distance of a celestial body at rising or setting from the eastern or western points of the horizon; an angle on which the value of some mathematical function depends; the distance which a particle moves in performing a complete vibration.

amputate (am′pū-tāt), *v.t.* to lop off in pruning; to cut off a limb; dismember.

amuck (a-muk′ or amôk), *adj.* or *adv.* (used only in the phrase, to run amuck), running about armed, in a state of frenzy, attacking all that come in the way, or committing indiscriminate slaughter. [Malay.]

amulet (am′ū-let), *n.* a charm worn to protect against evil; a talisman.

amuse (a-mūz′), *v.t.* to occupy the attention pleasantly; beguile; entertain; divert.

amusement (a-mūz′ment), *n.* that which amuses; a pastime.

an (an), *indef. art.* any; each. [An is properly an *adj.*, and is used before nouns of the singular number only; also before a word having an initial vowel and silent h (see H). [An has a distributive force in such expressions as "once an hour"; "a dime an ounce."]

anachronism (an-ak′ron-izm), *n.* an error in the order of time, hence any error in the misplacement of persons or events in point of time.

anaconda (an-a-kon′da), *n.* the specific name of a large South American boa, and loosely applied to any large snake which crushes its prey.

anæmia, anemia (a-nē′mi-a), *n.* deficiency or low condition of the blood.

anæsthetic, anesthetic (an-es-thet′-ik), *adj.* pertaining to loss of the sense of feeling: *n.* a drug which produces insensibility.

anagram (an′a-gram), *n.* a word or a sentence constructed out of another by the transposition of the letters contained in the second; a word obtained by reading the letters of another word backwards.

analect (an′a-lekt), *n.* [*pl.* analects (an′a-lekts) & analecta (an-a-lek′ta)], a passage or extract from a published work: *pl.* a collection of such extracts from different authors.

analogy (a-nal′ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* analogies (a-nal′ō-jiz)], agreement, resemblance, or correspondence in relations between different objects; the inference as to general agreement which is derived from similarity in certain essential particulars; equality of mathematical ratios; conformity of its parts to the general rules and structures of a language.

analysis (a-nal′i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* analyses (a-nal′i-sēz)], the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; the method of determining the nature of a compound by resolution into its constituent parts; the resolving of problems by reducing the conditions that are in them to equations; a synopsis.

analyze (an′a-līz), *v.t.* to separate or resolve; determine the nature of a compound by resolution of its constituent parts.

anapæst or **anapest** (an′a-pest), *n.* a foot comprising two short syllables followed by one long syllable.

anarchy (an′är-ki), *n.* non-existence or incapability of governmental rule; a lawless condition of society; the theory of individual liberty.

anathema (a-nath′e-ma), *n.* [*pl.* anathemas (a-nath′e-maz)], the curse accompanying excommunication pro-

nounced by a religious assembly or convocation; an imprecation or curse; the thing or person held to be accursed. [Greek.]

anatomy (a-nat'o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* anatomies (a-nat'o-miz)], separation by dissection of the various parts of a body, with a view to the examination and determination of their structure and relations; the art or science of dissection; a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body; a withered or emaciated person.

ancestor (an'ses-tēr), *n.* a forefather or progenitor, on the side of father or mother, from whom one is descended in direct line; one who held previous possession.

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* the line of one's descent traced from a period more or less remote; the personages comprising such lineage; lineage.

anchor (ang'kēr), *n.* an iron implement of varying form, but generally having two curved and pointed arms terminating at one end of a shank, to the other extremity of which is affixed a cable, used to secure a floating vessel to the bottom; that on which dependence is placed for security or stability; a metallic clamp securing a tie-rod connecting opposite walls: *v.t.* to affix by an anchor; grapple; hold fast.

anchovy (an'chō-vi), *n.* [*pl.* anchovies (an'chō-viz)], a diminutive fish abounding in the Mediterranean, and especially esteemed for its peculiar flavor, used for pickling and as a sauce.

ancient (ān'shent), *adj.* of or pertaining to the early history of the world; of past times or remote ages; of great age or antiquity: *n.* one who lived in ancient times: *pl.* the people of classic times; the Jewish elders; the governing body of an Inn of Court [English]: *n.* formerly a flag or ensign; a ship's pennant.

ancillary (an'sil-ār-i), *adj.* attendant upon; accessory; subservient.

and (and), *conj.* the copulative joining words and sentences. And is sometimes used emphatically by way of contrast, as "there are orators and orators," *i.e.* two very different kinds.

andirons (and'ī-ērnz), *n.pl.* metal standards used for open fires, to support the logs; fire-dogs.

anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* a brief narrative of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some detached incident, chiefly personal or biographical.

anelectrode (an-e-lek'trōd), *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

anemone (a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* [*pl.* anemones (a-nem'ō-nēz)], the wind-flower or wood-anemone; a sea-anemone, a marine zoophyte. [Greek.]

anemoscope (a-nem'ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for exhibiting the direction of the wind. [Greek.]

aneroid (an'ē-roid), *adj.* having no liquid.

aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* a local swelling or dilation of an artery at a point where the coat is thinned or weakened by disease. [Greek.]

anew (a-nū'), *adv.* afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

angel (ān'jel), *n.* a messenger of God; one of an order of spiritual attendants who form a connection between heaven and earth, as from God to mankind; a spirit of evil, as a fallen angel; the presbyter in the Early Christian Church residing in some particular city (Rev. ii. 8); an English gold coin, value about $2.50, struck in the reign of Edward IV., and impressed with the figure of the archangel Michael.

angelus (an'je-lus), *n.* a devotional exercise in commemoration of the Incarnation, during which the Ave Maria is twice repeated: said morning, noon, and night; the bell which is rung to announce the time of such devotions. [Latin.]

anger (ang'gēr), *n.* excessive emotion or passion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong; wrath: *v.t.* to provoke to resentment; excite to wrath; enrage.

angle (ang'gl), *n.* the inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a sharp or projecting corner; the inclination of two lines which meet at a point called the vortex; *v.i.* to fish with a hook and line: *v.t.* to fish for.

angry (ang'gri), *adj.* inflamed with anger; provoked; feeling resentment;

wrathful; showing anger; fierce; inflamed.

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* intense pain or grief; acute suffering, bodily or mental.

anhydrous (an-hī'drus), *adj.* without water: applied to minerals in which the water of crystallization is not present.

aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* a base used in the formation of many rich dyes obtained from coal-tar, but more extensively from benzole: *adj.* of or pertaining to aniline.

animadversion (an-i-mad-ver'shun), *n.* the act of observing; capacity for perception; censure; criticism.

animadvert (an-i-mad-vērt'), *v.i.* to give the mind to; pass comment or stricture upon; criticise.

animal (an'i-mal), *n.* an organized living body, sentient, mobile, and locomotive; an inferior being; a brute: *adj.* of or belonging to animals.

animalcule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* one of a class of minute or microscopic organisms abounding in water and infusions; an infusorian.

animate (an'i-māt), *v.t.* to impart life to; to inspire with energy or action; enliven: *adj.* endowed with animal life; full of spirit and vigor.

animation (an-i-mā'shun), *n.* the act of giving life or spirit; the state of being animated; vivacity.

animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* animosities (an-i-mos'i-tiz)], hostility; hatred; active enmity.

animus (an'i-mus), *n.* a hostile spirit, or purpose; hostility.

ankle (ang'kl), *n.* the joint or articulation connecting the foot with the leg.

annals (an'alz), *n.pl.* a description, history, or chronicle issued from time to time, and comprising the events of each year in order of sequence; chronicles.

anneal (an-nēl'), *v.t.* to heat or fix by heat; temper and render malleable; bake or fuse.

annex (an-neks'), *v.t.* to add or affix at the end; subjoin or connect; purloin: *n.* (an'neks), that which is added; an addition.

annihilate (an-nī'hi-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to nothing; wipe out of existence; destroy.

anniversary (an-i-vēr'sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* anniversaries (an-i-vēr'sa-riz)], the recurrence in each year of the date of an event; the annual commemoration of an event: *adj.* recurring once in every twelve months; yearly.

annotate (an'ō-tāt), *v.t.* to mark or note by way of explanation or criticism, as a book.

announce (an-nouns'), *v.t.* to proclaim or make known, formally, or in a public manner; pronounce by judicial sentence; proclaim.

announcement (an-nouns'ment), *n.* the act of announcing; that which is announced; a proclamation.

annoy (an-noi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to vex or trouble by repeated acts; harass or discompose by petty injury or opposition: *v.i.* to be troubled, vexed: *n.* the feeling of discomfort caused by an injury or vexation.

annoyance (an-noi'ans), *n.* the act of annoying or causing vexation; the state of being annoyed; the thing or act which annoys.

annual (an'ū-al), *adj.* once in twelve months; yearly; of or belonging to a year; published once a year; completed in a year; lasting or living only for a year or season, as an annual plant: *n.* an anniversary mass said for a deceased person; the fee paid for such a mass.

annuity (an-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* annuities (an-nū'i-tiz)], the payment of a sum of money by periodical or yearly installments during the life-time of the annuitant.

annul (an-nul'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* annulled, *p.pr.* annulling], to make void, abolish, or obliterate, as a law, decree, or compact.

annunciate (an-nun'shi-āt), *v.t.* to make known officially or publicly; announce.

anode (an'ōd), *n.* the path of the electric current from the positive to the negative pole; the positive pole.

anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *adj.* assuaging pain: *n.* a drug which relieves pain.

anoint (a-noint'), *v.t.* to pour oil upon, in a religious ceremony; consecrate.

anomaly (a-nom'a-li), *n.* deviation from the natural order; the angular

distance of a planet from its perihelion. [Greek.]

anon (a-non'), *adv.* soon; straightway; again.

anonymous (a-non'i-mus), *adj.* bearing no author's name; nameless.

another (a-nuth'ēr), *adj.* & *pron.* one more; not the same; some one else.

answer (an'sēr), *v.t.* to swear in opposition to; to reply to a charge; a counterstatement: *n.* a response or rejoinder; a reply to a charge; a solution, as of a mathematical problem.

answerable (an'sēr-a-bl), *adj.* liable to give answer; responsible.

ant (ant), *n.* a small social insect of the hymenopterous order.

antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* the active opposition of two opponents or opposing forces; hostility.

antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* a competitor in any sphere of action; an opponent.

antagonize (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to oppose; hinder; counteract; contend against; compete with: *v.i.* to act in opposition; neutralize.

antarctic (ant-ärk'tik), *adj.* opposite to arctic; pertaining to the south-polar regions; southern.

antecede (an-tē-sēd'), *v.t.* to precede or go before in time or space.

antecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *adj.* preceding: *n.* the substantive or noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; the part of a conditional proposition upon which the other depends: *pl.* the previous events of a person's life.

antechamber (an'tē-chām-bēr), *n.* an apartment next the principal room, where persons wait for audience; an outer room.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *v.t.* to carry back to an earlier period; anticipate: *n.* a date earlier than the actual date.

antediluvian (an-te-di-lū'vi-an), *adj.* of or pertaining to the world before the Flood; belonging to very ancient times; antiquated: *n.* one who lived before the Flood. [Latin.]

antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* the name given to numerous species of deer-like ruminants, intermediate between the deer and the goat, with cylindrical, ringed horns.

antemeridian (an-tē-mē-rid'i-an), *adj.* preceding noon. Often written A.M.

antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *adj.* allaying vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing this property.

antenatal (an-tē-nā'tal), *adj.* before birth.

antenna (an-ten'a), *n.* [*pl.* antennæ (an-ten'ē)], the jointed horns or feelers upon the heads of insects and crustacea.

antepenult (an-tē-pē'nult) or **antepenultima** (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-ma), *n.* the last syllable but two of a word.

anterior (an-tēr'i-ēr), *adj.* more to the front; former.

anteroom (an'tē-rōōm), *n.* a room before, or forming an entrance to, another; an antechamber.

anthem (an'them), *n.* a composition from the Scriptures or liturgy set to sacred music.

anther (an'thēr), *n.* the summit of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.

anthology (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* a collection of choice poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors; a hymnal.

anthracite (an'thra-sīt), *n.* a non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke; blind-coal; glance-coal; stone-coal; hard-coal.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n.* [*pl.* anthraces (an'thra-sēz)], a carbuncle, or malignant boil; the splenic fever of sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a bacillus in the blood and tissues; the carbuncular disease caused in man by inoculation from affected sheep and cattle. [Greek.]

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *adj.* resembling man: *n.* one of the higher apes resembling man. [Greek.]

anthropology (an-thrō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of man, considered zoölogically or ethnographically.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-po-môr'-fizm), *n.* the ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity, or to supernatural beings.

antic (an'tik), *adj.* grotesque: *n.* a clown; a trick; a grotesque gesture.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.t.* to take beforehand; use in advance; look for as certain; deal with beforehand: *v.i.*

to treat of something before the proper time.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā′shun), *n.* the act of taking beforehand; expectation; hope; preconception.

anticlimax (an′ti-klī-maks), *n.* a ludicrous descent in thought and expression; bathos.

antidote (an′ti-dōt), *n.* a substance which acts medicinally as a counteractive to the effects of poison or disease; that which annuls or tends to prevent the evil effects of anything else; a remedy.

antimony (an′ti-mō-ni), *n.* a white lustrous metal, entering largely into medicinal preparations and various important alloys, such as pewter and Britannia-metal.

antinomy (an-tin′ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* antinomies (an-tin′ō-miz)], the opposition of one law or part of a law to another; or the opposition of man to any law.

antipathy (an-tip′a-thi), *n.* [*pl.* antipathies (an-tip′a-thiz)], natural aversion; an instinctive dislike; the object of aversion (followed in composition by *to*, *against*, *between*, and *for*).

antiphonetic (an-ti-fō-net′ik), *adj.* similar in sound; applied to words which rhyme.

antiphony (an-tif′ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonies (an-tif′ō-niz)], the alterant or responsive rendering of psalms or chants by a dual choir; a musical setting of sacred verses arranged for alternate singing.

antipodes (an-tip′ō-dēz), *n.pl.* those who, residing at opposite sides of the globe, have their feet directly opposed; the two portions of the earth's surface which are exactly opposite to each other; the direct opposite of a person or thing.

antiquary (an′ti-kwār-i), *n.* one who is attached to ancient things, and is learned in their history; one who collects antiquities for the purpose of study.

antiquity (an-tik′wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* antiquities (an-tik′wi-tiz)], great age; ancientness; early ages; the people or races of ancient times; that which belonged to, or survives from, ancient times; a relic.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep′tik), *adj.* destructive to the germs of disease or putrefaction: *n.* a substance that acts as a preventive to putrefaction.

antislavery (an-ti-slā′ver-i), *adj.* opposed to slavery: *n.* opposition to slavery.

antistrophe (an-tis′trō-fē), *n.* in the ancient Greek chorus, the alternating part immediately following the strophe and sung in moving to the right, the strophe having been sung when moving to the left.

antithesis (an-tith′ē-sīs), *n.* [*pl.* antitheses (an-tith′ē-sēz)], opposition; contrast; expression by contrast or opposition of words or sentiments.

antitoxin (an-ti-toks′in), *n.* a serum used hypodermically as a preventive of, or cure for, diphtheria.

antler (ant′lēr), *n.* the individual branches of a stag's horns; the horn in its complete condition.

antonym (an′tō-nim), *n.* a word of opposite meaning.

anus (ā′nus), *n.* the terminal portion of the rectum; the excremental orifice.

anvil (an′vil), *n.* an iron block used for the hammering and shaping of metals.

anxiety (ang-zī′e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* anxieties (ang-zī′e-tiz)], a condition of mental uneasiness arising from fear or solicitude.

anxious (ang′shus), *adj.* deeply concerned; very solicitous; apprehensive.

any (en′i), *adj.* & *pron.* one, indeterminately, unlimited; some, an indefinite number, quantity, or degree: *adj.* one indefinitely; (*pl.*) some: *pron.* one; anyone; (*pl.*) some: *adv.* to any extent; at all; in any degree (used with comparatives, as "any better").

anybody (en′i-bod-i), *n.* any person.

anyhow (en′i-hou), *adv.* in any way or manner; in any case; at any rate.

anything (en′i-thing), *n.* any object as distinguished from a person; aught.

anyway (en′i-wā), *adv.* in any manner.

anywhere (en′i-hwār), *adv.* in any place.

aorta (ā-ôr′ta), *n.* [*pl.* aortæ (-tē)], the chief artery or main trunk of the

arterial system, opening from the left ventricle of the heart and supplying all parts of the body, excepting the lungs, with arterialized blood.

Apache (a-pa'chē), *n.* American Indian of a group of tribes in the Southwest; dangerous Parisian ruffian.

apart (a-pärt'), *adv.* separately; aside; asunder.

apartment (a-pärt'ment), *n.* a room or part of a divided building: *pl.* a set or suite of two or more rooms of a house set apart as lodgings.

apathy (ap'a-thi), *n.* [*pl.* apathies (ap'a-thiz)], lack of feeling; want of passion or emotion; indifference.

ape (āp), *n.* a tailless monkey having teeth in number and appearance as man; a silly mimic; a fool. The family of the apes includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, &c.: *v.t.* to imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape mimics man.

aperient (a-pē'ri-ent), *adj.* gently laxative; opening the bowels: *n.* a mild laxative medicine.

aperture (ap'ēr-tūr), *n.* an opening; a perforation or passage; the space between two intersecting right lines;

apex (ā'peks), *n.* [*pl.* apices (ap'i-sēz) & apexes (ā'pek-sez)], the point, tip, or summit of anything.

aphasia (a-fā'zi-a), *n.* loss of the power of speech, or the appropriate use of words, due to disease or injury to the brain. [Greek.]

aphelion (af-ē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* aphelia (af-ē'li-a)], that point in the orbit of a planet or a comet which is farthest from the sun.

aphorism (af'ō-rizm), *n.* a concise and pithy statement of a rule or precept; a maxim.

apiary (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apiaries (ā'pi-ā-riz)], a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

apiece (a-pēs'), *adv.* to or for each; each; severally.

apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fa), *n.pl.* used as a *sing.* with *pl.* apocryphas (a-pok'ri-faz), a writing, or something, of doubtful authorship; certain writings received by some Christians as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but rejected by others, as for instance Judith, Ecclesiasticus, etc.

apodosis (a-pod'ō-sis), *n.* the latter portion, or consequent clause, of a conditional sentence.

apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet which is most distant from the earth.

apologize (a-pol'ō-jīz), *v.i.* to make an apology or excuse; to express regret or make amends for anything said or done, on one's own behalf or that of another: *v.t.* to write a defense of; to defend.

apologue (ap'ō-log), *n.* a moral fable; a fiction or allegory embodying a moral application, as Æsop's Fables.

apology (a-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* apologies (a-pol'o-jiz)], a vindication or excuse; something spoken, written, or offered in defense or extenuation; an explanation by way of amends.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* the sudden loss of consciousness and motive power, resulting from the rupture of a brain-vessel.

apostate (a-pos'tāt), *n.* one who has forsaken or apostatized his faith or party; one who renounces his profession after having been in holy orders: *adj.* false; traitorous; renegade.

a posteriori (ä pos-tē-ri-ō'ri), reasoning founded on observation of facts, effects, or consequences, by means of which the causes are reached.

apostle (a-pos'l), *n.* one charged with a high mission; one of the twelve persons, especially selected by Christ to propagate His gospel (Luke vi. 13); one who performed apostolic functions, as St. Paul (I Cor. i. 1); the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; one who labors with special success as a moral or social reformer.

apostrophe (a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; the omission from a word of one or more letters, such omission being indicated by the sign (') ; the sign (') so employed in writing or printing.

apothecary (a-poth'e-kā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apothecaries (a-poth'e-kā-riz)], one who prepares and dispenses medicines and drugs for profit; one who is

licensed to prescribe; a pharmacist.

apothegm (ap'ō-them), *n.* a pithy saying, embodying a wholesome truth or precept. Also spelt apophthegm.

apotheosis (ap-o-thē'ō-sis), *n.* [*pl.* apotheoses (ap-o-thē'ō-sēz)], deification; the god-like personification bestowed upon deceased emperors under the Roman Empire; excessive honor paid to a distinguished person; canonization.

appal (ap-pawl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appalled, *p.pr.* appalling], to frighten; depress or discourage by fear; dismay; terrify.

apparatus (ap-a-rā'tus), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments adapted to the accomplishment of any branch of work, or for the performance of an experiment or operation; a set of such appliances; a group or set of organs concerned in the performance of a single function. Also, apparatus criticus (kri'ti-cus).

apparel (a-par'el), *n.* clothing; vesture; garb, or dress; the equipment of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appareled, *p.pr.* appareling], to clothe or adorn; furnish or fit out.

apparent (ap-pār'ent), *adj.* open to view; capable of being readily perceived or understood; evident; seeming, but not real.

apparition (ap-a-rish'un), *n.* a visible object; an appearance of something not real or tangible; a ghost or specter; the first appearance of a luminary after obscuration: opposed to occultation.

appeal (ap-pēl'), *v.t.* to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; to refer to another person or tribunal; entreat, call for, or invoke aid, sympathy, or mercy: *n.* a call or invocation for aid or sympathy; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a call or reference to another; recourse; the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court, the latter having the power to revise the decision of the lower tribunal.

appear (ap-pēr'), *v.i.* to be or become visible; come before; seem.

appearance (ap-pēr'ans), *n.* the act of becoming visible; the object seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; semblance; outward show; the act of coming before the public; coming into court; look; bearing or aspect.

appease (ap-pēz'), *v.t.* to allay; assuage; quiet; satisfy; pacify.

appellate (ap-pel'āt), *adj.* pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: *n.* the person appealed against or called upon to appear.

appellation (ap-e-lā'shun), *n.* the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known; the act of appealing.

append (ap-pend'), *v.t.* to attach, hang, or suspend; subjoin or add to, as an accessory part; annex.

appendage (ap-pen'dāj), *n.* something appended or attached as a part of; something added as an adjunct.

appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* [*pl.* appendixes (ap-pen'dik-sez) & appendices (ap-pen'di-sez)], that which is added as supplemental; the vermiform appendage or blind gut.

appertain (ap-ēr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong or pertain to, as by relation or custom.

appetite (ap'e-tīt), *n.* the desire for gratification of some want, craving, or passion that is natural or acquired; the relish for food induced by keenness of stomach.

applaud (ap-plawd'), *v.t.* to praise; express approval or approbation by clapping of the hands or acclamation.

applause (ap-plawz'), *n.* the expression of approval by clapping; approbation openly shown by acclamation.

apple (ap'l), *n.* the round fleshy fruit of the apple-tree, and its numerous cultivated varieties; any fruit resembling an apple, as pineapple.

appliance (ap-plī'ans), *n.* the act of applying; that which is used with, or as a part of, something else.

application (ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of applying, putting to, or on; the thing applied; the applying or reducing to practice; the practical demonstration of a principle; the act of requesting; request; mental assiduousness.

apply (ap-plī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* applied, *p.pr.* applying], to place one to another; lay on; put into practice; devote to a particular purpose; refer or ascribe as fitting to a person or thing; address or direct; fix the mind upon: *v.i.* to suit; have connection with or reference to; make application to.

appoint (ap-point′), *v.t.* to fix; settle; found; make fast; establish by decree; assign or ordain; fix the time and order of; furnish or equip: *v.i.* to decree; ordain; determine.

appointment (ap-point′ment), *n.* the act of appointing; the assigning to an office or trust; the state of being appointed; the position or office assigned or held; a stipulation; an engagement; an arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; an ordinance or decree established by authority; furniture or equipment.

apportion (ap-pōr′shun), *v.t.* to assign by equal or proportionate division; distribute or set out in just proportions.

apposite (ap′ō-zit), *adj.* proper; fit; pertinent; well-adapted.

apposition (ap-ō-zish′un), *n.* the act of adding; addition by application, or placing together; the placing of a second noun in the same case in juxtaposition to the first, which it characterizes or explains, as John the Baptist.

appraise (ap-prāz′), *v.t.* to set a price upon; value; estimate the worth of, as by a licensed appraiser.

appreciate (ap-prē′shi-āt), *v.t.* to value; estimate the worth of; esteem highly; prize; be sensible of; raise in value.

appreciation (ap-prē′shi-ā′shun), *n.* the just valuation, or proper estimate of worth or merit; a rise in value.

apprehend (ap-rē-hend′), *v.t.* to take or lay hold of; seize; arrest; take a mental hold of; anticipate or expect: *v.i.* to incline to belief; form a conception.

apprehension (ap-rē-hen′shun), *n.* the act of seizure or laying hold of; arrest; the act of conceiving; perception; anticipation of evil; fear or distrust of the future.

apprehensive (ap-rē-hen′siv), *adj.* capable of apprehending; quick to learn, or grasp; fearful of evil; anxious for the future.

apprentice (a-pren′tis), *n.* formerly, one bound or articled by indenture to serve a certain number of years to learn some trade or craft; a novice or tyro: *v.t.* to put under the care of a master for instruction in some trade or craft.

apprize (a-prīz′), *v.t.* to give notice to; inform.

approach (ap-prōch′), *v.i.* to draw or grow near; approximate: *v.t.* to resemble, come near to: *n.* access.

approbation (ap-rō-bā′shun), *n.* the act of approving; commendation.

appropriate (ap-prō′pri-āt), *v.t.* to take to one's self in exclusion of others; claim or use, as by an exclusive right; set apart or assign to a particular use; annex a benefice to a religious corporation: *adj.* peculiar; fit; apt.

appropriation (ap-prō-pri-ā′shun), *n.* the act of assigning to one's self, or to a particular use or person; application to a special use or purpose; the annexation of a benefice to a religious corporation.

approval (ap-prōō′val), *n.* approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

approve (ap-prōōv′), *v.t.* to prove, test, or demonstrate; ratify; pronounce efficient or sufficient; be pleased or satisfied with; commend: *v.i.* to express approval [usually followed by *of*].

approximate (ap-prok′si-māt), *v.t.* to bring or carry near; cause to approach: *v.i.* to draw near; approach closely: *adj.* near in resemblance or position.

appurtenance (ap-pēr′te-nans), *n.* that which belongs or relates to something else; an adjunct or appendage; that which belongs to, or is accessory to, an estate or property.

April (ā′pril), *n.* the fourth month of the year; named from the Greek goddess, Aphrodité.

a priori (ā pri-ō′ri), from something prior; reasoning that proceeds from antecedent to consequent.

apron (ā′prun), *n.* a portion of cloth,

leather, or other material, worn as a protective or ornamental covering to the front of the person; a leathern covering for the legs, used in driving; the vent-cover of a cannon; the curved timber placed above the foremost end of a ship's keel; a platform at the entrance to a dock.

à propos (ä prō-pō′), *adv.* to the purpose; to the point; opportunely; in respect (followed by *of*): *adj.* seasonable; happy. Written also apropos.

apse (aps), *n.* [*pl.* apses (ap′sez)], a polygonal or semicircular recess terminating the choir or other portion of a church.

apt (apt), *adj.* suitable; pertinent; appropriate; liable; inclined; ready; expert; quick of apprehension.

aptitude (ap′ti-tūd), *n.* capacity for anything; fitness; tendency; readiness in learning.

aquarium (a-kwār′i-um), *n.* [*pl.* aquaria (a-kwār′i-a) & aquariums (a-kwār′i-umz)], a tank or globe for the keeping and cultivation of aquatic plants and animals; a series of such receptacles.

aquatic (a-kwat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to water; growing or living in or upon water; performed in or upon water, as sports: *n.* an animal or plant inhabiting water: *pl.* aquatic sports.

aqueduct (ak′wē-dukt), *n.* a structure in the form of a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a source, as for the supply of a large city.

aqueous (ā′kwē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or abounding in, water; watery; formed in or by means of water.

aquiline (ak′wi-līn & -lin), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an eagle; curved, as the beak of an eagle.

arable (ar′a-bl), *adj.* fit for the plow; suited to the purposes of cultivation.

arbiter (är′bi-tēr), *n.* an umpire or judge; an arbitrator.

arbitrary (är′bi-trār-i), *adj.* depending on the will of the arbiter; discretionary; capricious; imperious.

arbitrate (är′bi-trāt), *v.i.* to act as arbiter; to settle a dispute, as an umpire; mediate.

arbor (är′bēr), *n.* a bower; a shaded nook or walk.

arborescent (är-bō-res′ent), *adj.* treelike.

arc (ärk), *n.* a curved line or any part of a curve forming the segment of a circle; the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens.

arcade (är-kād′), *n.* a series of arches supported by pillars; an arched gallery, or promenade, lined with shops.

arch (ärch), *n.* structure of brick or masonry, the component wedge-shaped parts of which follow a curved line; any curvature having the form of an arch: *v.t.* to cover with an arch or arches; to bend or curve into the form of an arch: *v.i.* to form an arch or arches; curve: *adj.* chief; of the first rank; cunning; crafty; shrewd; waggish; mischievous; roguish; sportive; coy.

archæology or **archeology** (är-kē-ol′-ō-ji), *n.* the science of antiquities; the study of prehistoric remains, or the relics of the earlier races of mankind, as the Ugro-Finnic, the Egyptian, the Phœnician, the Assyrian, the Greek, and the Roman.

archaic (är-kā′ik), *adj.* pertaining to a remote period; characterized by antiquity; old-fashioned; antiquated.

archaism (är′kā-izm), *n.* antiquity of style or use; an antiquated, old-fashioned, or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.

archangel (ärk-ān′jel), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

archbishop (ärch-bish′up), *n.* a chief bishop, one who supervises the bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

archdeacon (ärch-dē′kn), *n.* dignitary ranking next below a bishop, and one who acts as his vicar or vicegerent.

archduchess (ärch-duch′es), *n.* the wife of an archduke; a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

archduke (ärch-dūk′), *n.* a prince of the imperial house of Austria.

archenemy (ärch-en′e-mi), *n.* a chief enemy; Satan.

archer (är′chēr), *n.* a bowman; one

skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

archetype (är'kē-tīp), *n.* the original type or pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; the original or fundamental type-structure from which a natural group of plants or animals are assumed to have descended; the original manuscript from which all copies or all of a set of copies were made. Such a group is called a "family."

archipelago (är-ki-pel'a-gō), *n.* [*pl.* archipelagoes & -gos (är-ki-pel'a-gōz)], any sea or body of salt water interspersed with numerous islands; the island-group itself. [Greek.]

architect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* one versed in the art of building and the various styles of architecture; one who plans or designs buildings and superintends their construction, hence one who forms or designs.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* the science or art of building; the method or style of building; construction; workmanship.

architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* the lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

archive (är'kīv), *n.* [*pl.* archives (är'kīvz)], a record preserved as evidence: *pl.* the place where public or state records are kept; state or public documents, or records of historical value pertaining to a nation or to a family.

arctic (ärk'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid.

ardent (är'dent), *adj.* hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; passionate; eager; zealous; vehement.

ardor (är'dēr), *n.* heat in a physical sense; warmth of affection or passion; eager desire; zeal.

arduous (är'dū-us), *adj.* steep; hard to climb; attended with great labor or exertion; difficult.

are (är), *pres. tense pl.* of the verb to be. See be.

are (ār), *n.* the unit of French superficial or square measure containing 100 sq. meters or 1076.44 English sq. ft.

area (ā're-a), *n.* [*pl.* areas (ā're-az)], any plane surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial, as the floor of a hall, &c.; any defined extent of land-surface; the sunken space situated at the base of a building and separating it from the street; the superficial contents of any space or figure; extent; range; scope; a compass of ore allotted to miners.

argosy (är'gō-si), *n.* [*pl.* argosies (är'gō-siz)], a large richly-freighted merchant-vessel.

argue (är'gū), *v.i.* to show or offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason, dispute, discuss; contend in debate: *v.t.* to debate or discuss; prove or evince.

argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* that which is advanced in support or proof with a view to persuade or convince the mind; a discussion, controversy, or debate; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book.

aria (är'ē-ä & ār'i-a), *n.* an air; a melody or tune for single voice with accompaniment; a solo part in a cantata or oratorio, &c. [Italian.]

arid (ar'id), *adj.* dry; parched up; barren.

aright (ā-rīt'), *adv.* rightly; in a right way or form; without sin or error.

arise (a-rīz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* arose, *p.p.* arisen, *p.pr.* arising], to mount up or ascend; to come into view; rise or get up; spring up; come into existence or action; originate.

aristocracy (ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* aristocracies (ar-is-tok'ra-siz)], government by persons of the highest rank in a state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

arithmetic (a-rith'me-tik), *n.* the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures. [Greek.]

ark (ärk), *n.* the repository of the Covenant, or tables of the Law, in the Jewish Tabernacle (Exod. xxv), and subsequently placed in the Temple of Solomon (I Kings viii); the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge, hence a place of safety or refuge; a large boat used for transporting produce on American rivers.

arm (ärm), *n.* the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; the anterior or forelimb of any vertebrate animal; any projecting or diverging organ or part of a main body or trunk, as the tentacle of a star-fish, the branch of a tree, an inlet of the sea, &c.; might; power; support.

arm (ärm), *n.* a weapon; a branch of the military service: *v.t.* to furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; fortify or provide against; furnish with an armament: *v.i.* to fit one's self with arms, or take to one's self means of defense.

Armageddon (är-mag'ĕd-dŏn), *n.* a famous battlefield mentioned in Rev. xvii. 16; used figuratively by Theodore Roosevelt in politics.

armament (är'ma-ment), *n.* a body of forces equipped for war, either military or naval; the cannon and small arms collectively of a warship or fortification; the number and weight of guns of a war-vessel.

armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* a temporary cessation of hostilities agreed upon by opposing forces; a truce.

armor (är'mēr), *n.* defensive arms; protective covering for the body in battle; the steel plating of a warship.

armory (är'mēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ries, (-riz)], a place for arms or the assemblage of soldiers; a manufactory of arms.

army (är'mi), *n.* [*pl.* armies (är'miz)], a body of men trained and equipped for war, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions under proper officers; a great number or multitude; an organized body of persons engaged in moral warfare.

arnica (är'ni-ka), *n.* a genus of perennial herbs; the mountain tobacco: from the roots or flowers of a species of this herb a valuable external remedy for bruises is made.

aroma (a-rō'ma), *n.* [*pl.* aromas (a-rō'-maz)], the odor exhaled by plants or other substances, generally of an agreeable or spicy nature; perfume; fragrance.

arose (a-rōz'), *p.t.* of arise.

around (a-round'), *adv.* in a circle; on every side; roundabout: *prep.* about; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

arouse (a-rouz'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; put in motion that which is at rest; awaken from sleep or a state of inactivity; stimulate; animate.

arraign (a-rān'), *v.t.* to summon or set, as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to a charge; censure publicly; impeach; indict.

arrange (a-rānj'), *v.t.* to put in proper order or sequence; classify; adjust or settle; adapt; group.

arrangement (a-rānj'ment), *n.* the act of putting in proper form or order; that which is ordered or disposed; the method or style of disposition; a preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; classification; adjustment; adaptation.

array (ar-rā'), *n.* order; the grouping or arrangement of a body of men as drawn up for battle; an orderly collection or series of things imposingly displayed; dress arranged on the person; apparel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to place or dispose in order; marshal; deck or dress.

arrear (ar-rēr'), *n.* the state of being behind-hand; that which is undone, outstanding, or unpaid.

arrest (ar-rest'), *v.t.* to stop or stay; check or hinder the action or motion of; seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; seize and fix, as the eye or attention: *n.* the act of seizing; stoppage or holding back by force or restraint; the state of being seized or detained by legal authority.

arrive (ar-rīv'), *v.i.* to come to or reach, as a destination; reach a point or stage; gain or compass an object; attain to a state or result [with *at*].

arrogance (ar'rō-gans), *n.* an undue degree of self-importance; an exorbitant claim to dignity, rank, or esteem; a lordly contempt of others.

arrogate (ar'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to assume or lay claim to unduly, or with presumptuous pride.

arrow (ar'rō), *n.* a slender, pointed missile weapon, usually feathered and barbed, and made to be shot from a bow.

arsenal (är'se-nal), *n.* a magazine for the storage of arms and military

stores for land or naval service, or their manufacture.

arsenic (är'se-nik), *n.* an element of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, and exceedingly brittle, occurring usually in combination.

arsis (är'sis), *n.* that part of a foot upon which the metrical accent is now placed. Formerly it was defined in exactly the opposite way. (See thesis.)

arson (är'sn), *n.* the malicious firing of any building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., belonging to another, or one's own property, with the intent to defraud an insurance office.

art (ärt), *2nd pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense,* of the verb to be. [Art is used only in solemn or poetic style.] (See be.)

art (ärt), *n.* the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end; the skilful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge or power acquired from Nature; a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions; familiarity with such principles, and skill in applying them to an end or purpose, as of a practical, useful, or technical character: opposed to science; one of the fine arts; the fine arts collectively; the power or quality of perceiving and transcribing the beautiful or æsthetical in Nature, as in painting or sculpture; practical skill; dexterity; knack; cunning; artifice: *pl.* the branches of learning included in the prescribed course of academic study.

artery (är'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* arteries (är'tēr-iz)], one of a system of tubes or vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

artful (ärt'fool), *adj.* cunning; skilful.

artichoke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* a plant with thistle-like foliage, and bearing large terminal flower-heads, the lower portion of which, consisting of a fleshy receptacle covered with thick scales, is used as food; the tuberous root of an American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosis*), used as a substitute for potatoes.

article (är'ti-kl), *n.* a distinct portion or member; a single clause, item, or particular, as in a formal agreement or treaty; a concise statement; a prose composition, complete, in itself, in a newspaper, magazine, or work of reference; a material thing, as one of a class; an item; a point of duty, faith, or doctrine; one of the words (*an* [*a* before consonant-sounds], the indefinite article, and *the*, the definite article [see a, an, & the]) used before nouns or substantives to define or limit their application; a jointed segment connecting two parts of a limb or body: *v.t.* to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; specify.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to joint; unite by means of a joint; to form words; utter in distinct syllables; speak as a human being: *v.i.* to unite or form an articulation (with); utter articulate sounds; speak with distinctness: *adj.* jointed; formed with joints; segmented; characterized by syllabic division; uttered with distinctness.

artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* an artful or crafty device; an ingenious expedient; a trick or stratagem; a manœuvre.

artificial (är-ti-fish'al), *adj.* made or contrived by art; produced by human skill or labor; feigned; unreal; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.

artillery (är-til'lēr-i), *n.* cannon; great guns; ordnance of all kinds, with its equipment of carriages, men, and material; the officers and men forming the artillery division of an army; the science which treats of the use or management of ordnance.

artisan (är'ti-zan), *n.* one skilled in any art or trade; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.

artist (är'tist), one skilled in any branch of high art, as music, painting, sculpture, poetry, &c.

artless (ärt'les), *adj.* lacking art; unskilful; devoid of cunning; simple; natural; undesigning; unaffected; ingenuous.

as (az), *conjunct.adv.* proportionate to; comparable to; like.

as (as), *n.* [*pl.* asses (as'sez)], a Roman weight equivalent to the libra or pound.

asbestos (as-bes'tos) or **asbestus**

('tus), *n.* a fibrous variety of hornblende, separable into flexible filaments and flax-like appearance and silky luster, and possessing the property of being incombustible.

ascend (as-send'), *v.i.* to take an upward direction; mount; go up; rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior; rise from a lower to a higher pitch or tone: *v.t.* to go or move upward upon; climb; go upward along.

ascension (as-sen'shun), *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising; the ascent of our Lord to heaven; the rising of a star or point above the celestial horizon.

ascent (as-sent'), *n.* the act of rising; an upward movement; the act of climbing; the way or means of reaching a height; an acclivity; an upward slope.

ascertain (as-ser-tān'), *v.t.* to make certain; find out or determine definitely by test or examination.

ascetic (as-set'ik), *adj.* exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties and mortification of worldly desires: *n.* one who renounces the world and devotes himself to religious exercises; one who subjects himself to severe disciplinary methods of living; a hermit; a recluse.

ascribe (a-skrīb'), *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or refer; assign; attribute.

aseptic (a-sep'tik), *adj.* free from the germs of disease or putrefaction; not liable to putrefy: an aseptic substance.

ash (ash), *n.* the name popularly applied to trees of the genus Fraxinus, many of which supply valuable timber; the wood of the ash-tree: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the ash; made of ash.

ash (ash), *n.* [*pl.* ashes (ash'ez)], the residue of plant or animal substance remaining after subjection to red-heat: *pl.* the waste of burned coal; the remains of a human body when cremated; hence a corpse.

ashamed (a-shāmd'), *p.adj.* affected or touched by shame; cast down or dejected by conscious guilt; abashed by a sense of indecorum; reluctant through fear of shame [followed by an infinitive].

ashore (a-shōr'), *adv.* on shore; to the shore; on land.

aside (a-sīd'), *adv.* on or to one side; out of a given direction; apart; away from: *n.* a speech or utterance not intended for the present company; a remark made by an actor on the stage, and assumed to be heard only by the person for whom it is intended.

ask (ask), *v.t.* to request; seek to obtain by words; petition or beg for; claim or demand; expect or require; inquire respecting; interrogate; invite: *v.i.* to prefer by request; inquire after.

askance (a-skans') or **askant** (a-skant'), *adv.* sideways; obliquely; awry; from the corner of the eye; aslant.

asleep (a-slēp'), *adj.* & *adv.* sleeping; in a state of slumber; dormant.

asp (asp), *n.* a small venomous snake of Egypt; the common viper, or adder, of Europe; a royal symbol of ancient Egypt.

asparagus (as-par'a-gus), *n.* a plant having tender edible shoots.

aspect (as'peckt), *n.* visual or mental appearance; look; mien; air; outlook or prospect; the relative position of the planets as viewed from the earth; appearance.

aspen (as'pen), *n.* a species of poplar whose leaves have the property of trembling in the slightest breeze; *adj.* pertaining to the asp-tree; quivering like an aspen-leaf.

asperity (as-per'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* asperities (as-per'i-tiz)], roughness of surface; roughness or harshness of sound; sourness; bitterness of taste or temper.

asperse (as-pērs'), *v.t.* to besprinkle; injure in reputation by calumny; slander.

asphalt (as'falt), *n.* a compact, brittle variety of native bitumen, employed for the purpose of paving, roofing, and cementing: *v.t.* to lay or cover with asphalt.

asphyxia (as-fik'si-a), *n.* the condition of lifelessness occasioned by suspension or interruption of respiration.

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a full breathing; to prefix the sound of the letter *h*: *n.* the sound of the letter *h*, as in horse; the mark or sign used to denote the sound:

adj. pronounced with the audible breath.

aspire (as-pīr′), *v.i.* to seek after or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler; rise or ascend; to soar: *v.t.* to breathe to, or into; breathe forth; soar to.

ass (as), *n.* a quadruped of the genus Equis, allied to the horse, usually employed in its domesticated state as a beast of burden; a dull, stupid fellow.

assail (as-sāl′), *v.t.* to fall upon or attack with vehemence; attack with argument or abuse.

assassin (as-sas′sin), *n.* one who slays treacherously or by covert assault; one who kills, or attempts to kill, secretly as the agent of another or others, or for reward; formerly one of a band of Syrian fanatics (*hash-hashin*), who committed murder at the command of their chief, in the hope of winning heaven.

assault (as-sawlt′), *n.* an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; an attack by military force; a violent attack by moral force; an attempt or threat to do bodily violence or injury to another; the charge of an attacking party on a fortified position: *v.t.* to attack violently; storm, as by armed force; attack by moral force; attack a fortified position by a sudden charge.

assay (as-sā′), *n.* the act or process of determining by analysis the quantity or proportion of any one or more metals in a metallic compound, ore, or alloy, especially the standard purity of gold or silver coin or bullion; the substance or metal to be assayed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to subject to analysis; to determine the quantity or proportion of one or more of the constituents of a metal.

assemble (as-sem′bl), *v.t.* to collect or gather together in one place or body; congregate: *v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.

assembly (as-sem′bli), *n.* [*pl.* assemblies (as-sem′bliz)], a collection or company of persons brought together in one place, and for a common object; a meeting; a congregation.

assent (as-sent′), *v.i.* to admit as true; concede; agree to; consent: *n.* the act of agreeing to; consent; acquiescence; approval; concurrence.

assert (as-sērt′), *v.t.* to maintain; declare positively, or with assurance; aver; affirm; defend or vindicate; declare.

assertion (as-sēr′shun), *n.* the act of asserting; that which is asserted; positive declaration; allegation; maintenance or defense.

assess (as-ses′), *v.t.* to fix or determine, as damages; fix, rate, or set a certain charge upon, as a tax; estimate or value officially for the purpose of taxation.

assets (as′sets), *n.pl.* the property, whether real or personal, of a deceased person which is subject by law to the discharge of his debts and legacies; the property or effects of an insolvent debtor which are available for the satisfaction of his creditors; the entire property of a trader or company of traders.

asseveration (as-sev-ēr-ā′shun), *n.* a solemn affirmation or declaration, as upon oath.

assiduous (as-sid′ū-us), *adj.* constant in application; devotedly attentive.

assign (as-sīn′), *v.t.* to appoint, mark out, apportion, make over; fix; designate for a specific purpose; point out exactly; to transfer or make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors: *n.* an appurtenance; one to whom property or interest is assigned by will or deed.

assignment (as-sīn′ment), *n.* a setting apart, allotment, or appointment to some particular person or use; transfer of title or interest; the deed of writing effecting such a transfer.

assimilate (as-sim′i-lāt), *v.t.* to bring into conformity or agreement with something else; convert or incorporate into organic substance; absorb or appropriate, as nourishment: *v.i.* to be converted into or become incorporated with the substance of the animal body.

assist (as-sist′), *v.t.* to help; aid; give support to; attend: *v.i.* to lend help or aid.

assize (as-sīz′), *n.* [*pl.* assizes (as-sīz′ez)], a court or session of justice for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases; the sessions held periodically in each

county of England by judges of the High Court [usually in the *pl.*]; the time or place of holding the assize [usually in the *pl.*].

associate (as-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to unite; join with; connect; accompany, as a companion, friend, or confederate: *v.i.* to unite in company; keep company; unite in action: *adj.* joined in interest, object, or purpose; sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; connected by habit, function, or sympathy: *n.* a companion; a confederate; an ally; one belonging to a society or institution, usually of a lower grade than a Member or Fellow.

assonance (as'sō-nans), *n.* resemblance of sound; a species of rhyme which consists in the use of the same vowel-sound in the last syllable of words having different consonants. Assonance is common in Spanish poetry in place of rhyme.

assort (as-sôrt'), *v.t.* to divide or separate into lots according to arrangement; to classify; arrange: *v.i.* to agree; suit; be in accordance with.

assortment (as-sôrt'ment), *n.* the act of assorting or placing out; a classified collection of articles or goods of a varied character.

assuage (as-swāj'), *v.t.* to soften; mitigate, allay, lessen, satisfy, or appease.

assume (as-sūm'), *v.t.* to take to; take in or into; take upon one's self; arrogate or appropriate; take for granted; take in appearance; pretend to possess: *v.i.* to be arrogant; presume; claim more than is one's due; give a legal undertaking; pretend; usurp.

assumption (as-sump'shun), *n.* the act of assuming or taking to or upon one's self; taking for granted; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up of a person to heaven; a verbal or unsealed contract.

assure (a-shūr'), *v.t.* to make sure or certain; to inspire confidence by declaration or promise; secure to another; insure, or covenant for indemnity in event of loss or death.

astay (a-stā'), *adv.* said of an anchor when, on heaving it, the cable makes an acute angle with the level of the water.

asterisk (as'tēr-isk), *n.* the mark (*) used in printing as a reference to a marginal passage or footnote appended to the text, or to indicate letters or words omitted (***): *v.t.* to mark with an asterisk.

astern (a-stērn'), *adj.* & *adv.* at or toward the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

asthma (ast'ma & as'ma), *n.* a respiratory disease, chronically recurrent and attended by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing cough and a sense of great constriction in the chest.

astigmatism (as-tig'ma-tizm), *n.* a defect in the structure of the eye causing variation of the focus of the crystalline lens.

astir (a-stēr'), *adv.* or *adj.* on the move; active; stirring.

astonish (as-ton'ish), *v.t.* to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; amaze.

astonishment (as-ton'ish-ment), *n.* the state of being astonished; amazement.

astound (as-tound'), *v.t.* to strike with amazement; shock; alarm; stun.

astraddle (a-strad'l), *adv.* with one leg on each side of something; astride.

astragalus (as-trag'al-us), *n.* [*pl.* astragali (as-trag'a-lī)], the ball of the ankle-joint; the lower bone into which the tibia articulates.

astrakhan (as'tra-kan), *n.* the skins of young lambs with curly wool, obtained from Astrakhan, a district in Russia; an imitation with a pile resembling this wool or fur.

astral (as'tral), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry; star-shaped; pertaining to a super-sensible substance presumed by occulists to pervade the regions of space and to enter into the composition of all bodies.

astray (a-strā'), *adv.* out of the right way; wandering.

astride (a-strīd'), *adv.* with the legs wide apart; astraddle.

astringent (as-trin'jent), *adj.* binding; contracting, opposed to laxative: *n.* a substance or medicine that pro-

duces contraction of the tissues and checks discharges.

astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), *n.* an instrument formerly employed for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equator or a meridian.

astrology (as-trol'ō-ji), *n.* predestination by the stars; the art anciently pursued of foretelling or forecasting the future of mankind, by reference to the influence supposed to be exerted by the stars in their various aspects and relative positions upon the course of human destiny. [Greek.]

astronomy (as-tron'ō-mi), *n.* the study of the heavenly bodies; the science which treats of their magnitude, motions, relative positions, and all connective phenomena.

astute (as-tūt'), *adj.* shrewd; keenly penetrating; sagacious; cunning; crafty.

asunder (a-sun'dēr), *adv.* apart; separately; into parts.

asylum (a-sī'lum), *n.* [*pl.* asylums (a-sī'lumz)], a sanctuary or place of refuge wherein formerly criminals and debtors might find immunity from arrest; an institution for the care or relief of the aged, destitute, or afflicted.

asymmetry (a-sim'e-tri), *n.* lack of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

asyndeton (a-sin'dē-ton), *n.* a figure of speech which omits connectives, as "I came, I saw, I conquered." The same as parataxis.

atavism (at'a-vizm), *n.* the reversion, or tendency to revert, to the ancestral type of a species; resemblance to a remote ancestor, exhibited by a certain organism; the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease from which an ancestor in remote generations has suffered.

ataxia (a-tak'si-a), *n.* irregularities in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease.

ate (āt), *p.t.* of eat.

atheism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

athirst (a-thērst'), *adj.* thirsty; in want of drink.

athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* a competitor for a prize in public games; one trained to contend in feats of physical prowess; one possessed of great physical strength. [Greek.]

athletics (ath-let'iks), *n.* any system of athletic training by gymnastic exercises or outdoor sports; athletic exercises collectively.

athwart (a-thwawrt'), *prep.* across; from side to side: *adv.* crosswise; obliquely; across the course or direction of a ship.

atilt (a-tilt'), *adv.* & *adj.* in the position or with the action of a person making a thrust; tilted.

atlas (at'las), *n.* [*pl.* atlases (at'las-ez)], a collection of maps in a volume; a work in tabulated form; a large size of drawing-paper.

atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* the aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, composed of a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen with 21 parts of oxygen, and a trace of carbonic acid and argon, with a varying proportion of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter; the gaseous envelope surrounding any of the heavenly bodies; the influence, mental and moral, exerted on a person by his environment. [Greek.]

atoll (a-tol'), *n.* a coral island having the form of an outer ring of coral surrounding a basin or lagoon.

atom (at'um), *n.* an ultimate indivisible particle of matter. [Greek.]

atone (a-tōn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atoned, *p.pr.* atoning], to make reparation or amends, as for injury done or implied; expiate; make satisfaction for; reconcile.

atonement (a-tōn'ment), *n.* reparation or satisfaction offered or made in return for injury; expiation of wrong or sin by suffering; the recompense for sin typified by the sufferings and death of Christ; reconciliation.

atrocity (a-tros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* atrocities (a-tros'i-tiz)], enormous wickedness; abominable cruelty.

atrophy (at'rō-fi), *n.* a wasting, or diminution in bulk, of the body, or any part of the body arising from lack of nourishment; the degeneration of an organ or part: *v.i.* [*p.t.* &

p.p. atrophied, *p.pr.* atrophying], to waste away; to dwindle.

attach (at-tach'), *v.t.* to fasten, or fix, to or on; bind; connect with or appoint to; connect by ties of affection; to take, or seize, by legal authority: *v.i.* to adhere.

attack (at-tak'), *v.t.* to assault; fall upon with force; assail with intent to overcome or to damage, discredit, or bring into ridicule; begin to affect or act upon, as disease: *v.i.* to make an onset or attack: *n.* the act of attacking in any sense of the word.

attain (at-tān'), *v.t.* to achieve; gain; compass; accomplish: *v.i.* to reach; come, or arrive at.

attainder (at-tān'dēr), *n.* the act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; an act, formerly in operation, for the deprivation of all civil rights and of power to inherit or transmit property: applied to persons under sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.

attempt (at-tempt'), *v.t.* to make an effort to accomplish; try; endeavor or essay to perform; try to win or seduce; attack, or invade: *n.* a trial, essay, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point; an attack or assault.

attend (at-tend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to wait upon; accompany or be present with; serve or look after in any capacity; be present at; accompany or follow: *v.i.* to pay heed or regard to; listen; be in attendance upon.

attendance (at-ten'dans), *n.* the act of attending; waiting on; presence; the persons attending; retinue.

attention (at-ten'shun), *n.* the act of applying the mind to anything; consideration or regard for any person or thing; a mark or act of civility or courtesy; care for the comfort of others; an officer's command to assume the attitude of attention.

attentive (at-ten'tiv), *adj.* heedful; full of attention; intent; mindful; regardful of the wishes of others.

attenuate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make thin or slender; weaken or reduce; thin out by dilution; rarefy: *v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; lessen: *adj.* made thin; dilute; rarefied; tapering; slender.

attest (at-test'), *v.t.* to bear witness to; certify as being genuine or true, especially in an official sense; give proof of; manifest.

attic (at'tik), *n.* an uppermost room in a house immediately beneath the roof; a garret.

attire (at-tīr'), *v.t.* to dress; clothe; array; adorn: *n.* dress; clothes; habit; garb; the horns of a stag, employed as a heraldic bearing.

attitude (at'ti-tūd), *n.* bodily position or posture; the bearing assumed by a person or body of persons indicative of feeling, opinion, &c.

attorney (at-tēr'ni), *n.* [*pl.* attorneys (at-tēr'nez)], one legally qualified to act for another in the transaction of private business, or in the management, prosecution, or defense of actions at law.

attract (at-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw to or towards; cause to approach; draw by moral influence; allure; entice.

attractive (at-trak'tiv), *adj.* having the power or tendency to attract; alluring; inviting: *n.* that which attracts, allures, or charms.

attribute (at-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to ascribe, impute, assign: *n.* (at'tri-būt), that which is attributed, as quality; trait; property; a characteristic; an attributive adjunct or adjective; that which may be predicated of any subject.

attrition (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing by rubbing; abrasion; grief for sin from fear of punishment.

attune (at-tūn'), *v.t.* to put in tune; bring into accordance or harmony.

auburn (aw'burn), *adj.* reddish-brown.

auction (awk'shun), *n.* a public sale of property or effects conducted on the principle of the highest bidder becoming the purchaser of any particular lot put up for sale; the property or effects offered for sale by auction: *v.t.* to sell by auction.

audacity (aw-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* audacities (aw-das'i-tiz)], boldness; daring; spirit; presumptuousness; impudence; effrontery.

audible (aw'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being heard. [Latin.]

audience (aw'di-ens), *n.* the act of

hearing; admittance to a hearing or formal interview with one of high position; an assembly of hearers.

audit (aw'dit), *n.* official examination and verification of claims or accounts with vouchers and the attendance of witnesses to effect a settlement; a receipt of rent at stated times: *v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims: *v.i.* act as auditor.

auditorium (aw-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* auditoria (aw-di-tō'ri-a) & auditoriums (aw-di-tō'ri-umz)], the space in a theater or other public building assigned to the audience.

auditory (aw'di-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing: *n.* an audience; a place or space allotted to hearers; an auditorium.

auger (aw'gēr), *n.* a tool for boring holes.

aught (awt), *n.* anything; any part: *adv.* in any way; at all.

augment (awg-ment'), *v.t.* to increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to add an augment to: *v.i.* to grow larger; increase in size and strength: *n.* increase; enlargement; a vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel.

august (aw-gust'), *adj.* grand; invested with grandeur and dignity; majestic; of a nature to inspire reverence.

August (aw'gust), *n.* the eighth month of the year; named after the Roman emperor, Augustus, because it had been a lucky month for him.

aunt (änt), *n.* the sister of one's father or mother.

auricle (aw'ri-kl), *n.* the external ear; that part of the ear which projects from the head; one of two chambers of the heart which receive the blood from the veins and transmit it to the ventricle or ventricles. [Latin.]

aurora (aw-rō'ra), *n.* [*pl.* auroras (aw-rō'raz) & auroræ ('rē)], the rising light of the morning; the dawn of dayspring. [Latin.]

auscultation (aws-kul-tā'shun), *n.* tapping with short, sharp blows; a method of detecting chest disease by observing the sounds arising in the part, either by applying the ear directly to the chest or thorax. The stethoscope is also used for the same purpose.

auspicious (aws-pish'us), *adj.* having promise of success or happiness; propitious; prosperous; fortunate.

austere (aws-tēr'), *adj.* sour; harsh; rough to the taste; severe; rigid in character or mode of living; severely simple.

authentic (aw-then'tik), *adj.* genuine; original; duly authorized; true; trustworthy; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

authenticity (aw-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being authentic; authority.

author (aw'thēr), *n.* the beginner or prime mover of anything; an efficient cause; an originator; a creator; one who composes or writes a book; a composer.

authority (aw-thor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* authorities (aw-thor'i-tiz)], power or right to act or command; dominion; jurisdiction; power derived from opinion, respect, or reputation; influence; justification or support for statement or action; a person invested with power to act or command. In *pl.* the government; the constituted authorities.

authorize (aw'thēr-īz), *v.t.* to vest with authority; give a right to act or command; empower; legalize; establish or confirm by authority.

auto (aw'tō), *n.* an abbreviation in common use for automobile.

auto, *prefix* meaning *self; of one's self; of itself.*

autobiography (aw-tō-bī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*pl.* autobiographies (aw-tō-bī-og'ra-fiz)], a biography, account, or character-sketch of a person written by himself.

autocar (aw'tō-kär), *n.* a carriage containing within itself the machinery necessary for its own propulsion.

autocracy (aw-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* autocracies (aw-tok'ra-siz)], absolute, uncontrolled authority; supremacy; government by one invested with absolute and uncontrolled authority.

autograph (aw'tō-graf), *adj.* self-written; in one's own handwriting: *n.* a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature:

v.t. to reproduce by autography; to sign or write one's autograph.

automatic (aw-tō-mat'ik), *adj.* having the power of self-motion or self-action; of the nature of an automaton; independent of the will.

automaton (aw-tom'a-ton), *n.* [*pl.* automata (aw-tom'a-ta) & automatons (aw-tom'a-tonz)], that which possesses the power of spontaneous movement without consciousness; a self-acting machine.

automobile (aw-tō-mō'bil), *adj.* self-moving.

automobile (aw'to-mo-bēl, aw-to-mo-bēl', or aw-to-mō'bil), *n.* a self-moving vehicle; motor-carriage.

autonomy (aw-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* autonomies (aw-ton'ō-miz)], the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence.

autopsy (aw'top-si), *n.* personal observation; ocular demonstration; a post-mortem examination.

autumn (aw'tum), *n.* the season between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the autumnal equinox, about September 22nd, and ending at the winter solstice, about December 23rd; the period of decline or decay.

auxiliary (awg-zil'i-ā-ri), *adj.* helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary: *n.* [*pl.* auxiliaries (awg-zil'i-ā-riz)], a helper; an assistant; a confederate or ally; aid of any kind; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

avail (a-vāl'), *v.i.* to be of use, value, or service; give profit: *v.t.* to turn to profit or advantage; *n.* use; means towards an end; advantage to an object: *pl.* proceeds or profits.

avalanche (av'a-lanch), *n.* the sudden descent of a mass of compact snow or ice from the higher parts of a mountain; a fall of rocks or earth from the heights of a mountain; anything that overwhelms by suddenness and irresistible force.

avarice (av'a-ris), *n.* an inordinate or insatiable desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity; greediness.

avast (a-vast'), *interj.* stop! cease! hold! [Nautical term.]

avatar (av-a-tär') or **avatara** (av-a-tä'ra), *n.* the descent of a deity to earth in an incarnate form; a manifestation or embodiment; the transference of one personality to another. [Hindu.]

avaunt (a-vawnt' & a-vänt'), *interj.* begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

ave (ā'vē & ä'vē), *interj.* hail! farewell! *n.* an Ave Maria; a salutation. [Latin.]

avenge (a-venj'), *v.t.* to exact punishment or satisfaction for wrong or injury done to one's self or another: *v.i.* to execute vengeance; to receive satisfaction for injury by the punishment of the offender or offenders, by law or otherwise.

avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* a way or means of approach to a place, a passage-way, drive, or alley bordered by trees leading to a house; a broad roadway or street planted with trees. [French.]

aver (a-vēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* averred, *p.pr.* averring], to affirm positively; declare to be true; verify.

average (av'ēr-āj), *n.* any charge additional to the cost of freightage: *v.t.* to find the mean, as of unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean; assign proportionately.

averse (a-vērs'), *adj.* unwilling; unfavorable; having a repugnance or disinclination to.

aversion (a-vēr'shun), *n.* opposition or repugnance of mind; antipathy; fixed dislike; hatred; the object or cause of dislike or repugnance.

avert (a-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn aside or away; turn or ward off; prevent.

aviary (ā'vi-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* aviaries (ā'vi-a-riz)], a house, large cage, or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds in confinement. [Latin.]

aviation (ā'vi-ā-shun), *n.* the art of flying.

aviator (ā'vi-a-tēr), *n.* a flying machine; one who operates a flying machine; a bird-man.

avidity (a-vid'i-ti), *n.* greediness; eagerness; strong appetite.

avocation (av-ō-kā'shun), *n.* a subordinate or occasional occupation, as contradistinguished from *vocation*.

avoid (a-void'), *v.t.* to keep away from; to shun: *v.i.* to become vacant or void.

avoirdupois (av-ēr-dū-poiz'), *n.* a French word used to describe a system of weights in which one pound contains 16 ounces: used generally for all commodities except precious metals, gems and drugs; weight.

avow (a-vou'), *v.t.* to declare openly; acknowledge frankly; to admit and justify.

await (a-wāt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for or expect; be ready for.

awake (a-wāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* awoke, awaked, *p.pr.* awaking], to arouse from sleep, or from any state resembling sleep; put into action; infuse new life into: *v.i.* to cease to sleep; bestir one's self: *adj.* not sleeping; roused from sleep or inactivity; in a state of vigilance or action.

award (a-wawrd'), *v.t.* to adjudge; assign by judicial sentence, or arbitration; bestow in consideration of merit; to determine or make an award: *n.* a judgment; a decision; a sentence; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them; the document containing such decision; that which is awarded or assigned.

aware (a-wār'), *adj.* on guard; watchful; apprised; cognizant; conscious; vigilant.

away (a-wā'), *adv.* absent; at a distance; out of; off; in another direction; continuously: *interj.* begone! depart!

awe (aw), *n.* reverential fear; the feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime; reverence: *v.t.* to inspire with feelings of reverential respect or fear; restrain by fear or respect.

awful (aw'ful), *adj.* inspiring or impressing with profound fear or reverence; of an appalling nature; solemn.

awhile (a-hwīl'), *adv.* for a period of time.

awkward (awk'wērd), *adj.* wanting dexterity; unskilful; ungraceful or ungainly in shape, movement, or manners; clumsy.

awl (awl), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing.

awn (awn), *n.* the beard or bristle-like appendage of the outer glume of wheat, barley, and numerous grasses.

awning (awn'ing), *n.* a covering of canvas or other cloth stretched upon a frame and used as a shelter from wind or sun.

awoke (a-wōk'), *p.t.* of awake.

awry (a-rī'), *adj.* or *adv.* turned or twisted toward one side; erroneous.

axe or **ax** (aks), *n.* a tool or instrument of steel, or iron with a steeled edge, attached to a handle, used for the hewing of timber and chopping of wood.

axil (ak'sil), *n.* the angle formed by the upper side of an organ or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.

axilla (ak-sil'a), *n.* [*pl.* axillæ (ak-sil'ē)], the armpit, or cavity in the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axil of a leaf.

axiom (ak'si-um), *n.* an indisputable self-evident truth; a proposition embodying a truth at once obvious and incontrovertible; an established principle in an art or science.

axis (ak'sis), *n.* [*pl.* axes (ak'sēz)], the straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, upon or around which such body revolves, or is supposed to revolve; a straight line drawn through the center of a bilateral symmetrical figure, as the spinal column; the central line of any symmetrical body; the stem or central column of a plant, round which the organs or parts are disposed; the central region of a mountain chain.

axle (ak'sl), *n.* the spindle, or portion of the axle-tree, which is inserted in the hub of the wheel, and on which the wheel revolves.

ay or **aye** (ā), *adv.* always; forever; continually.

aye or **ay** (ā or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* yes; yea; even so; indeed: *n.* [*pl.* ayes (īz)], the affirmative votes in a parliamentary division; the members so voting.

azure (azh'ūr & ā'zhūr), *adj.* like the blue of the sky; cerulean: *n.* the clear blue of the sky; any pigment of this color; the blue tint expressed in heraldry by horizontal shading. [Arabic-French.]

B

B, the second character in the alphabet of all European peoples except the Russian (Cyrillic), and those derived from it. Originally it is supposed to have been a pictograph representing a crane, and this was certainly true in the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

baa (bä), *v.i.* to cry, as a sheep; bleat: *n.* the cry or bleating of a sheep.

bab (bab), *n.* a fishing bob: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babbed, *p.pr.* babbing], to fish with a bob.

babble (bab′bl), *v.i.* to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; prattle; talk childishly; murmur continuously: *v.t.* to utter; prate; repeat unintelligently; tell secrets: *n.* unmeaning or foolish talk; a confused murmur.

babe (bāb), *n.* [*pl.* babes (bābz)], an infant or young child of either sex.

babel (bā′bl), *n.* a confused mingling of sounds; a scene of confusion.

baboon (ba-bōōn′), *n.* the popular name of a large division of monkeys, which inhabit Africa and Arabia, and are characterized by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth, great head, rudimentary tail, large callosities on the hips, and capacious cheek pouches; an epithet of contempt.

baby (bā′bi), *n.* [*pl.* babies (bā′biz)], an infant of either sex; a small child: *adj.* pertaining to an infant or young child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babied, *p.pr.* babying], to treat or fondle like a baby or young child; to keep dependent.

baccalaureate (bak-a-law′rē-āt), *n.* the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the degree of Bachelor.

baccarat (bak-a-rä′), *n.* a French card game played between a banker and an unlimited number of bettors with one or more packs of cards.

bacchanal (bak′a-nal) or **bacchanalian** (bak-a-nā′li-an), *adj.* indulging in or characterized by drunken revelry; drunken: *n.* a votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler; a drunken feast.

bachelor (bach′el-ẽr), *n.* one who has taken the lowest university degree in any faculty; an unmarried man.

bacillus (ba-sil′us), *n.* [*pl.* bacilli (ba-sil′i)], a genus of microscopic vegetable organisms commonly known as bacteria, having slender rod-like jointed bodies or filaments, and possessing the power of constant movement, present in many ferments, in all stages of putrefaction, and associated with the earliest stages of malignant or zymotic disease.

back (bak), *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, or in other animals the upper portion; the whole region of the spine, extending from the base of the neck to the buttocks; the dorsal region of a fish; that which is opposed to the front; the rear or hinder part of anything; the part of a tool or weapon opposed to the edge: *adj.* lying or being behind or in the rear, as to time, situation, or direction; in a backward direction: *adv.* into or toward the rear; to or toward a former or original place, state, or time; in a state of hindrance or restraint; in withdrawal or retirement; away; in return; again: *v.t.* to furnish with a back or backing; second or support; bet or wager; sign or indorse; put backward or cause to recede: *v.i.* to move or go backward.

backbite (bak′bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* backbit, *p.p.* backbit & backbitten, *p.pr.* backbiting], to slander or speak evil of in absence: *v.i.* to censure absent persons.

backbone (bak′bōn), *n.* the bone of the back; the vertebral column of animals; that which serves as a

backbone; hence, firmness or decision of character.

backer (bak'ēr), *n.* one who sustains or abets another; especially one who bets in favor of a person or animal in a contest.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* backslid, backslided, *p.p.* backslid, backslidden, backslided, *p.pr.* backsliding], to slide back; fall off or away from; apostatize.

backward (bak'wērd), *adj.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; reluctant; hesitating; slow: *adv.* with the back foremost, toward the back; in a contrary or reverse manner.

bacon (bā'kn), *n.* hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

bad (bad), *adj.* [*compar.* worse, *superl.* worst], the opposite of good; evil; ill; wicked; depraved; vicious; pernicious; corrupting; hurtful; offensive; noxious, physically or morally; defective; worthless; unhappy; unfortunate.

badge (baj), *n.* a mark, sign, or token, or cognizance to denote the occupation, allegiance, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is displayed; the mark or token of anything.

badger (baj'ēr), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of nocturnal habits; an artist's brush of badger's hair; a loose woman who decoys men into her rooms for the purpose of robbing them: *v.t.* to worry or annoy, as a badger when baited; pester; persistently assail.

badinage (bad'i-nāj & bä-dē-näzh'), *n.* light or playful raillery or banter.

baffle (baf'l), *v.t.* to elude or circumvent by artifice or the interposition of obstacles; foil or check; defeat; frustrate; thwart.

bag (bag), *n.* a sack; a pouch; a wallet; a receptacle for holding anything; that which is contained in a bag, or the result of a day's sport; a sack or receptacle in animal bodies, containing a fluid or other substance; a definite quantity of certain commodities: *v.t.* to enclose in a bag; secure or capture, as game; steal: *v.i.* to bulge; hang down like a full bag.

bagatelle (bag-a-tel'), *n.* a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board, baized and cushioned, with a cue and nine balls. [French.]

baggage (bag'āj), *n.* the tents, clothing, utensils, &c., of an army or expeditionary force on the march; the trunks, bags, and other impedimenta or baggage of a traveler: *n.* an immoral woman; a coquettish or frolicsome girl.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument, consisting of a leathern wind-bag from which air is forced by the performer's elbow into pipes, one (the *chanter*) giving the melody. [Commonly used in *pl.*]

bah (bä), *interj.* an exclamation expressing incredulous contempt or disgust.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to set free or liberate from arrest on security for reappearance; to deliver, as goods, in trust, on contract expressed or implied that the person entrusted shall return or account for the same: *n.* the person or persons who provide security for the release of a prisoner; the security tendered, or accepted.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to free from water by dipping; to ladle out with a bucket or other utensil, as in a boat: *n.* a bent or arched handle of a pail or kettle; a half-hoop supporting the cover or tilt of a wagon; one of the two small sticks, 4 in. long, which are laid across the tops of cricket stumps.

bailiff (bā'lif), *n.* a sheriff's officer who serves processes, &c.; any subordinate civil officer; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.

bairn (bārn), *n.* a child. [Scottish.]

bait (bāt), *v.t.* to harass or provoke, as by the setting on of dogs; worry; torment, for sport; annoy persistently; prepare a hook, trap, or snare by covering it with food or other substance; give food and drink to upon a journey: *n.* any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals with a view to capture; an allurement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey.

bake (bāk), *v.t.* to cook or prepare food by subjection to dry heat in a closed place, as an oven; to dry and harden by heat: *v.i.* to do the work of baking;

become hard by heat: *n.* the result of baking, as a clam bake.

balance (bal'ans), *n.* an instrument for determining the weight of bodies; a pair of scales; a steel-yard; a spring balance; the act of weighing mentally; equilibrium; equipoise; equality; an equality between the two sides of an account; the excess shown on either side; the sum or weight necessary to make two unequal sums or weights equal: *v.t.* to weigh; compare; bring to a state of equipoise; keep in equilibrium; poise; equal or make equal; counterbalance; adjust or settle; to examine and compare accounts: *v.i.* to have equal weight; be in equipoise.

balcony (bal'kō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* balconies (bal'kō-niz)], a platform or gallery projecting from the wall of a building, enclosed by a balustrade or parapet. [Italian.]

bald (bawld), *adj.* without the natural or usual covering to the head or summit; unadorned; bare; literal; undisguised; having a white spot or patch on the head; bald-faced.

balderdash (bawl'dēr-dash), *n.* a nonsensical jumble of words; silly talk or writing; a worthless mixture.

baldric or **baldrick** (bawl'drik), *n.* a broad belt, often richly ornamented, worn round the waist, or over one shoulder and across the breast.

bale (bāl), *n.* a large bundle or package of goods: *v.t.* to make up into a bale or bales; to lade out as water.

bale (bāl), *n.* woe; calamity; mischief.

baleful (bāl'fool), *adj.* replete with deadly or malign influence; full of woe; direful; predicative of disaster.

balk or **baulk** (bawk), *n.* a strip or ridge of land left unplowed; a thick heavy piece of timber; a barrier or check: *v.t.* to thwart, check, or disappoint: *v.i.* to stop short, or swerve; to signify the position of herring or pilchard shoals from a height, and indicate that position to the fishermen.

ball (bawl), *n.* a round body; any mass resembling a sphere; a spherical body used for play; a bullet; any roundish part of the body; a game played with a ball; the globe or earth: *v.t.* to make into a ball: *v.i.* to form or gather into a ball.

ball (bawl), *n.* a dance; a social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

ballad (bal'ad), *n.* a short narrative poem, adapted for reciting or singing. Also ballade.

ballast (bal'ast), *n.* weighty material carried by a ship to ensure stability; sand carried in the car of a balloon to steady it; gravel or rubble filling the space between the sleepers of a railway; that which imparts stability to the character: *v.t.* to place ballast in or on; impart steadiness to.

ballet (bal'ā), *n.* a theatrical representation in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gestures, accompanied by music and dancing; the company of persons who perform the ballet. [French.]

balloon (bal-lōōn'), *n.* a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when inflated by hydrogen gas or heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere; the so-called air-ship of Count Zeppelin is a series of balloons fastened together to form one enormous balloon; a round vessel with a short neck used in distillation.

ballot (bal'ot), *n.* a ball, ticket, or paper by which a vote is registered; the system of secret voting by the use of balls, tickets, or papers; election by secret vote; also the total number of votes cast or recorded: *v.i.* to vote or decide by secret vote.

balm (bäm), *n.* the oily aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing; balsam; anything which heals or soothes.

balmoral (bal-môr'al), *adj.* & *n.* the name given to various strong articles of dress, as a petticoat, or laced boots. [From the Scottish palace of Balmoral.]

balmy (bäm'i), *adj.* having the qualities of balm; soft; fragrant; refreshing.

balsam (bawl'sam), *n.* an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumery; balm; the name applied to several trees, shrubs, or plants yielding balsam, as

the balsam-tree; anything soothing or healing. [Greek.]

balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* a series of small columns or pilasters, surmounted by a top-rail or coping, serving as a parapet or protective railing, staircase, &c. [Italian.]

bamboo (bam-bōō'), *n.* the name of certain tropical grasses having thick-jointed stems of exceeding hardness, and attaining to a height of from 20 to 120 ft.; a stick or cane: *v.t.* to flog with a bamboo rod. [Malay.]

ban (ban), *n.* in feudal times a public proclamation, or summons to arms; an edict of proscription or interdiction; prohibition; excommunication; curse; anathema: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* banned, *p.pr.* banning], to curse; to interdict or prohibit; to place under a ban.

banal (ban-al'), *adj.* commonplace, trifling.

banana (ba-nä'na), *n.* a tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain; its soft, luscious fruit, which furnishes a nutritious and important article of food in tropical countries.

band (band), *n.* that which binds together; that which connects; that which encircles, supports, or restrains; a fillet; strap; tie; shackle or fetter; collar; ligature; a driving belt; a company of persons united by a common object; a body of soldiers; a company of musicians forming an orchestra, a military or other band: *v.t.* to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy [with *together*]: *v.i.* to associate or unite for some common purpose.

bandage (ban'dāj), *n.* a roller of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.; a band or ligature: *v.t.* to dress or bind with a bandage.

bandana or **bandanna** (ban-dan'a), *n.* a large silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed red, blue, or yellow, with white or yellow spots; a style of calico printing in imitation of the bandana.

bandit (ban'dit), *n.* [*pl.* bandits (ban'dits) & banditti (ban-dit'i)], an outlaw; a brigand; a robber; a highwayman.

bandoline (ban'dō-lin), *n.* a gummy perfumed substance used for imparting a gloss to the hair or for fixing it in position.

bandy (ban'di), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bandied, *p.pr.* bandying], to throw or beat to and fro, as a ball in play; give and take in conversation: *v.i.* to contend; strive: *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a hockey-stick; a game played with such a club, commonly called hockey: *adj.* bent; having a bend or crook outward.

bane (bān), *n.* that which causes ruin or destruction; hence a deadly poison, vice, or sin; a disease (rot) in sheep.

baneful (bān'fool), *adj.* poisonous; pernicious.

bang (bang), *v.t.* to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; handle roughly: *v.i.* to make a loud noise; thump violently: *n.* a heavy blow; a loud, sudden noise: *adv.* with a sudden, violent blow.

bangle (bang'gl), *n.* an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; a ring-bracelet.

banish (ban'ish), *v.t.* to exile; expel from the country as a punishment; drive away; dispel from the mind.

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* the act of expelling or driving away; the state of being expelled.

banister or **bannister** (ban'is-tēr), *n.* corrupt forms of baluster.

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* a musical instrument, of from five to nine strings, having a neck like a guitar, and a circular body covered in front with tightly-stretched parchment.

bank (bangk), *n.* a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; any steep acclivity; an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river, forming a shoal or shallow; a bench for rowers; a tier of oars: *v.t.* to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; pile or heap up.

bank (bangk), *n.* an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; the office of a banking company; in certain games of chance, the fund held against the table: *v.t.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.i.* to have an account with a banker.

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* a person

legally declared to be unable to discharge his liabilities; an insolvent debtor: *adj.* unable to meet one's obligations; insolvent: *v.t.* to make or render insolvent: *v.i.* to exhaust one's financial credit; become insolvent.

banner (ban'ẽr), *n.* a piece of cloth or silk attached to a pole or staff, and usually worked with some device or motto, heraldic or emblematical; an ensign, standard, or flag of a country, state, or order.

bannock (ban'uk), *n.* a thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, and baked on an iron plate or griddle. [Scotch.]

banns (banz), *n.pl.* the announcement in church of an intended marriage.

banquet (bang'kwet), *n.* a sumptuous entertainment or feast: *v.t.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.i.* to regale one's self sumptuously.

banshee (ban'shē), **benshie** (ben'shē), or **benshi,** *n.* the female fairy of Scotch and Irish legends, whose visit foretells death. [Gaelic.]

bantam (ban'tam), *n.* a diminutive breed of domestic fowl: *adj.* pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; consequential.

banter (ban'tẽr), *v.t.* to rail at; good-humoredly; attack jestingly; make fun of: *n.* humorous raillery.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* the application of water by an authorized administrator, in the name of the Holy Trinity, to a person, by sprinkling, effusion, or immersion, constituting the sacrament or rite by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

baptize (bap-tīz'), *v.t.* to administer the rite of baptism to; admit to the Christian Church by the ceremonial application of water; christen.

bar (bär), *n.* a piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; anything which impedes or obstructs; a bank of sand, gravel, &c., obstructing navigation at the entrance to a harbor or mouth of a river; the railing enclosing the space occupied by counsel in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial, or sentence; the members of the legal profession collectively, entitled to plead in court; any tribunal; the portion of a hotel, &c., where liquors are served out; a band or stripe; a line drawn vertically through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes enclosed by two such lines; an ordinary, similar to, but narrower than, a fess, and filling one-fifth of the heraldic field: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* barred: *p.pr.* barring], to fasten with a bar; to hinder; obstruct; exclude.

barb (bärb), *n.* that which resembles a beard in lower animals; a hair or bristle ending in a double hook; the sharp point projecting backwards from the extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

barb (bärb), *n.* a horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility; a short-beaked pigeon of a breed originally brought from Barbary.

barbarian (bär'bā'ri-an), *n.* a foreigner; a man in a rude, savage state; an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man: *adj.* pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; inhuman.

barbarism (bär'ba-rizm), *n.* an offense against purity of style or language; an uncivilized state or condition; a savage action; an outrage.

barbarity (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* barbarities (bär-bar'i-tiz)], the state of being uncivilized; cruelty; inhumanity; an act of savage cruelty.

barbarous (bär'ba-rus), *adj.* uncivilized; rude and ignorant; contrary to pure idiom; savage; cruel; ferocious; inhuman; wild.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* a frame on which all kinds of meat or fish are roasted or smoke-dried; the carcass of an ox, hog, &c., roasted whole; a social or political entertainment at which animals are roasted and eaten whole: *v.t.* to dress and roast whole. [West Indian.]

barber (bär'bẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair: *v.t.* to shave and dress the hair of.

bard (bärd), *n.* a poet and singer among the ancient Germans and

Celts, and held in high esteem. The word is in modern times used with a certain contempt.

bare (bār), *adj.* naked; with the head uncovered; unconcealed; simple; unfurnished; threadbare; poor; mere: *v.t.* to divest of covering.

barefaced (bār'fāst), *adj.* with the face uncovered; undisguised; shameless; impudent.

bargain (bär'gan), *n.* an agreement or contract between two or more parties with reference to the sale or transfer of property; that which is acquired or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase: *v.i.* to make a contract or agreement: *v.t.* to sell or transfer for a consideration.

barge (bärj), *n.* a flat-bottomed vessel employed in loading and unloading ships, and for the conveyance of goods on rivers and canals; a vessel of state.

bark (bärk), *v.i.* to utter a sharp, short sound, as the cry of a dog; to cough: *n.* the sound or cry emitted by dogs.

bark (bärk), *n.* the exterior layer or rind of woody stems or trunks,

bark or **barque** (bärk), *n.* a three-masted vessel.

barley (bär'li), *n.* the grain grown and used chiefly for malting; the plant which yields the grain.

barm (bärm), *n.* the foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread-making; yeast.

barn (bärn), *n.* a covered building for the storage of grain or other farm produce.

barnacle (bär'na-kl), *n.* a cirriped crustacean, often called the Goose-barnacle, found adhering in groups or clusters to rocks or to the bottoms of ships, &c.; an official who holds tenaciously to his post: *n.pl.* an instrument which nips a horse's nose to hold him while being shod, bled, or dressed.

barometer (ba-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere: used for indicating changes of weather, or to determine the altitude of any place.

baron (bar'un), *n.* the title of an English peer of the lowest rank, next below a viscount; formerly the title of the judges of the Court of the Exchequer.

baronet (bar'un-et), *n.* a title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight, but conferring no seat in the House of Lords. He is styled "Sir" and his wife "Lady."

barouche (ba-rōōsh'), *n.* a roomy, four-wheeled carriage with a folding or falling top.

barrack (bar'ak), *n.* a large building, or series of buildings, for the lodgment of soldiers and officers: *pl.* a building or several buildings in an enclosure where a body of men are lodged.

barrel (bar'el), *n.* a vessel or cask, cylindrical in form, bulging in the middle, made of wooden staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a drum or cylinder; a metallic tube.

barren (bar'en), *adj.* incapable of producing its kind; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; lacking; devoid; profitless; empty: *n.* an unproductive tract of land.

barricade (bar-ri-kād'), *n.* a fortification constructed in haste of such materials as are nearest to hand, and which will serve to obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy, or shield a besieged party; any bar or obstruction: *v.t.* to obstruct or stop up; fortify or enclose by a barricade.

barrier (bar'i-ẽr), *n.* anything which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle to progress, approach, or attack; an enclosing fence or boundary wall; a limit or boundary.

barrister (bar'is-tẽr), *n.* in England, a member of the legal profession qualified to plead at the bar; in Scotland, an advocate; counselor at law.

barrow (bar'ō), *n.* a frame covered with boards and furnished with handles at both ends, or with a pair of wheels and handles or shafts at one end; a hand-barrow; a shallow box, with a single wheel and handles and supports; a wheel-barrow; a mound of earth or heap of stones forming an

ancient or prehistoric grave, constructed in various forms.

barter (bär'tẽr), *v.i.* to traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another: *v.t.* to give in exchange: *n.* trafficking by exchange of commodities; the thing given in exchange.

barytone or **baritone** (bar'i-tōn), *adj.* intermediate between bass and tenor, as the male voice or instrument: *n.* a person with a voice having this range; a word having the last syllable unaccented: *v.t.* to leave the last syllable unaccented.

basalt (ba-sawlt' & bas'awlt), *n.* an igneous rock of greenish black color, and composed of feldspar, augite, titaniferous iron, and frequently olivene.

base (bās), *adj.* worthless; spurious; of mean spirit; morally abject; deep or grave in sound (commonly bass).

base (bās), *n.* the part of a thing on which it rests; a foundation or groundwork; that which combines with an acid to form a salt; the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed; the lower part of a heraldic field: *v.t.* to lay a foundation.

baseball (bās'bawl), *n.* a game of ball played by nine on a side; a ball used in playing baseball. Baseball is said to have been derived from the old English game of rounders.

basement (bās'ment), *n.* the lowest part of a structure; the lowest story of a building.

bash (bash), *v.t.* to strike heavily; to knock out of shape. [English.]

bashful (bash'fool), *adj.* easily disconcerted; modest to excess; diffident; shy.

basic (bā'sik), *adj.* pertaining to a base; fundamental; performing the office of a base in a salt.

basilica (ba-sil'i-ka), *n.* [*pl.* basilicas (ba-sil'i-kaz)], in ancient Rome, a public hall of rectangular shape used for judicial assemblies; a church built on such a plan, especially the early Christian churches in Italy.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* a fabulous creature, variously conceived as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; the name of a lizard with an inflatable crest: *adj.* pertaining to the basilisk; penetrating or malignant.

basin (bā'sn), *n.* a circular vessel for holding water or other liquid; a pond, or dock, or other reservoir for water; the area drained by a river; a set of strata or stratified formations occupying a basin-shaped depression in older rocks.

basis (bā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* bases (bā'sēz)], a foundation; the groundwork or fundamental principle of anything.

bask (bask), *v.i.* to lie in warmth; be exposed to genial heat; be at ease: *v.t.* to warm by continued exposure to heat.

basket (bas'ket), *n.* a vessel made of rushes, or other flexible material, plaited or interwoven; as much as a basket will hold.

bass or **basse** (bas), *n.* the name of various edible fishes allied to the perch.

bass (bās), *adj.* low; deep; grave: *n.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; the lowest male voice, ranging from D below the bass staff to D or E above it; one who sings bass.

bastard (bas'tard), *n.* a child born out of wedlock; an animal of inferior quality or breed; a coarse brown sugar made from syrup previously boiled: *adj.* begotten and born out of matrimony; spurious.

baste (bāst), *v.t.* to beat with a stick; to drip or pour melted fat or butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly, or fasten with long stitches, as in dressmaking.

bastion (bas'chun), *n.* an earthwork faced with brick or stone, projecting from the angles of a rampart, and having two flanks and two faces.

bat (bat), *n.* a heavy stick or club; the flattened club used in cricket, and the rounded bat used in baseball; a batsman; a part of a brick with one end whole; a plate of flexible gelatine used to print impressions on glaze; bituminous shale: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* batted, *p.pr.* batting], to hit or strike: *v.i.* to use or wield a bat in cricket or baseball.

bat (bat), *n.* an insectivorous mammal furnished with wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail.

batch (bach), *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of similar things.

bate (bāt), *v.t.* to lessen or reduce; deduct.

bath (bath), *n.* [*pl.* baths (ba*thz*)], the act of washing or immersing the body in water, or exposing it to any other fluid or vapor; a vessel holding water for bathing; a building fitted up for bathing purposes; a medium through which heat is applied to a body; a vessel containing a solution for treatment of an object by immersion.

bathe (bā*th*), *v.t.* to subject to a bath; immerse in water or other liquid; to suffuse or moisten with a liquid; immerse or surround with anything analogous to water, as vapor or light: *v.i.* to take a bath.

bathos (bā'thos), *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech.

battalion (ba-tal'yun), *n.* a body of infantry usually forming a division of a regiment.

batten (bat'n), *v.i.* to grow or become fat; thrive at the expense of others. (With *on.*)

batten (bat'n), *n.* a narrow strip or scantling of wood used for various purposes; a strip of wood used to fasten the edges of a tarpaulin to the deck of a ship: *v.t.* to fasten or form with battens.

batter (bat'ēr), *v.t.* strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; injure or impair: *v.i.* to make an attack by heavy blows.

battery (bat'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* batteries (bat'ēr-iz)], the act of battering or beating; a body of cannon, with its complement of officers, men, and equipments, for field operations; any raised work or parapet where guns are mounted and gunners screened; a number of Leyden jars connected for charging and discharging simultaneously; an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

battle (bat'l), *n.* a fight between opposing forces; a combat; a contest or struggle for mastery: *v.i.* to contend in fight; struggle (followed by *against, with*). **battle-piece** (bat'l-pēs), *n.* a painting, poem, or writing descriptive of a battle. **battle-royal** (bat'l-roi'al), *n.* a match in which more than two game-cocks are engaged. **battleship** (bat'l-ship), a warship of the first-class, formidably armed and equipped.

bauble (baw'bl), *n.* any showy piece of finery; a child's cheap trinket: *n.* the staff formerly carried by a court jester, or king's fool.

bawd (bawd), *n.* a person who keeps a house of prostitution; one who procures women for lewd purposes, or acts as agent in illicit intercourse.

bawl (bawl), *v.i.* to cry out with a loud, full, and sustained sound; vociferate: *v.t.* to proclaim loudly: *n.* a loud prolonged cry.

bay (bā), *v.i.* to bark as a dog, with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase: *v.t.* to bark at; to pursue with barking so as to bring to bay: *n.* the deep-toned prolonged bark of a dog.

bay (bā), *adj.* red or reddish, approaching to chestnut [applied to horses]: *n.* a horse of such color.

bay (bā), *n.* a recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a recess or opening in walls; a place or receptacle for depositing or storing coal; the fore part of a ship between decks; the laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; an honorary garland or crown, composed of woven laurel leaves, bestowed as a prize upon successful poets and conquerors, hence [*pl.*] fame.

bayonet (bā'ō-net), *n.* a dagger-like instrument constructed to fix on to the barrel of a rifle; if long it is called a sword-bayonet: *v.t.* to stab or drive with a bayonet.

bayou (bī'ōō), *n.* [*pl.* bayous (bī'ōōz)], in the Southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the delta streams of a river; a sluggish watercourse.

bazaar or **bazar** (ba-zär'), *n.* in the East, a market-place or exchange;

a hall or series of rooms with stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of fancy articles in aid of some charity; a fancy fair.

be (bē), *v.i.* [*p.t.* was, *p.p.* been, *p.pr.* being], to exist; have existence in fact, physical or mental; include or involve as a result; bring; produce; come about; become; remain; signify; answer to.

beach (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beaches (bēch′ez)], the portion of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the waves; the strand; shingle: *v.t.* to run or haul up (as a vessel or boat) upon a beach: *v.i.* to land on a beach.

beacon (bē′kn), *n.* a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; formerly a fire lighted on a hill or high tower to signal danger or assemble troops, &c.: *v.t.* to light up, as a beacon; furnish with beacons: *v.i.* to serve as a beacon.

bead (bēd), *n.* a little perforated ball of any suitable material, intended to be strung with others and worn as an ornament or used to form a rosary; any small globular body; a drop or bubble; a small knob of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight; a narrow rounded molding; an astragal: *v.t.* to ornament with beads or beading.

beadle (bē′dl), *n.* a messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer with various subordinate duties connected with a church or vestry. [English.]

beagle (bē′gl), *n.* a small hound, formerly used for hunting hares.

beak (bēk), *n.* the bill of a bird; the horny jaws or mandibles of other animals; anything which is pointed or shaped like a beak; the metal-sheathed prow of an ancient galley intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; the powerful ram of steel forming part of the bow of modern war-vessels; in English slang, a police magistrate.

beaker (bē′ker), *n.* a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth; an open-mouthed glass vessel with a projecting lip.

beam (bēm), *n.* a long piece of timber or iron used horizontally or vertically to support the rafters of a building; one of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship; the extreme breadth of a ship; the shank of an anchor; the oscillating lever which transmits motion in a steam-engine; a cylinder of wood around which, before weaving, the warp is wound; the pole of a carriage; the main part of a plow to which the handles are secured; the bar of a balance which suspends the scales; the principal stem of a deer's horns which bears the antlers; a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body: *v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light: *v.i.* to shine.

bean (bēn), *n.* the smooth, kidney-shaped seed of many leguminous plants; the plant itself; the popular name of other seeds or fruits resembling true beans. In English slang, coins.

bear (bār), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bore, bare, *p.p.* borne, *p.pr.* bearing], to support, hold up; carry or convey; suffer or endure; be answerable for; possess, wear, or use; have in or on; contain; cherish; carry in the mind; admit or be capable of; show or exhibit; bring forth or produce: *v.i.* to be capable of supporting; be fruitful; to bear, press, or weigh upon or against; tend; relate; take effect; be situated. [N. B.—When used passively bear (to produce) has as its *p.p.* born, as an infant was *born*.]

bear (bār), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus, the three best known species of which are: the brown or black bear of Europe, the grizzly bear of North America, and the polar bear of the Arctic regions; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great Bear and the Little Bear; one who attempts to depreciate the value of stock in order to buy cheap; opposed to a bull; a rude, uncouth, or brutal person: *v.t.* to endeavor to lower the price of.

beard (bērd), *n.* the hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face; anything which resembles a beard; the awn of barley and other grains; the barb of an

arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to take by the beard; oppose to the face; set at defiance.

beast (bēst), *n.* any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a person rude, coarse, or filthy, or whose actions degrade him below the level of a rational being; a brute.

beat (bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* beat, *p.p.* beaten, beat, *p.pr.* beating], to strike with repeated blows; thrash; knock; pound or break; flatten or spread by blows; scour and range with blows and cries in order to rouse or drive game; dash or strike against, as water or wind; tread, as a path; overcome or vanquish; excel; baffle; exhaust; flutter, as wings: *v.i.* to strike repeatedly; throb; signal or summon by beat of drum; sound, as a drum, when struck: *n.* a recurring stroke; a throb; a football; a round or course assigned to a policeman; a place of habitual resort; the rise or fall of the hand or foot marking the divisions of time; the divisions of the measure so marked.

beat (bēt), *p.p.* of beat, exhausted by mental or bodily fatigue.

beat (bēt), *n.* a person who lives on others; a dishonest debtor. [Slang.] Also, more forcibly, dead-beat.

beatific (bē-a-tif'ik), *adj.* having power to bless or render perfectly happy; blissful.

beatitude (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.

beau (bō), *n.* [*pl.* beaus or beaux (bōz)], one who dresses himself in strict accordance with the fashion; a ladies' man or suitor.

beautiful (bū'ti-fūl), *adj.* possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses; lovely.

beauty (bū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* beauties (bū'-tiz)], an assemblage of graces or properties which command the approbation of the senses; those qualities which are most pleasing to the eye; a particular grace or charm; a beautiful woman.

beaver (bē'vẽr), *n.* a rodent quadruped of amphibious habits, and valued for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat formerly made of beaver fur.

beaver (bē'vẽr), *n.* the portion of a helmet which served to protect the lower part of the face, and could be raised or depressed.

becalm (bē-käm'), *v.t.* to make calm or still.

because (be-kâwz), *conj.* on account of; by reason of.

beck (bek), *n.* a nod, or other significant gesture.

beckon (bek'n), *v.i.* to make a signal to another by a motion of the head or hand: *v.t.* summon or signal by signs.

becloud (bē-kloud'). See cloud.

become (bē-kum'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* became, *p.p.* become, *p.pr.* becoming], to pass from one state to another; come or grow to be: *v.t.* to suit, or be suitable to; befit; accord with; grace or adorn.

bed (bed), *n.* an article of domestic furniture upon or within which one rests or sleeps; conjugal rights; a portion of a garden prepared and set apart for bedding plants; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer or stratum of rock; a mass or heap of anything resembling a bed; either of the horizontal surfaces of a building stone: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bedded, *p.pr.* bedding], to furnish with a bed; plant, as flowers; lay in a stratum; lay flat, or in order: *v.i.* to go to bed; cohabit.

bedding (bed'ing), *n.* a bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; stratifications; occurrence in layers; a foundation, or bottom layer.

bedew (bē-dū'), *v.t.* to moisten with dew.

bedizen (bē-diz'n & -dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck or adorn; trick out with vulgar finery.

bedlam (bed'lam), *n.* a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics: hence any scene of uproar and confusion.

bedraggle (bē-drag'l). See draggle.

bedrid (bed'rid) or **bedridden** ('rid-n), *adj.* confined to bed by age or infirmity.

bee (bē), *n.* a hymenopterous insect of the genus Apis; the hive or honey-bee kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax; an industrious per-

son; a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbor or a charitable object; strips of wood bolted each side of a bowsprit, through which the foretopmast stays are reeved.

beech (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beeches (bēch′ez)], a tree of the genus Fagus, yielding a hard timber and edible triangular nuts.

beef (bēf), *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.

been (bin or bēn), *p.p.* of be.

beer (bēr), *n.* a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, with hops or other substances added to impart a bitter flavor; sometimes a fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce, &c.

beet (bēt), *n.* a biennial plant, cultivated for its edible succulent root, and from which sugar is made.

beetle (bē′tl), *n.* a heavy wooden mallet employed for driving wedges, consolidating earth, &c.; a club for beating linen, &c., in washing: *v.t.* to use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as a substitute for mangling.

beetle (bē′tl), *n.* any insect belonging to the order of Coleoptera, having four wings, the anterior or outer pair being hardened and serving as a horny sheath to the inner pair.

beetle (bē′tl), *v.i.* to be prominent; jut out; overhang, as a cliff.

befall or **befal** (be-fawl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* befell, *p.p.* befallen, *p.pr.* befalling], to happen or occur to: *v.i.* come to pass.

befit (be-fit′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* befitted, *p.pr.* befitting], befitting or suitable to; become.

before (be-fōr′), *prep.* in front of; preceding in space, time, or rank; in presence or sight of; under jurisdiction of; rather than; earlier than: *adv.* in front; in advance; previously; formerly; already.

beforehand (be-fōr′hand), *adv.* in advance.

befriend (be-frend′), *v.t.* to act as a friend to; aid or shield; assist.

beg (beg), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* begged, *p.pr.* begging], to ask or supplicate in charity; beseech; entreat with humility; to practice begging. (The phrase "I beg to," in polite usage, is employed euphemistically for *ask, request,* as "I *beg* to state.")

began (be-gan′), *p.t.* of begin.

beget (be-get′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* begot, begat, *p.p.* begotten, begot, *p.pr.* begetting], to procreate, as a father or sire; generate; produce; cause to exist.

beggar (beg′ēr), *n.* one who entreats or supplicates with humility; one who makes it his business to beg for alms; one who is reduced to extreme poverty: *v.t.* to exhaust the resources of; outdo.

beggary (beg′ēr-i), *n.* the state of a beggar; extreme poverty; beggars collectively

begin (bē-gin′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* began, *p.p.* begun, *p.pr.* beginning], to commence existence; originate; arise; to take the initiatory step; make a start.

beginner (be-gin′ēr), *n.* one who begins or originates; one who enters upon anything for the first time; a novice.

begone (be-gôn′), *interj.* go away! depart!

begot (be-got′), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of beget.

begotten (bē-got′n), *p.p.* of beget.

begrime (be-grīm′). See grime.

begrudge (be-gruj′). See grudge.

beguile (be-gīl′), *v.t.* to impose upon or delude by guile; deceive; cause to pass pleasantly; divert or entertain.

begun (be-gun′), *p.p.* of begin.

behalf (be-hăf′), *n.* advantage; favor; support; defense; stead; interest [governed always by the preposition *in, on,* or *upon*].

behave (be-hāv′), *v.t.* to conduct, comport, or acquit: *v.i.* to act; conduct one's self in a proper manner.

behavior (bē-hāv′yēr), *n.* manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment; manners.

behead (be-hed′), *v.t.* to cut off the head of.

beheld (bē-held′), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of behold.

behest (be-hest′), *n.* a command; precept.

behind (be-hīnd′), *prep.* at the back of; in the rear of; remaining after; inferior to: *adv.* at the back; in the

rear; toward the back; out of sight; past in point of time.

behindhand (be-hīnd'hand), *adv.* or *adj.* in a state of backwardness; late; in arrear.

behold (be-hōld'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beheld, *p.pr.* beholding], to fix the eyes upon; have in sight; look at; observe with care: *v.i.* to look; direct or fix the mind.

behoove or **behove** (be-hōōv'), *v.t.* to be meet, necessary, or fit for.

being, *p.pr.* of be.

being (bē'ing), *n.* existence, as opposed to non-existence; that which exists in any form, whether actual or ideal.

belated (bē-lā'ted), *p.adj.* delayed; too late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

belay (be-lā'), *v.t.* make fast, as a rope, by winding round a pin, cleat, &c.

belch (belch), *v.t.* to eject with force or violence: *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach: *n.* the act of ejecting wind forcibly.

beldam (bel'dam) or **beldame** (bel'dām), *n.* a grandmother; an ugly old woman.

beleaguer (bē-lē'gēr), *v.t.* to besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

belfry (bel'fri), *n.* a bell tower; that part of a steeple or tower in which a bell is hung.

belie (bē-lī'), *v.t.* to calumniate; slander by lies; give the lie to; show to be false.

belief (be-lēf'), *n.* assent to anything proposed or declared, and its acceptance as fact, by reason of the authority whence it proceeds, apart from personal knowledge; faith; the thing believed; the whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed; a conviction.

believe (be-lēv'), *v.t.* to place credence in and accept as true, upon the ground of authority, testimony, or logical inference apart from personal knowledge; place confidence in; expect or hope: *v.i.* to have faith; be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything; think or suppose.

belike (be-līk'), *adv.* probably.

belittle (be-lit'l), *v.t.* to lower or depreciate; run down by speaking slightingly of.

bell (bel), *v.i.* to bellow, as deer in rutting time; to be in flower: said of the hop.

bell (bel), *n.* a hollow metallic vessel, usually cup-shaped, and giving forth a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell: *pl.* the divisions of daily time marked each half-hour by strokes on a bell: *v.t.* to put a bell on.

belladonna (bel-a-don'a), *n.* the deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant used as medicine. Even in small doses it causes the pupil of the eye to dilate.

belle (bel), *n.* a young and handsome lady; a reigning beauty.

belles-lettres (bel-let'r), *n.pl.* polite or elegant literature; light literature; poetry, essays, facile criticism.

bellicose (bel'i-kōs), *adj.* pugnacious; contentious; warlike.

belligerent (bel-ij'ēr-ent), *adj.* waging war; pertaining to war or warfare; warlike: *n.* a power recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in fighting.

bellow (bel'ō), *v.i.* to utter a full resonant sound, as a bull; bawl or vociferate; roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent: *v.t.* to utter with a loud full voice: *n.* the roar of a bull; a loud, resounding outcry.

bellows (bel'ōz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an instrument for producing a current of air, and used for various purposes, as blowing fires, or filling the pipes of an organ.

belly (bel'i), *n.* [*pl.* bellies (bel'iz)], that part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part in the lower animals; the part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bellied, *p.pr.* bellying], to swell and become protuberant; bulge out: *v.t.* to cause to swell out, as sails.

belong (be-lông'), *v.i.* to be the property (of); go along with; be a part (of); be appendant (to), or connected (with); be the concern or business (of); appertain (to); be

suitable; be due; have a settled or legal residence (in); be native (to).

beloved (bē-luvd′ & -luv′ed), *p.adj.* greatly loved; dear to the heart: *n.* one who is greatly loved.

below (be-lō′), *prep.* under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior to in rank or excellence; lower in value, price, &c.: *adv.* in a lower place; on the earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a lower rank or grade; off duty; under.

belt (belt), *n.* a girdle or band used to encircle the waist; anything resembling a belt, or which encircles, restrains, or supports, as a belt; a strip; a band; an heraldic badge denoting knightly rank; one of the rings surrounding the planet Jupiter; a band connecting two wheels and transmitting motion from one to the other: *v.t.* to encircle, as with a belt; surround; to strike with a belt.

bemoan (be-mōn′), *v.t.* to lament; bewail; pity; sympathize with.

bench (bench), *n.* [*pl.* benches (bench′-ez)], a long seat; a strong table on which mechanics do their work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court: *v.t.* to furnish with benches.

bend (bend), *v.t.* to curve or make crooked; direct to a certain point; incline: *v.i.* to be or become curved or crooked; bow or be submissive: *n.* a curve; a crook; a knot: *n.* one of the nine heraldic ordinaries crossing from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon; strictly opposed to bar, but not always used accurately.

bends (bendz), *n.* a disease prevalent among caisson workers, and caused by sudden differences in atmospheric pressure affecting the valvular action of the heart.

beneath (be-nēth′), *prep.* lower in place, with reference to something above; under the pressure of; lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; unworthy of: *adv.* in a lower place; below.

benedict (ben′e-dikt), *n.* a married man, especially one newly wedded who had previously ridiculed the idea of matrimony. From Benedick in Shakespeare's play "Much Ado about Nothing." [Latin.]

benediction (ben-e-dik′shun), *n.* the act of blessing; a blessing or expression of kind wishes solemnly or affectionately invoked; the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship. [Latin.]

beneficent (be-nef′i-sent), *adj.* characterized by benevolence.

beneficial (ben-e-fish′al), *adj.* contributing to a valuable end; helpful; profitable; in law language conferring or having the right to a benefit or user.

benefit (ben′e-fit), *n.* an act of kindness; a favor conferred; whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; a theatrical performance, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, &c.: *v.t.* to do good to; be of service to: *v.i.* to gain advantage; make improvement.

benevolent (be-nev′ō-lent), *adj.* kind; charitable; philanthropic.

benign (be-nīn′), *adj.* of a kind or gentle disposition; favorable; salutary; genial.

benignant (be-nig′nant), *adj.* kind; gracious; favorable.

benison (ben′i-zn), *n.* a blessing.

bent (bent), *adj.* curved; crooked; strongly inclined; determined: *n.* a turn; an inclination; a leaning or bias; disposition; propensity; a stiff or wiry grass.

benumb (be-num′). See numb.

benzine (ben-zēn′), *n.* a liquid compounded of the volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum, and obtained by distillation; used as a solvent and for the removal of grease, &c.

bequeath (be-kwē*th*′), *v.t.* to give or leave by will; hand down; transmit.

bequest (be-kwest′), *n.* the act of leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.

berate (be-rāt′). See rate.

bereave (be-rēv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bereaved, bereft, *p.pr.* bereaving], to deprive; make destitute [with *of* before the thing taken away].

bereft (be-reft′), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bereave.

berg (bērg), *n.* a large floating mass of

ice; an iceberg; a sharp pointed rock projecting from the sea.

berry (ber'i), *n.* [*pl.* berries (ber'iz)], any small pulpy or succulent fruit, as the strawberry, &c.; anything resembling a berry in shape: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* berried, *p.pr.* berrying], to bear, produce, or gather berries.

berth (bērth), *n.* ample or adequate sea room; a station which a ship occupies at anchorage or port; a room in a vessel set apart for officers or seamen; a sleeping place for a passenger in a ship or railway carriage; a situation or appointment: *v.t.* to allot an anchorage to; give space to lie in; allot a sleeping place to.

beryl (ber'il), *n.* a mineral of varying colors, commonly green or greenish-blue. It is the silicate of aluminum.

beseech (be-sēch'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besought, *p.pr.* beseeching], to entreat; supplicate; implore; beg eagerly for; solicit.

beseem (be-sēm'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to be suitable or seemly; to become; to seem.

beset (be-set'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beset, *p.pr.* besetting], to set or stud; distribute over; surround; besiege; press upon on all sides; press hard on.

besetting (be-set'ing), *adj.* habitually attacking or coming upon.

beshrew (be-shrōō'), *v.t.* to wish a curse to; execrate.

beside (be-sīd'), *prep.* at the side of; near; apart from; not connected with.

besides (be-sīdz'), *adv.* more than that; in addition; as well: *prep.* over and above; separate or distinct from.

besiege (be-sēj'), *v.t.* to encompass with armed forces, in order to compel a foe to surrender; lay siege to; beset or harass.

besmirch (be-smērch'), *v.t.* to soil; discolor; sully or dishonor.

besom (bē'zum), *n.* a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

besot (be-sot'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besotted, *p.pr.* besotting], to bestialize, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.

besought (be-sawt'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of beseech.

bespeak (be-spēk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bespoke, *p.pr.* bespeaking], to speak for beforehand; order or arrange in advance; betoken; indicate, as by signs or marks: *n.* among actors, a benefit.

best (best), *adj.* having the highest degree of goodness or excellence; of the first quality or standing; most desirable, suitable, advantageous, &c.; largest: *n.* the highest state of excellence; the utmost endeavor; all one can do or show: *adv.* (*superl.* of well), in the highest degree; with most advantage or success: *v.t.* to get the better of; surpass; outwit.

bested or **bestead** (be-sted'), *p. adj.* situated; placed; circumstanced.

bestial (bes'tial), *adj.* belonging to a beast; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; sensual; obscene.

bestir (be-stēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bestirred, *p.pr.* bestirring], to put into brisk or vigorous action.

bestow (be-stō'), *v.t.* to lay up in store; deposit in safe keeping; use or apply; give or confer [followed by *on* or *upon*].

bestrew (be-strōō') or **bestrow** (be-strō'), *v.t.* to strew or scatter over.

bestride (bē-strīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bestrode & bestrid, *p.p.* bestridden, bestrid, *p.pr.* bestriding], to stand or sit on with the legs astride; embrace with the legs, as a horse.

bet (bet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bet and betted, *p.pr.* betting], to stake or pledge on the event of a future contingency: *v.i.* to lay a wager: *n.* the act of wagering; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest the issue of which is uncertain; the terms on which a bet is arranged.

betake (bē-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* betook, *p.p.* betaken, *p.pr.* betaking], to have recourse to; repair; resort; take one's self (to).

bethel (beth'el), *n.* a hallowed spot; a dissenting chapel [English]; a seaman's chapel.

bethink (be-think'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bethought, *p.pr.* bethinking], to call to mind; consider; remind one's self; to reflect.

betide (be-tīd'), *v.t.* to happen to; befall: *v.i.* to come to pass.

betimes (be-tīmz'), *adv.* in good season or time; before it is too late; early; soon.

betoken (be-tō'kn), *v.t.* to indicate by signs; serve as a sign or token of; foreshadow by what is visibly present.

betook, *p.t.* of betake.

betray (bē-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* betrayed, *p.pr.* betraying], to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery; violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; reveal in breach of confidence; disclose inadvertently; deceive; indicate or show.

betroth (bē-troth'), *v.t.* to contract to give any one in marriage; affiance; plight or pledge one's troth to.

better (bet'ẽr), *adj.* [used as the *compar.* of good], having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable or more suitable; improved in health; more perfect; larger; greater: *adv.* [used as *compar.* of well], in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or thoroughly; in a higher degree; more in extent: *v.t.* to improve or ameliorate; increase the good qualities of; surpass; excel; outdo: *v.i.* to become better: *n.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence [usually in the *pl.*]; superiority, or advantage over [usually with *of*].

between (be-twēn'), *prep.* in the space or interval which separates; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of; shared in common.

bevel (bev'el), *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to cut to a bevel-angle: *v.i.* to slant or incline off to a bevel-angle: *n.* an angle otherwise than a right angle (90°); the inclination which one surface makes with another when not at right angles; an instrument used for drawing angles: *adj.* having the form of a bevel; aslant.

beverage (bev'ẽr-āj), *n.* a drink of any description; liquor for drinking.

bevy (bev'i), *n.* a company or assembly of persons, especially of ladies; a flock of quails or larks.

bewail (be-wāl'), *v.t.* to mourn or weep aloud for; lament: *v.i.* to express grief.

beware (be-wār'), *v.i.* to be on one's guard; be wary or cautious.

bewilder (be-wil'dẽr), *v.t.* to lead into perplexity or confusion; to puzzle.

bewitch (be-wich'), *v.t.* to cast a spell over; subject to witchcraft; charm beyond the power of resistance; fascinate.

bewray (be-rā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bewrayed, *p.pr.* bewraying], to expose, reveal.

bey (bā), *n.* a governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; a Turkish title of respect. Also written beg. [Turkish.]

beyond (be-yond'), *prep.* on the further side of; before; past; out of reach of; later than; above; in a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing: *adv.* further away; yonder: *n.* that state of existence which is beyond our present experience.

bhang or **bang** (bang), *n.* an Eastern drug prepared from the dried leaves and also from the gummy exudation of the hemp plant, having strong narcotic and astringent qualities; hashish.

biannual (bī-an'ū-al), *adj.* occurring twice in a year.

bias (bī'as), *n.* [*pl.* biases (bī'as-ez)], a seam formed by uniting the edges of two pieces of cloth cut obliquely to the texture; a weight on the side of a bowl which causes it to turn from a straight line; prepossession or undue propensity for; prejudice: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give a bias or particular direction to; incline to one side; influence; prejudice; prepossess: *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely.

bib (bib), *n.* a piece of cloth placed under an infant's chin to protect its clothes.

Bible (bī'bl), *n.* the Book (or the Books) by pre-eminence; the writings of the Old and New Testament, whether in the original tongues or translated. [Greek.]

bibliography (bib-li-og'ra-fi), *n.* the science or description of books; a list of authorities on any subject.

bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'a-tri), *n.* book worship; excessive reverence for the letter of the Scriptures.

bibliology (bib-li-ol'ō-ji), *n.* an account of books; Biblical literature or doctrine.

bibliomania (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* a

mania for acquiring rare and curious books.

bibliophile (bĭb'li-ō-fīl), *n.* a lover of books less for their bindings than for their contents.

bibulous (bib'ū-lus), *adj.* readily absorbing or imbibing fluids; addicted to drink.

bicarbonate (bī-kär'bon-āt), *n.* a carbonate of salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base, as bicarbonate of soda, where the soda is the base.

bicentenary (bī-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of any event, or its celebration: *adj.* pertaining to a bicentenary.

biceps (bī'seps), *n.* a muscle having two heads; the large flexor muscle of the arm and thigh.

bichloride (bī-klō'rīd or bi-klō'rid), *n.* a compound of two or more atoms of chlorine combined with a base.

bicker (bik'ẽr), *v.i.* to engage in petty altercation; move rapidly with a noise; quiver; flicker: *n.* a noisy wrangle.

bicuspid (bī-kus'pid) or **bicuspidate** (bī-kus'pi-dāt), *adj.* having two points or prominences: *n.* one of the double-pointed teeth forming the first pair of molars on either side of the jaw, above and below.

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* a vehicular machine of various forms, but consisting primarily of two wheels placed in line, connected by a fork and backbone, and supporting a saddle for the rider, the machine being propelled by means of treadles attached to cranks or levers: *v.i.* to ride on a bicycle.

bid (bid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bade (bad) or bid, *p.p.* bidden, bid, *p.pr.* bidding], to make an offer of; propose as a price; offer for; invite; request; ask; offer or express by words; command; order or direct; enjoin; to proclaim: *v.i.* to make an offer; offer a price: *n.* an offer of a price.

bide (bīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bode (bōd), bided (bī'ded), *p.pr.* biding (bīd'ing)], inhabit; reside: *v.t.* to endure; suffer; wait for.

bidental (bī-den'tal) or **bidentate** (bī-den'tāt), *adj.* having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes.

biennial (bī-en'ni-al), *adj.* happening once in two years; continuing or existing for two years, as plants: *n.* a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and in the second flowers, fruit, and seed, afterwards perishing; something which is held once in two years.

bier (bēr), *n.* a frame or carriage on which a corpse is placed, or conveyed to the grave; a tomb.

biff (bif), *n.* a sudden blow delivered with the fist. [Slang.]

bifurcation (bī-fẽr-kā'shun), *n.* a forking or division into two branches.

big (big), *adj.* [*compar.* bigger, *superl.* biggest], of great bulk or magnitude; grown up; pregnant; full of something important; pompous.

bigamy (big'a-mi), *n.* the offense of contracting a second marriage during the existence of a former marriage.

bight (bīt), *n.* a loop or bend of a rope, in distinction from the ends; a bend in a coast-line forming an open bay; a small bay between two headlands.

bigot (big'ot), *n.* one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church or party; one who is intolerant of opinions which differ from his own.

bilateral (bī-lat'ẽr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, two sides.

bilberry (bil'bẽr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bilberries (bil'bẽr-riz)], the whortleberry.

bile (bīl), *n.* a yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver from venous blood; ill-humor.

bilge (bilj), *n.* the bulging part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom, on which the vessel rests when aground: *v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge: *v.t.* to stave, or break in, the bottom or bilge of a ship.

bilingual (bī-ling'gwal), *adj.* written or expressed in two languages; possessing the command of two languages.

bilious (bil'yus), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; having the system disordered by derangement of the biliary function; choleric.

biliteral (bī-lit'ẽr-al), *adj.* consisting of two letters: *n.* a word, root, or syllable consisting of two letters.

bilk (bilk), *v.t.* to spoil the score of an opponent at cribbage; deceive or defraud, as by evading a payment; leave in the lurch: *n.* the act of spoiling the score of an opponent at cribbage; a swindler.

bill (bil), *n.* the beak of a bird: *v.i.* to join bills, as doves; caress in fondness; to paste up bills or posters.

bill (bil), *n.* a kind of hatchet with a blade hoop-shaped toward the point, used in pruning, &c.; a battle-axe, attached to a long staff, formerly used by infantry; the extremity of the fluke of an anchor.

bill (bil), *n.* an account for goods sold, services rendered, or work done; a document binding the signer or signers to pay a specified sum at a certain date or on demand; a government note; a draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature; a printed advertisement; any written paper containing a statement of particulars; a written declaration of wrong or injury sustained or committed.

billet (bil'et), *n.* a small paper in writing; a note or short letter; ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a soldier's lodging; an office or assignment: *v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.i.* to be quartered or lodged.

billet (bil'et), *n.* a small stick or log of wood, as for fuel; an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

billiards (bil'yērdz), *n.* a game played on a rectangular, cloth-covered slate table, 12 ft. x 6 ft. in size, with ivory balls and a cue.

billion (bil'yun), *n.* in the United States one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

billow (bil'ō), *n.* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind: *v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

bimetallism (bī-met'al-izm), *n.* the legalized adoption of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed ratio.

bimonthly (bī-munth'li), *adj.* occurring once in two months. [Sometimes incorrectly employed to designate *semi-monthly* periodicals.]

bin (bin), *n.* a receptacle for any commodity, as corn, coal, &c.; a frame for bottles in a wine-cellar.

binary (bī'nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of two things or parts; twofold.

bind (bīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bound, *p.pr.* binding], to confine or make fast with a cord or band; confine or restrain by physical force; unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by any moral tie; hinder or restrain; protect or strengthen by a band, border or cover; fasten together; cause to cohere; place under legal obligation: *v.i.* to tie up; confine by ligature or band; be obligatory; grow hard or stiff; stick together: *n.* anything which binds or ties; a twining stem; a stalk of hops; indurated clay or shale forming the roof of a coal-seam; a musical sign or brace grouping notes together.

binomial (bī-nō'mi-al), *n.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (−): *adj.* consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; having two names.

biograph (bī'ō-graf), *n.* a device for projecting animated pictures upon a screen.

biography (bī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*pl.* biographies (bī-og'ra-fiz)], the history of the life of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

biology (bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which deals with the origin and life-history of plants and animals.

biped (bī'ped), *adj.* having two feet: *n.* a two-footed animal.

biplane (bī'plān), *n.* a flying machine with two planes or gliding boards, firmly braced together, as in the Wright machine.

birch (bērch), *n.* [*pl.* birches (bērch'-ez)], a tree or shrub belonging to the genus Betula; a rod formed of birch twigs used for punishment; a birch-bark canoe: *adj.* birchen: *v.t.* to chastise with a birch rod; flog.

bird (bērd), *n.* a warm-blooded feathered vertebrate, furnished with wings, and belonging to the class Aves; small feathered game, as distinguished from water-fowl.

birth (bērth), *n.* the act of coming into life; the fact of being born; the act of bringing forth; lineage; extraction; descent; origin; beginning.

biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* a kind of unraised bread, baked hard and dry, and shaped into flat cakes; pottery after the first baking and previous to glazing and burning.

bisect (bī-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts.

bishop (bish'up), *n.* one of the highest orders of an Episcopal Church; below an archbishop in rank, but above a priest; a spiritual overseer; the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, having the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration.

bismuth (bis'- or biz'muth), *n.* one of the elements; a light reddish-colored metal of brittle texture, much used in stereotyping. It is one of the metals that were early known in chemistry. Probably the ancients used it, but it was first scientifically described in 1450.

bison (bī'son), *n.* the aurochs, or European bison, still preserved in Lithuania; the American bison, inaccurately termed a buffalo, which is now practically extinct.

bisque (bisk), *n.* an unglazed white porcelain, used for statuettes, &c.

bit (bit), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bite.

bit (bit), *n.* a tool for boring; the metal mouthpiece of a bridle; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane; a small piece or fragment of anything; any small coin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bitted, *p.pr.* bitting], to put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of.

bitch (bich), *n.* the female of the dog, or of other canine animals.

bite (bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bit, *p.p.* bitten, bit, *p.pr.* biting], to seize, grip, cut, or crush with the teeth; sting, as an insect; cause smarting pain to; cut; pinch, as with intense cold; blight or blast; take fast hold on; to corrode or eat into; to cheat, trick, take in [now only in *p.p.*]: *v.i.* to have the habit or exercise the power of biting; inflict injury with the teeth; cause to sting or smart; take a bait; take a firm hold: *n.* the act of seizing with the teeth; a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; a mouthful; a hold or grip; in printing, a blank on a page due to some intervening substance between the paper and the type.

bitten (bit'n), *p.p.* of bite.

bitter (bit'ẽr), *adj.* having a sharp or harsh taste; acrid; piercing; painful; grievous; poignant; severe; reproachful; caustic; sarcastic; cruel: *n.* any substance that is bitter to the taste. Distinct from sour; a grape-fruit is bitter while a lemon is sour.

bittern (bit'ẽrn), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family. The sound it makes is called bumping.

bitters (bit'ẽrs), *n.pl.* liquor in which herbs or roots are steeped.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* mineral pitch.

bivalve (bī'valv), *adj.* having two valves or shells united by a ligament: *n.* a mollusk whose shell is composed of two parts or valves, connected by a ligament or hinge, which are opened or closed by muscles, as the oyster or mussel.

bivouac (biv'ōō-ak), *n.* an encampment of soldiers in the open air, without tents: hence, any open air encampment: *v.i.* to encamp without tents in the open.

bizarre (bi-zär'), *adj.* odd in manner or appearance; fanciful; grotesque.

blab (blab), *v.t.* [*p.t* & *p.p.* blabbed, *p.pr.* blabbing], to tell thoughtlessly: *v.i.* to talk indiscreetly; tell tales: *n.* one who lets out secrets, or is given to gossip.

black (blak), *adj.* destitute of light; of the darkest hue; opposed to white; enveloped in darkness; dismal; gloomy or forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness; atrocious; evil; calamitous; threatening; clouded with anger; sullen *n.* the darkest color; the opposite of white; a black pigment or dye; a negro; mourning: *v.t.* to make black; blacken; apply blacking to.

blackberry (blak'ber-ri), *n.* the fruit of several species of bramble.

blackbird (blak'bērd), *n.* an English song bird, a species of thrush. Called also merle, ousel, or black thrush; a crow-like bird of North

America; a name given to a kidnapped negro or Polynesian.

blackboard (blak'bôrd), *n.* a rectangular piece of wood, covered with a hard black substance, and hung upon an easel or upon the side of a wall, and used for the marking out of any kind of problem in chalk or chalk-crayons.

blackguard (blag'ärd), *n.* a man of low character, and addicted to the use of foul or abusive language; a scoundrel: *adj.* vicious; low; vile; scurrilous; abusive: *v.t.* to revile in scurrilous language.

blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* a tax anciently paid in money, corn, or cattle, in the north of England, and in Scotland, to the agents of robbers, to secure protection from pillage: hence extortion by means of intimidation: *v.t.* to extort money or goods by intimidation of any kind.

bladder (blad'ēr), *n.* a thin elastic membranous bag in animals, in which a fluid is collected; any vesicle, blister, or pustule containing fluid or air; a hollow membranous appendage to some plants: *v.t.* put up in a bladder, as lard.

blade (blād), *n.* the leaf of a grass; the young stalk or spire of a grass; the broad expanded part of a leaf; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; anything resembling a blade; a dashing, reckless, rollicking fellow: *v.t.* to furnish with a blade: *v.i.* put forth blades.

blame (blām), *v.t.* to censure; reproach: *n.* an imputation of a fault; censure; responsibility for anything wrong.

blanch (blanch), *v.t.* to take the color out; make lustrous; to remove the covering of: *v.i.* become white; turn pale: *n.* lead ore found separate in the rock. [French.]

bland (bland), *adj.* mild; soft; gentle; affable; soothing.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* the use of winning expressions or actions; artful caressing.

blank (blangk), *adj.* confounded; confused; dejected; empty; free from writing or printing; without result; absolute; complete: *n.* any void space; an unfilled space in a written or printed document; a lottery ticket for which no prize is drawn; a disk of metal prior to stamping; the white spot in the center of a target; a cartridge that is loaded without any bullet: *v.t.* a euphemistic form of the oath *damn*.

blanket (blang'ket), *n.* a soft, loosely woven woolen cloth for a bed or as a covering: *v.t.* to toss in a blanket by way of punishment or joke; pass to windward to take the wind out of the sails of.

blare (blār), *v.i.* to bellow; to give forth a loud sound like a trumpet: *v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth: *n.* a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

blarney (blär'ni), *n.* soft, wheedling speech; flattery: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blarneyed, *p.pr.* blarneying], to influence or talk over by soft wheedling speeches; humbug with flattery.

blasphemy (blas'fe-mi), *n.* [*pl.* blasphemies (blas'fe-miz)], impious, profane, or mocking speech concerning God or sacred things; expressed contempt or contumely for the personality or authority of God.

blast (blast), *n.* a violent or sudden gust of wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the sound produced by blowing a wind instrument; any sudden pernicious influence upon plants or animals; a blight; the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, &c., in rending or removing rocks, or the charge so used; a flatulent disease in sheep: *v.t.* to cause to fade or wither by some pernicious influence; blight; to shatter by any explosive agent.

blatant (blā'tant), *adj.* bawling; noisy.

blather (bla*th*'ēr), *n.* foolish chatter.

blaze (blāz), *n.* a body of flame; brilliant sunlight; a sudden bursting out; active display; a white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white mark cut on a tree, to serve as a guide: *v.t.* to mark, as trees, by removing a portion of the bark; to indicate, as a path or boundary, by blazing trees; publish widely: *v.i.* to flame; send forth a brilliant light; be conspicuous.

blazon (blā'zn), *n.* a coat of arms;

a description of armorial bearings; ostentatious display: *v.t.* to explain technically, according to heraldic rules; embellish; display; proclaim boastingly.

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* to make white by removing color or dirt by the action of the sun's rays, or by a chemical process: *v.i.* to grow or become white.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* exposed to wind and cold; desolate; unsheltered; cheerless; piercing.

bleak (blēk), *n.* a small river fish, remarkable for its brilliant silvery scales.

blear (blēr), *adj.* sore or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes: *v.t.* to make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim or obscure.

bleat (blēt), *v.i.* to cry as, or like, a sheep: *n.* a cry, as of a sheep.

bleed (blēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bled, *p.pr.* bleeding], to emit, or lose blood; to shed one's blood; to lose sap or juice; to pay or lose money freely: *v.t.* to take blood from; take money, &c., from.

blemish (blem'ish), *v.t.* to injure; stain; mar; tarnish; defame: *n.* any defect or deformity, physical or moral; a blemish.

blench (blench), *v.i.* to start back; flinch; quail.

blend (blend), *v.t.* to mix together, so that the things mixed cannot be separated or individually distinguished: *v.i.* to mingle imperceptibly: *n.* a mixture.

bless (bles), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed & blest, *p.pr.* -ing], to consecrate; invoke a blessing upon; bestow happiness upon; praise or extol; esteem.

blessing (bles'ing), *n.* an invocation of happiness on another; a benediction; that which promotes prosperity; a divine benefit or gift; a mercy or boon; grateful adoration.

blew (blōō), *p.t.* of blow.

blight (blīt), *n.* a disease in plants, which causes them to wither partly or wholly; smut; mildew; anything which serves to check, nip, or destroy: *v.t.* to affect with blight; to check, nip, destroy, or frustrate.

blind (blīnd), *adj.* destitute of the sense of sight; without light, morally or intellectually; undiscriminating; inconsiderate; hidden; essentially incomplete; closed at one end; without understanding: *n.* anything which serves to hinder or obstruct vision, or intercept the passage of light; a window-screen; a blinker; something to mislead the eye or the understanding: *v.t.* to deprive of sight; make blind, intellectually or morally.

blink (blink), *v.i.* to wink with or as with the eye; twinkle; to get a glimpse; glimmer: *v.t.* to evade or shut one's eyes to; shirk: *n.* a glimpse or glance; a gleam; a twinkle; the gleam reflected from ice at sea: *pl.* boughs cast in the path of deer to check their course.

blinker (bling'kēr), *n.* one who blinks; a leather flap placed one on each side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing any object except in front; that which obscures the sight or mental perception: *pl.* colored spectacles to shield the eyes from excess of light.

bliss (blis), *n.* the highest degree of happiness; blessedness; the perfect joy of heaven.

blister (blis'tēr), *n.* a vesicle or pustule on the skin containing watery matter or serum; an elevation made by the raising of an external film or skin; an application to the skin to produce a blister: *v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on: *v.i.* to rise in blisters, or become covered with blisters.

blithe (blīth or blīth), *adj.* gay; joyous; glad; mirthful; sprightly.

blizzard (bliz'ard), *n.* a furious hurricane of wind with fine blinding snow, and characterized by intense cold; a poser. [Americanism.]

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cure or dry in smoke.

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cause to swell; make turgid or swollen, as with water or air; inflate; make vain: *v.i.* to grow turgid.

block (blok), *n.* any unshaped solid mass of matter, as of wood, stone, &c.; a piece of wood for supporting the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated; a piece of hard wood prepared for the tool of the engraver; the piece of hard wood to which an electrotype, &c., is se-

cured; a wooden mold for shaping hats; the piece of wood in which the wheels of one or more grooved pulleys run; a row of buildings; a square or portion of a city enclosed by streets; an obstruction; hindrance; shares bought or sold in the mass: *v.i.* to obstruct so as to hinder the passage of persons or things; stop up; obstruct; to secure or support by blocks; to mold or shape on a block; to stop a train by signal; to give notice of opposition to a bill, which cannot then be proceeded with after a specified time.

blockade (blok-ād'), *n.* the shutting up of a place, as a port, by hostile ships or troops, with a view to compelling a surrender by preventing ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies: *v.t.* to close in upon and shut.

blond (blond), *adj.* of a fair color; light colored: *n.* a person of very fair complexion and light hair. *Feminine*, blonde.

blood (blud), *n.* the fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of an animal; the juice of anything, especially if red; kinship; consanguinity; lineage; extraction; high birth; temper; a man of high spirit; fleshy nature; blood shed in sacrifice; the Atonement: *v.t.* to give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* a breed of large dogs remarkable for their acuteness of smell, and employed to track wounded game, or, as formerly, fugitive slaves and escaped criminals; a blood-hunter.

bloodthirsty (blud'thĕrs-ti), *adj.* eager for blood; anxious to kill or destroy.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* a blossom; the flower of a plant; the blossoming of flowers; a state or period of health and growth, promising higher perfection, or exhibiting freshness and beauty; the blue color upon certain newly-gathered fruits; a flush; a glow; the powdery appearance on new coins, &c.; a rough mass of iron from the puddling furnace, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or rolled into bars: *v.i.* to produce blossoms; flower; exhibit the freshness and beauty of youth; glow.

blossom (blos'um), *n.* the flower of a plant; the state of flowering; bloom: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms; flower; flourish.

blot (blot), *n.* a spot or stain; an obliteration or erasure; a blemish; disgrace: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blotted, *p.p.* blotting], to spot or stain; mar; stain with infamy; cancel or efface [usually with *out*]; dry with blotting-paper; eclipse; obscure.

blotch (bloch), *n.* a large irregular spot; a clumsy daub; an eruption, or pustule: *v.t.* to mark or disfigure with irregular blots or spots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* a light, loose overgarment; a French workman: such artisans usually wearing a blue blouse.

blow (blō), *n.* a mass of blossoms; the state or condition of flowering: *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to blossom; flower.

blow (blō), *n.* a stroke with the hand or with a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden shock or calamity.

blow (blō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to form or make a current of air; pant; sound by being blown; spout water; boast: *v.t.* to drive a current of air upon; impel by a current of air; sound a wind instrument by forcing through; form by inflation; put out of breath by fatigue; scatter or shatter by explosive; spread by report; deposit eggs in or upon: *n.* a blowing; a blast; a gale of wind; an egg deposited by a fly; the spouting of a whale.

blubber (blub'ēr), *v.i.* to weep violently, or so as to disfigure the face: *v.t.* to disfigure with weeping: *n.* the fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is prepared; a jelly-fish or medusa.

blucher (blōōch'er), *n.* a strong half boot, named after the German Field-marshal Blücher (Blū'cher).

bludgeon (bluj'un), *n.* a short heavy stick, sometimes loaded, used as a weapon.

blue (blū), *adj.* of the color of the

clear sky; azure; low-spirited; dismal; severe; pedantic: *n.* color of the clear sky; one of the primary colors; azure; a dye or pigment of this color; pale without glare, as a flame: *v.t.* to make, or dye, blue.

bluff (bluf), *adj.* having a broad, flattened front; rising high or boldly; broad and full; rough and hearty; surly; gruff: *n.* a high steep bank; a cliff or headland with a broad steep face: *v.t.* to deceive, or gain an advantage over, an opponent in a game of poker, by inducing the other players to suppose one's hand is more valuable than it is in reality: hence to frighten by an assumed possession of strength or knowledge.

blunder (blun'dẽr), *v.i.* to make a gross mistake; err stupidly; to move or act clumsily: *n.* a gross or stupid mistake.

blunt (blunt), *adj.* having a thick or rounded edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; plain-spoken: *n.* money, especially silver money: *v.t.* to dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

blur (blẽr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blurred, *p.pr.* blurring], to dim; sully; stain; blemish: *n.* a smudge; a moral stain or blemish; a dim confused appearance.

blurt (blẽrt), *v.t.* to speak inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly [usually with *out*].

blush (blush), *v.i.* to become red in the face, as from shame or confusion; bloom; feel shame (for): *n.* the suffusion of the cheeks or face with a red color, through shame, confusion, modesty, &c.; a red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

bluster (blus'tẽr), *v.i.* to be windy and boisterous, as the weather; talk in a noisy, swaggering style; bully; use empty threats: *v.t.* to utter with noisy violence [with *forth* or *out*]: *n.* the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind in impotent gusts; noisy talk; empty menace; swagger.

boar (bōr), *n.* the male of swine; the wild hog, or wild boar.

board (bōrd), *n.* a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table for food; provision; entertainment; a council or court; a number of persons elected to the management of some public or private office or trust; a table or frame on which games are played; a thick stiff kind of paper; one of the two stiff covers of a book: *pl.* the stage of a theater; the side, deck, or interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: *v.t.* to cover with boards; place at a board; furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; go on board of; enter a ship by force: *v.i.* to be supplied with meals, or obtain food and lodging, at a fixed charge.

boast (bōst), *v.i.* to brag; to speak of one's self or belongings in assertive and bombastic terms; vaunt; exult: *v.t.* to brag of: *n.* proud, vainglorious speech; a cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation; a stroke, in tennis, driving a ball at an acute angle against the court wall.

boat (bōt), *n.* a small open vessel usually moved by oars but often by a sail or a motor attachment; a ship; an open dish resembling a boat in shape: *v.t.* to transport in a boat: *v.i.* to go in a boat; row; sail.

bob (bob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bobbed, *p.pr.* bobbing], to impart a short jerking motion to; to cut short: *v.i.* to have a short jerking motion; move or play to and fro, or up and down; to angle with a bob: *n.* any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, chain, &c.; a pendant; an ear-drop; the weight of the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, &c.; a knot of worms or rags on a string, used in angling for eels; a float; a short jerking action or motion; a shilling.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* one of the pins or small cylinders of wood used to carry and steady the threads in pillow-lace making; a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used to hold yarn or thread for spinning, weaving, or sewing; a machine-made cotton netting or

lace, in imitation of pillow-lace; bobbinet.

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* a short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble (rag-tag and bobtail).

Boche (bôsh), *n.* a popular French term for 'German.'

bode (bōd), *v.t.* to portend; be an omen of: *v.i.* to augur; presage.

bodice (bod'is), *n.* the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's dress.

bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing holes; a blunt needle for drawing tape, ribbon, &c., through a hem or loop; a long pin or stiletto to fasten up the hair; an awl-like printer's tool.

body (bod'i), *n.* [*pl.* bodies (bod'iz)], the material organized substance of an animal, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; the trunk, or main portion, of an animal or tree; the main or principal part of anything; a person; a number of individuals united by some common tie; a corporation; a united mass; a general collection; any solid geometrical figure; a material thing; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as wine, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bodies, *p.pr.* bodying]

bog (bog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bogged, *p.pr.* bogging], to sink or submerge in a bog or quagmire: *v.i.* to sink or stick in a bog: *n.* a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh; morass.

bogey or **bogy** (bō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* bogeys, bogies (bō'giz)], a hobgoblin; a spectre. Also bogey-man.

boggle (bog'gl), *v.i.* to hesitate; waver; equivocate; act clumsily; bungle; shy, as of a horse: *v.t.* to make a bungle of; embarrass: *n.* the act of hesitating or taking alarm; a bungle; botch.

bogus (bō'gus), *adj.* counterfeit; spurious; first used of base money and thus applied to anything that was not genuine.

boil (boil), *v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition through the action of heat; seethe; be agitated or excited by passion or anger; be subjected to the action of boiling water: *v.t.* to heat to the boiling point; cause to bubble by heat; collect from, or separate, by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

boil (boil), *n.* an inflamed and painful suppurating tumor.

boisterous (bois'tēr-us), *adj.* violent; rough; stormy; turbulent; noisy.

bold (bōld), *adj.* courageous; venturesome; planned or executed with courage and spirit; forward; rude; impudent; over-stepping conventional rules; striking to the eye; steep; abrupt; prominent.

bole (bōl), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree; a general term for friable clayey shale or clay, usually colored by oxide of iron.

bolero (bō-lā'rō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; the music accompanying such a dance; a short jacket, such as is worn by bull-fighters. [Spanish.]

bolster (bōl'stēr), *n.* a long pillow or cushion used to support the head; a pad to ease pressure; a compress; a cushioned or padded part of a saddle: *v.t.* to support with a pillow or cushion; prop; maintain; or support [usually with *up*].

bolt (bōlt), *n.* a short, thick arrow with a blunt head; a thunderbolt; a discharge of lightning; a stout metallic pin or rod used for holding objects together; a sliding catch for securing a door, gate, &c.; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key; an elongated bullet for use in a rifled cannon; a roll or length of certain textile fabrics; a refusal to support a nomination made by one's party, or withdrawal from one's party: *adv.* like a bolt; straight; suddenly: *v.t.* to shoot; discharge; start or spring; fasten or secure with a bolt; blurt out; swallow hurriedly or without chewing; secede from (a party) or decline to support (a party nomination): *v.i.* to shoot forth suddenly; depart with suddenness; start and run off.

bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* to sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles; hence to examine with care; separate.

bomb (bom), *n.* a hollow steel ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a mortar and usually exploded by a fuse; any missile

similarly constructed and thrown by the hand. Also bombshell.

bombard (bom-bärd′), *v.t.* to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; assail hotly; fire questions at.

bombast (bom′bast), *n.* originally cotton or other soft material used for stuffing garments: hence, high-sounding words; inflated language or style; fustian.

bonanza (bō-nan′za), *n.* a rich vein of ore: hence, anything which is a mine of wealth.

bonbon (bông′bông), *n.* a sugar-plum; any confection of sugar; a Christmas cracker. [French.]

bond (bond), *n.* anything that binds, fastens, or confines; a ligament: *pl.* fetters; imprisonment; captivity: hence, a cause of union; duty; obligation; an instrument under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do, or abstain from doing, a certain act; a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a specified date; a certificate, bearing interest, issued by a government, a corporation, or company, for the purpose of borrowing money; a unit of combining power equivalent to one atom of hydrogen: *v.t.* to put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as dutiable goods, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: *adj.* captive, as a bond slave.

bone (bōn), *n.* the ossified tissue forming the skeleton of most vertebrate animals; one of the parts or pieces of an animal skeleton; something made of bone; pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together as an accompaniment to music: *v.t.* to remove the bones from; put whalebone into; steal; appropriate.

bonfire (bon′fīr), *n.* any large fire made in the open air to celebrate an event, or consume rubbish.

bonnet (bon′et), *n.* a soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland; a woman's head-covering, varying according to fashion, but distinguished from a hat by having no brim; anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use: *v.t.* to crush the bonnet or hat over the eyes of.

bonny (bon′ni), *adj.* handsome; beautiful; pretty; gay; blithe. Written also bonnie.

bonus (bō′nus), *n.* [*pl.* bonuses (bō′nus-ez)], a sum given, or paid, over and above what is required, or actually payable; an additional dividend out of accumulated profits; a sum paid in addition to regular pay or wages.

boo (bōō), *interj.* an expression of aversion or contempt: *n.* hooting: *v.i.* to low like an ox; groan: *v.t.* to hoot at.

booby (bōō′bi), *n.* a dunce; a stupid fellow; a species of gannet, a West Indian bird.

boodle (bōōd′l), *n.* money paid for votes, or undue political influence; bribe money.

book (book), *n.* a collection of sheets of paper and other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a volume; a treatise; a division, section, or part of a literary composition; a register or record: *v.t.* to enter or register in a book; record; to secure or engage beforehand by registry or payment.

boom (bōōm), *n.* a long pole or spar run out to extend the foot of certain sails; a strong chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or harbor to exclude an enemy's ships; a deep, hollow sound; a sudden demand for a commodity; a rapid rise in price; a sudden burst of popular favor: *v.i.* to make a deep, hollow, reverberating sound; to go off with a rush: *v.t.* to push with energy.

boomerang (bōōm′e-rang), *n.* a missile weapon used by the Australian aborigines, consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, describes a series of curves, and finally returns to the thrower, striking the ground behind him; hence any action which may recoil on its projector.

boon (bōōn), *n.* prayer or petition; a benefit; a gift; a privilege; a favor: *adj.* gay; kind; jovial; merry; convivial.

boor (bōōr), *n.* a rustic; a peasant; a rude, ill-mannered, clownish person.

boost (bōōst), *v.t.* to lift by pushing from behind: *n.* a lift from behind.

boot (bōōt), *n.* profit; that which is thrown in as an inducement to a bargain, or to make an exchange equal. [Prefixed by the preposition *to.*]

boot (bōōt), *n.* a leather covering for the feet and the lower part of the leg; an old instrument of torture; a receptacle for luggage at either end of a coach; a driving-apron of leather or rubber-cloth: *v.t.* to put boots on; kick with the boot.

booth (bōōth), *n.* a temporary structure made of boards, canvas, &c.

booty (bōō'ti), *n.* [*pl.* booties (bōō'-tiz)], spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage.

booze (bōōz), *v.i.* to drink immoderately; tipple: *n.* liquor; drink; a carouse; spree.

borax (bō'raks), *n.* a salt compounded of boracic acid and soda, used as a flux in soldering metals, and in the manufacture of glass, enamel, artificial gems, &c.

border (bôr'dĕr), *n.* the outer part or edge of anything; a margin; brink; boundary; frontier; a narrow flower bed: *v.t.* to make a border about, or to adorn with a border; adjoin: *v.i.* to touch at the edge or boundary [with *on* or *upon*].

bore (bōr), *v.t.* to pierce or drill a hole in; form by piercing or drilling; to force (as a passage) with effort; weary by tedious repetition, or by dullness; annoy: *v.i.* to pierce or penetrate by boring, &c.: push forward toward a certain point: *n.* a hole made by boring; the caliber or internal diameter of a hole; a person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; anything which causes ennui.

bore (bōr), *p.t.* of bear.

borean (bō're-an) or **boreal** (bō're-al), *adj.* northern; pertaining to the North, or to the North wind.

born (bôrn), *p.adj.* innate; inherited.

born, *p.p.* of bear, to bring forth.

borne, *p.p.* of bear, to carry.

borough (bur'ō), *n.* a corporate town.

borrow (bor'ō), *v.t.* to obtain (a thing) on loan; adopt; appropriate; copy.

bosh (bosh), *n.* absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense: *interj.* humbug.

bosket (bos'ket), *n.* a grove; a thicket.

bosom (boo'zum), *n.* the breast; clothing covering the breast; the affections or passions; something likened to a bosom, as a sustaining surface, inmost recess, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the bosom; intimate; cherished; worn on the bosom.

boss (bôs), *n.* a master; superintendent; foreman; (*political*) a party leader, or controller of political affairs: *adj.* chief; most highly esteemed: *v.t.* to direct. [Dutch.]

botany (bot'a-ni), *n.* the science which treats of plants. [Greek.]

botch (boch), *n.* a swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

botch (boch), *v.t.* to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; put together unskilfully: *n.* a clumsy patch; bad work.

both (bōth), *adj.* & *pron.* the one and the other; the two; the pair; without excepting either: *adv.* & *conj.* as.

bother (bo*th*'ĕr), *v.t.* to annoy; tease; worry; give trouble: *v.i.* to trouble one's self; be troublesome: *n.* worry; annoyance.

bottle (bot'l), *n.* a hollow vessel, usually with a narrow neck, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids; the contents of a bottle: *v.t.* to put into bottles; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* the deepest part of anything; the base; foundation; root; the ground under any body of water; the buttocks; the seat of a chair; low land formed by alluvial deposits; a river; a valley; a dale; a ship; stamina: *adj.* lowest; undermost: *v.t.* to found or build upon; furnish with a bottom; fathom; get to the bottom of: *v.i.* to rest; be based or grounded.

bough (bou), *n.* an arm or branch of a tree.

bought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of buy.

bouillon (bōō'lyon, French bōō-yông'), *n.* a clear soup produced from boiled meat.

boulder (bōl'dĕr), *n.* a large stone worn or rounded by the action of

water; a portion of rock which has been transported to some distance from its native bed.

boulevard (bōō'lē-värd), *n.* a broad street, planted with trees.

bounce (bouns), *v.t.* to cause to bound; to eject summarily; to bully: *v.i.* to strike against anything so as to rebound; leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; boast or bluster: *n.* a sudden bound or spring; a heavy sudden thrust or thump; a boast; brag; an impudent lie.

bound (bound), *n.* a limit; confine; extent; boundary: *pl.* territory within certain boundaries: *v.t.* to serve as a limit to; circumscribe.

bound (bound), *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly or in succession; leap; rebound: *n.* a leap; spring: *adj.* ready to go; destined.

bound, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bind.

boundary (bound'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* boundaries (-riz)], the extent or limit of anything.

bountiful (boun'ti-fool), *adj.* liberal in bestowing gifts or favors; generous; ample. Also bounteous.

bounty (boun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* bounties (boun'tiz)], liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; generosity; munificence; a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist in the army or navy, or to encourage some branch of industry.

bouquet (bōō-kā'), *n.* a nosegay; a perfume or aroma characteristic of some wines. [French.]

bourn and **bourne** (bōōrn), *n.* a stream; a rivulet; a bound; destination; goal.

bourse (bōōrs), *n.* a stock exchange for the transaction of business, especially the Bourse or Stock Exchange of Paris. [French.]

bout (bout), *n.* a turn or bend; a going and returning; as much as is performed at one time; a trial; essay; round; contest.

bovine (bō'vīn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, oxen; resembling or possessing the characteristics of an ox or cow; stolid; dull.

bow (bou), *n.* the forepart or prow of a ship.

bow (bou), *v.t.* to bend; make curved or crooked; bend or incline, as the head or body in token of respect; subdue: *v.i.* to make a bow: *n.* an inclination of the head or bending of the body, as a salute, or in token of reverence, respect, assent, or submission.

bow (bō), *n.* a weapon for discharging arrows; anything curved; an implement with which instruments of the violin kind are played; an elastic stick with its ends connected by string, used for turning a drill, &c.; a looped ornamental knot of ribbon or other material: *v.t.* to bend or curve like a bow; play with a bow: *v.i.* become bent or curved.

bowel (bou'el), *n.* one of the intestines of an animal; a gut [generally in the *pl.*]: *pl.* the interior part of anything; tenderness; pity (II Cor. vi. 12).

bower (bou'ēr), *n.* a shelter constructed of boughs or twining plants; an arbor.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a circular hollow vessel for holding liquids; a large drinking cup; the hollow or concave part of anything.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a ball of wood used in the games of bowls, and skittles: *pl.* a game played with bowls: *v.i.* to play with bowls; roll a bowl or a cricket ball; move rapidly and smoothly like a ball: *v.t.* to roll, as a bowl or ball.

box (boks), *n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree, yielding a hard close-grained wood: *adj.* of box, or resembling a box-tree.

box (boks), *n.* [*pl.* boxes (boks'ez)], a case or receptacle for holding anything; the quantity a box contains; the driver's seat on a carriage; a compartment in a theater or other public place; a place of shelter for a man on duty; a small country house used by sportsmen; a cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs; a case to protect mechanism from injury: *v.t.* to enclose in a box; confine; boxhaul.

box (boks), *n.* a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand: *v.t.* to strike with the fist or hand: *v.i.* to fight with the fists, gloved or ungloved; the latter practice being illegal.

boy (boi), *n.* a male child; a young lad; sometimes used for a man.

boycott (boi'kot), *v.t.* to combine against a person so as to ostracize socially, and prevent or hinder

boy-scout (boi-skout), *n.* one of an organization having for object the formation of manly character in boys through training in self-help, including education in woodcraft, scoutcraft, first aid and good citizenship.

brace (brās), *n.* that which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; a prop; a bandage; a pair; a curve connecting two or more lines: thus { Tid- / Bits }; a curved instrument for holding and turning boring tools; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung from the deck; a timber or scantling to strengthen the framework of a building: *pl.* the leathern bands clasping the cords at the side of a drum; shoulder-straps to support the trousers: *v.t.* to bind or tie closely; strain up; strengthen; furnish with supports. Also, brace *up*.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* an ornamental band or ring for the wrist.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the arm.

bracken (brak'en), *n.* the brake fern.

bracket (brak'et), *n.* a supporting piece projecting from a wall; a single or jointed gas-pipe, burner, &c.; one of two marks [ ], used to enclose a word or note, or to indicate an interpolation; a brace: *v.t.* to furnish with or enclose within brackets; connected by brackets; couple together.

brag (brag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bragged, *p.pr.* bragging], to boast; speak vaingloriously: *n.* a boast; a thing to boast of; ostentatious pretense; a game of cards.

braggart (brag'art), *n.* a boaster; a vain fellow: *adj.* boastful.

braid (brād), *v.t.* to weave or intertwine; plait: *n.* a plaited band or fillet.

brain (brān), *n.* the soft whitish convoluted mass occupying the cranium of a vertebrate, constituting the center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition; the understanding; intellectual power: *v.t.* dash out the brains of.

braise (brāz), *v.t.* to stew (as meat) in a covered vessel: *n.* braised meat.

brake (brāk), *n.* an instrument or machine to break flax; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a heavy vehicle without a body, for breaking in young horses to harness; a kind of wagonette; a heavy harrow for breaking clods; a mechanical device for checking the motion of a vehicle or machine; a brake van.

brake (brāk), *n.* a place overgrown with bracken, brushwood, &c.; the common fern.

bramble (bram'bl), *n.* the English blackberry; any prickly bush or shrub.

bran (bran), *n.* the husks of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour by bolting.

branch (branch), *n.* [*pl.* branches (branch'ez)], a shoot or limb from a main bough; an off-shoot; any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; any part of a family descending in a collateral line: *adj.* deviating from the trunk or main body: *v.i.* to ramify; diverge; spread diffusely [with *out*]: *v.t.* to divide.

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n.pl.* gills.

brand (brand), *n.* a burning piece of wood; any form of trade-mark: hence, quality or kind; a stigma or mark of infamy; a fungoid disease of plants: *v.t.* to mark by burning with a hot iron, or by other means; to stigmatize.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.t.* to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon.

brandy (bran'di), *n.* [*pl.* brandies (bran'diz)], an ardent alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or the husks of grapes.

brash (brash), *adj.* brittle, as wood; rash; pretentious.

brass (bras), *n.* [*pl.* brasses (bras'ez)], an alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; a monumental tablet of brass; money; impudence: *pl.* the brass

instruments of a band: *v.t.* to cover with brass.

brassie (bras'i) or **bressie** (bres'i), *n.* a club used in playing golf. [Scotch.]

bravado (bra-vā'- or bra-vä'do), *n.* [*pl.* bravados & -does (bra-vā'- or bra-vä'dōz)], arrogant menace; defiance.

brave (brāv), *adj.* bold; courageous; intrepid; making a fine show: *n.* an Indian warrior; one indiscreetly bold: *v.t.* to encounter with courage and fortitude; defy.

bravery (brā'vēr-i), *n.* the quality of being brave; fearlessness; magnificence.

brawl (brawl), *v.i.* to quarrel noisily and outrageously; make a noise as of water rushing over a rocky or pebbly bed: *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar; a row.

brawn (brawn), *n.* boar's flesh, especially when prepared by collaring, boiling, and pickling; muscular strength.

bray (brā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brayed, *p.pr.* braying], to pound or beat fine or small: *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh cry, as the ass: *n.* the harsh cry of an ass.

brazen (brā'zn), *adj.* made of brass; pertaining to brass; impenetrable; impudent; shameless: *v.t.* to carry off or behave with insolence or effrontery; "to brazen it *out*."

brazier (brā'zhēr), *n.* an open pan for burning charcoal. Also brasier. [French.]

breach (brēch), *n.* the act of breaking; the violation of a law, contract, or any other engagement; a gap; a difference; quarrel; injury; surf: *v.t.* to make an opening in.

bread (bred), *n.* food made from ground corn; food in general.

breadth (bredth), *n.* the measure of any surface from side to side; freedom from narrowness; broad effect.

break (brāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* broke, *p.p.* broken, *p.pr.* breaking], to separate with violence; interrupt; fracture; weaken or destroy; disperse; violate; make bankrupt; make a first disclosure of; dismiss, cashier, or reduce to the ranks; tame or subdue: *n.* a breach; rupture; an interruption; change of direction; a first appearance; a pause; an opening in the circuit causing interruption to an electric current; a twist of the ball in cricket; a player's turn in billiards; the number of points scored successively; alteration of the male voice at puberty; a sudden fall in prices; an awkward act.

breakfast (brek'fast), *n.* the first meal in the day: *v.t.* to provide with or entertain at breakfast: *v.i.* to eat breakfast.

breast (brest), *n.* the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; one of the organs in women, and some other mammalia, for the secretion of milk; the affections; the conscience; the front of anything: *v.t* to present the front to; meet or oppose manfully or openly; stem.

breastplate (brest'plāt), *n.* a portion of armor covering the front of the body; a part of the vestment of the Jewish high priest.

breastwork (brest'wērk), *n.* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense; the parapet of a building.

breath (breth), *n.* the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; life; the power or capacity to breathe freely; respite; a pause; a respiration; an instant; air in gentle motion; a mere word; a trifle; an odorous exhalation; fragrance; an aspirate.

breathe (brēth), *v.i.* to inhale air and expel it from the lungs; live; take breath; rest from action; pass, as air; blow softly; insinuate: *v.t.* to inhale and exhale; inspire; whisper; exercise; blow into.

breech (brēch), *n.* the buttocks; the hinder part of anything; the part of a cannon or other firearm behind the bore or chamber: *v.t.* to put into breeches; furnish with a breech; fasten by a breeching.

breeches (brich'ez), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the legs from the knees to the hips; trousers or pantaloons.

breed (brēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bred, *p.pr.* breeding], to procreate; hatch; produce: train; rear: *v.i.* to bear young; be fruitful; be produced: *n.* a race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gentle gale; a fresh

soft wind; an excited quarrel or wrangle.

brethren (bre*th*'ren), *n.* plural of brother.

breve (brēv), *n.* a note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims; a mark (⏑) used to indicate a short vowel. [Latin.]

brevet (bre-vet'), *n.* a commission to an officer in the army temporarily conferring a higher rank, but without increase of pay; a patent; a warrant; a license: *adj.* conferred by brevet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brevetted, *p.pr.* brevetting], to confer brevet rank upon.

breviary (brev'i-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* breviaries (brev'i-ā-riz)], a book containing the daily offices and prayers.

brevity (brev'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* brevities (brev'i-tiz)], shortness; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v.t.* to make liquors from malt or other materials; plot: *v.i.* be in preparation: *n.* the action, process, or product of brewing.

brewery (brōō'ēr-i), *n.* a brew house.

bribe (brīb), *n.* a gift or consideration in money given or promised with the object of corrupting or unduly influencing the judgment or conduct of the recipient: *v.t.* to gain over or influence by a bribe: *v.i.* to practice or attempt bribery.

bribery (brīb'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* briberies (brīb'ēr-iz)], the act or practice of bribing.

brick (brik), *n.* an oblong block of kneaded clay dried in the sun or burned in a kiln; a jolly, good-natured fellow: *adj.* made of, or resembling, brick: *v.t.* to lay or build with bricks; make like brickwork.

bridal (brīd'al), *n.* a marriage; nuptials: *adj.* pertaining to a bride, or wedding.

bride (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married, or about to be married.

bridegroom (brīd'grōōm), *n.* a man newly married, or about to be married.

bridesmaid (brīdz'mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman who attends on a bride.

bridge (brij), *n.* a structure of iron, stone, or wood, spanning a river, road, valley, &c.; anything resembling a bridge in form or use; an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, called Wheatstone's bridge; a game of cards resembling whist: *v.t.* to build a bridge; make a passage; find a way of overcoming.

bridle (brī'dl), *n.* the headstall, bit, and reins by which a horse is controlled; a restraint: *v.t.* to put a bridle on; control; guide: *v.i.* to hold the head up, as an indication of pride, scorn, or anger [with *up*].

brief (brēf), *adj.* short; concise; contracted; narrow: *n.* an epitome; an abridged statement of a case for the instruction of counsel; a writ; a papal letter: *v.t.* to shorten; make an abstract of.

brier (brī'ēr), *n.* a thorny plant or shrub.

brig (brig), *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

brigade (bri-gād'), *n.* a subdivision of an army, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions (cavalry, infantry, militia, or volunteers), under the command of a brigadier-general; an organized body acting under authority: *v.t.* to form into a brigade or brigades. [French.]

brigadier (brig-a-dēr'), *n.* a general officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major-general. Also brigadier-general.

brigand (brig'and), *n.* a robber; a member of a gang of freebooters infesting mountainous districts; a highwayman; a bandit. [French.]

brigantine (brig'an-tēn), *n.* a small two-masted vessel, square-rigged like a brig, but with fore-and-aft mainsail and raking masts.

bright (brīt), *adj.* [*comp.* brighter, *superl.* brightest], luminous, brilliant; shining; sparkling; illustrious; glorious; witty; clever; lively; auspicious; alert; glowing.

brighten (brīt'n), *v.i.* to grow bright; clear up: *v.t.* to make bright or luminous; make gay or cheerful; make acute.

brilliant (bril'yant), *adj.* sparkling; lustrous; glittering; distinguished: *n.* a diamond, cut to exhibit its refracting qualities to the best advantage.

brim (brim), *n.* the edge of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brimmed, *p.pr.* brim-

ming], to fill to the brim: *v.i.* to be full to the brim.

brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* sulphur: *adj.* made of brimstone; of the color of sulphur.

brine (brīn), *n.* salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: *v.t.* to steep in brine.

bring (bring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brought (brawt), *p.pr.* bringing], to fetch or convey from another place; fetch; cause to come; produce; procure; conduct; persuade; lead.

brink (bringk), *n.* the edge; verge.

brisk (brisk), *adj.* lively; active; swift; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling; burning freely: *v.i.* to become brisk [generally with *up*].

bristle (bris'l), *n.* a short stiff, coarse hair, especially upon the back and sides of swine; any stiff, sharp hair: *v.t.* to erect like bristles; fix a bristle to.

brittle (brit'l), *adj.* apt to break; not tough.

broach (brōch), *n.* an awl; spike; skewer; any boring bit or drill; a stonecutter's chisel; a spire rising directly from a tower without a parapet: *v.t.* to tap or pierce; begin a discussion about.

broad (brawd), *adj.* [*comp.* broader, *superl.* broadest], wide; ample; vast; liberal; comprehensive; widely diffused; open; unrestrained; evident; characterized by breadth of treatment; bold; indelicate: *n.* a flooded fen; an expansion of a river over low-lying land.

broadside (brawd'sīd), *n.* the entire side of a ship above the water-line; a simultaneous volley from one side of a warship; a sheet printed on one side, and containing information of a popular character, or an attack on some public person.

brocade (bro-kād'), *n.* a silk stuff variegated with gold and silver flowers, &c.

broch (brok), *n.* a prehistoric roofless round tower, with massive walls of unhewn stone: found chiefly in Scotland.

brochure (brō-shōōr'), *n.* a pamphlet dealing with a subject of passing interest. [French.]

brogan (brō'gan and brō-gan'), *n.* a coarse rough shoe. [Gaelic.]

brogue (brōg), *n.* a coarse, rough shoe; a dialectic pronunciation.

broil (broil), *v.t.* to cook upon a gridiron: *v.i.* to be subjected to great heat; to be heated with passion: *n.* a noisy quarrel.

broke (brōk), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of break.

broker (brō'kẽr), *n.* one who acts as agent or middle man for another; a dealer in second-hand furniture.

bronchus (brong'kus), *n.* [*pl.* bronchi (brong'kī)], one of the two principal branches of the windpipe or trachea. [Greek.]

bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added; a work of art cast or wrought in bronze; a pigment used to imitate bronze; impudence: *adj.* made of or resembling bronze: *v.t.* to make of the color of bronze; tan by exposure to the sun; apply bronze pigment or leaf to.

brooch (brōch), *n.* an ornamental dress-clasp. [French.]

brood (brōōd), *n.* offspring; a hatch; the young birds hatched at one time: *v.i.* to sit on eggs, as a hen; linger over sorrowfully [with *on* or *over*]: *v.t.* to sit over, cover, and cherish; ponder over.

brook (brook), *n.* a small stream.

brook (brook), *v.t.* to bear; put up with.

broom (brōōm), *n.* a shrub, bearing large yellow flowers; a besom or brush.

broth (broth), *n.* a kind of thin soup.

brothel (broth'el), *n.* a house of ill-fame.

brother (bru*th*'ẽr), *n.* [*pl.* brothers bru*th*-ẽrz), & brethren (bre*th*'ren)], a male born of the same father and mother; one closely united by a common interest; a member of a religious order; a fellow creature; one who resembles another.

brougham (brōō'am or brōōm), *n.* a close four-wheeled carriage for one or two horses. From Lord Brougham.

brought (brawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bring.

brow (brou), *n.* the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general aspect of the countenance; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a hill.

browbeat (brou'bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* brow-

beat, *p.p.* browbeaten, *p.pr.* browbeating], to depress or bear down arrogantly; bully.

brown (broun), *adj.* of a dusky or dark color: *n.* a dark color, inclined to red or yellow; a halfpenny: *v.i.* to become brown: *v.t.* to make brown.

brownie (brou'ni), *n.* a beneficent spirit supposed to haunt old farmhouses. [Scotch.]

browse (brouz), *n.* the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees: *v.t.* to feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, &c.

bruin (brōō'in), *n.* the brown bear.

bruise (brōōz), *n.* an injury to the flesh of an animal or to a plant or other body, caused by a blow: *v.t.* to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure without laceration; contuse; bray, as drugs, &c.: *v.i.* to fight with the fists; box.

bruit (brōōt), *n.* report; rumor; fame: *v.t.* to report; noise abroad.

brunette (brōō-net'), *n.* a woman with a brown or dark complexion, usually with dark hair and eyes: *adj.* having such a color.

brunt (brunt), *n.* a violent shock; a furious onslaught; a brief and sudden effort.

brush (brush), *n.* a thicket of small trees; the small trees and shrubs of a wood; an instrument composed of bristles, &c., used for cleaning, applying paint, &c.; the brushy tail of a fox; a slight encounter; a brushing; thin metallic plates or flexible wires bound together, employed to conduct a current to or from an electric motor, &c.; a brief trial of speed: *v.t.* to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; touch lightly in passing; renovate; ruffle [with *up*]: *v.i.* to move with haste; skim over with a light touch.

brush-wood (brush'wood), *n.* rough, close bushes; a thicket; a coppice; small wood, suitable for the fire.

brusque (brusk), *adj.* abrupt in manner.

brutal (brōō'tal), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a brute; savage; cruel.

brutality (brōō-tal'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being brutal; pitiless cruelty.

brute (brōōt), *adj.* without reason or intelligence; rough; brutal; uncivilized: *n.* a beast; an irrational, irresponsible animal; a brutal person.

bubble (bub'l), *n.* a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; anything unreal or unsubstantial; a swindling speculation: *v.i.* to rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling sound: *v.t.* to cause to bubble; cheat.

buccaneer (buk-a-nēr'), *n.* a pirate; a sea-robber; one of the piratical adventurers who, during a part of the seventeenth century, made depredations on the Spaniards in America: *v.i.* act the part of a buccaneer.

buck (buk), *n.* the male of the fallow-deer, goat, rabbit, hare, &c.; a gay fellow; a fop; a male Indian or negro.

buckboard (buk'bôrd), *n.* a vehicle which consists of a long, springy board fastened at each end upon axles and with a seat above the front axles and wheels.

buck-wheat (buk'hwēt), *n.* a plant cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and used for food.

bucket (buk'et), *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain elevator; a receptacle on a water-wheel which receives the force of the water.

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a metal clasp consisting of a frame with movable tongue or catch, used for securing straps, bands, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; twist; bend; confine, join; to prepare for action: *v.i.* to curl; apply one's self with vigor [with *to*].

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a bend, or kink, as in a blade; a curl of hair; the condition of being curled, as hair.

buckler (buk'lēr), *n.* a kind of ancient shield.

buckram (buk'ram), *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with dressing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, buckram: hence, stiff; precise.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *adj.* pastoral: *n.* a pastoral poem; a rustic.

bud (bud), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* budded, *p.pr.* budding], to graft: *v.i.* to put forth or produce buds; begin to grow: *n.* the

rudimentary, undeveloped stage of a branch, leaf, or flower; a gemmule.

budge (buj), *v.i.* to move from one's position: *v.t.* change the position of.

budget (buj'et), *n.* a bag with its contents: hence a stock or store; the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. [French.]

buff (buf), *n.* a thick leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., dressed with oil; a light yellow; the bare skin: *adj.* made of buff-leather.

buffalo (buf'a-lō), *n.* [*pl.* buffaloes (buf'a-lōz)], a ruminant mammal of the ox family; a name given to various wild oxen, especially to the North American bison, now almost extinct.

buffer (buf'ēr), *n.* any contrivance which serves to deaden the concussion caused by the impact of two bodies; a good-tempered, somewhat foolish person.

buffet (buf'et), *n.* a blow with the hand: *v.t.* to strike with the hand; box; beat; contend against: *v.i.* to exercise or contend with blows; struggle.

buffoon (buf-ōōn'), *n.* one who amuses others by low jests, antics, odd gestures, &c.

bug (bug), *n.* a name in England for the bedbug; an insect.

bugaboo (bug'a-bōō), *n.* a bugbear.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* a frightful object; a vain terror.

buggy (bug'i), *n.* a light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

bugle (bū'gl), *n.* a hunting horn; a military wind-instrument.

buhl (būl), *n.* decorative inlaying for cabinet-work, consisting of brass or other metal, tortoise-shell, &c., worked into various patterns; the articles so ornamented. [French.]

build (bild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* built, builded, *p.pr.* building], to construct; erect, as a house; form by art; raise anything on a support or foundation; establish: *v.i.* to construct an edifice; depend; base, or reckon [with *on* or *upon*]: *n.* mode or style of construction.

bulb (bulb), *n.* an onion-shaped root; a kind of leaf bud; any protuberance or expansion on a stem or tube: *v.i.* to project as a bulb [with *out*].

bulge (bulj), *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask; a bending outwards; the bilge of a ship: *v.i.* to jut out; be protuberant; with *on*, to have an advantage over another, as "to get the bulge on him." [Slang.]

bulk (bulk), *n.* magnitude or size; complete dimensions; the main mass or body; the cargo of a ship when stowed; volume: *v.i.* to increase in size; swell out.

bull (bool), *n.* the male of any bovine mammal; the male of various large animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.; one who endeavors to raise the price of stock in order that he may sell dear: the opposite of a bear: *adj.* male, or of large size [in composition]: *v.t.* to endeavor to raise the market value of.

bull (bool), *n.* a papal letter, edict, or rescript, having a leaden seal (*bulla*) affixed to it.

bull (bool), *n.* a ludicrous inconsistency in language; mixed metaphors.

bullet (bool'et), *n.* a small ball or projectile. [French.]

bulletin (bool'e-tin), *n.* an official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; a periodical publication: *v.t.* to publish or announce by bulletin. [Italian.]

bullion (bool'yun), *n.* uncoined gold or silver; foreign coin; a heavy twisted fringe covered with fine gold- or silver-wire. [French.]

bullock (bool'ok), *n.* an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

bully (bool'i), *n.* [*pl.* bullies (bool'iz)], one who domineers by insolence or threats: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bullied, *p.pr.* bullying], to overbear with bluster and menaces: *v.i.* to be insolently noisy and quarrelsome.

bully (bool'i), *interj.* an exclamation of pleasure or approval.

bulrush (bool'rush), *n.* a rush-like aquatic plant.

bulwark (bool'wērk), *n.* a rampart; a fortification; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck; any means of protection or defense.

bump (bump), *n.* a shock from a blow; a swelling protuberance; the striking of a boat by the prow of another following it in college boat-races

[English]: *v.t.* to bring in violent contact; thump: *v.i.* to come in collision; strike heavily.

bumper (bump'ẽr), *n.* an overflowing cup.

bun (bun), *n.* a small light cake.

bunch (bunch), *n.* a cluster; a collection of things of the same kind growing or fastened together; a tuft; a small mass of ore: *v.i.* to swell out; cluster: *v.t.* to form into a bunch.

bunco (bung'kō), *n.* a confidence game; a form of swindling.

buncombe or **bunkum** (bung'kum), *n.* idle or showy speech, especially if intended to secure votes or satisfy one's constituents. [American.]

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* a number of things bound together; a roll or package; two reams of printing or brown paper: *v.t.* to tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to dismiss unceremoniously [with *off* or *out*]: *v.i.* to depart without ceremony [with *off*].

bung (bung), *n.* a large cork for stopping the hole in a cask; a publican: *v.t.* to stop with a bung; close or shut up; to beat, or bruise [with *up*].

bungalow (bung'ga-lō), *n.* a single-storied house, lightly built, and generally surrounded by a veranda.

bungle (bung'gl), *v.i.* to botch; manage awkwardly: *v.t.* to perform clumsily: *n.* a clumsy performance; a botch.

bunion (bun'yun), *n.* a swelling on the foot, usually over the joint of the great toe.

bunk (bungk), *n.* a box or recess serving for a sleeping-berth in a vessel, sleeping-car, &c.: *v.i.* to sleep in a bunk.

bunker (bung'kẽr), *n.* a large bin or receptacle; a sandhole on golf links.

bunt (bunt), *n.* the middle part or belly of a square sail: *v.i.* to swell out: *v.t.* to haul up, as the middle part of a sail in furling.

bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* a bird allied to the finches and the sparrows; a thin woolen stuff used for making flags; flags collectively.

buoy (bōō'i), *n.* a floating body moored at a certain place to indicate the position of something beneath the water; a life-buoy: *v.t.* to keep afloat in a fluid [with *up*]; to mark with a buoy; support.

buoyant (bōō'yant), *adj.* having the quality of floating in a fluid; not easily depressed.

bur (bẽr), *n.* the rough prickly seed-case of certain plants; a partially burnt brick; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r;* the rough ridges of metal left by the graver in cutting metal. Also burr.

burden (bẽr'dn), *n.* that which is borne or carried; a load; something grievous, wearisome or oppressive; a ship's capacity for carrying a cargo; a chorus or refrain; a topic on which one dwells: *v.t.* to load; lay a weight upon.

burdock (bẽr'dok), *n.* a large wayside weed with rough broad leaves.

bureau (bū-rō), *n.* [*pl.* bureaus or bureaux (bū'rōz)], a desk or writing-table furnished with drawers; an office; a governmental department for the transaction of public business.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'kra-si), *n.* the system of centralized government by means of bureaus or departments; the officials administering such bureaus, as a body.

burgess (bẽr'jes), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a borough.

burglar (bẽrg'lar), *n.* one who breaks into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burial (bẽr'i-al), *n.* the act of burying.

burlap (bẽr'lap), *n.* a coarse fabric made of jute, hemp, &c., used for bagging or in upholstery [commonly in the *pl.*].

burlesque (bẽr-lesk'), *adj.* tending to excite laughter by extravagant contrast or caricature: *n.* a ludicrous, grotesque representation; a literary composition or dramatic piece composed in burlesque style: *v.t.* to ridicule or make ridiculous by caricatured representation; travesty; parody.

burly (bẽr'li), *adj.* bulky; large; corpulent.

burn (bẽrn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* burnt & burned, *p.pr.* burning], to consume or injure with fire; reduce to ashes; scorch; expose to the action of fire; produce by means of fire; affect with a burn-

ing sensation; cauterize: *v.i.* to be on fire; suffer from or be injured by excess of heat; glow; shine; be inflamed with passion or desire: *n.* an injury to the flesh caused by fire.

burnish (bĕr'nish), *v.t.* polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: *n.* polish; gloss; brightness.

burrow (bur'ō), *n.* a hole in the ground excavated by a rabbit or other animal, as a refuge and habitation: *v.i.* to excavate; work a way into or under something; lodge in a deep or concealed place; hide.

bursar (bĕr'sĕr), *n.* the treasurer of a college; in Scotland, a university student who receives an allowance for his support.

burst (bĕrst), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* burst, *p.pr.* bursting], to rend or break open with violence; yield to internal force or pressure; explode; give way under excess of grief or pain; appear or disappear suddenly: *v.t.* to rend or break by violence; open suddenly: *n.* a violent or sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion; a rush; a strenuous effort; a spurt.

bury (bĕr'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* buried, *p.pr.* burying], to deposit and cover in a grave or tomb, or in any final resting-place; entomb; keep secret; hide.

bush (boosh), *n.* a thick shrub; a forest region, especially in Australia; wild, uncleared country; the tail or brush of a fox; a branch of a tree formerly hung out as a tavern sign: *v.i.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.t.* to set bushes about; use a bush-harrow on.

bushel (boosh'el), *n.* a dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks; a vessel of such a capacity; a large quantity.

bushranger (boosh'rānj-ĕr), *n.* one who leads a predatory life in the bush country of Australia; originally a criminal who escaped to the bush.

business (biz'nes), *n.* employment; trade; profession; something to be transacted or required to be done; right of action; affair; matter: *adj.* pertaining to business; practical.

buskin (bus'kin), *n.* kind of half-boot or high shoe reaching to the middle of the calf; a high shoe (cothurnus) worn by ancient actors in tragedy to increase their height.

buss (bus), *n.* a small two-masted vessel used in herring fishing; a kiss. [Lowland Scotch.]

bust (bust), *n.* the chest or thorax; the head, shoulders, and breast of a person represented in sculpture.

bustard (bus'tĕrd), *n.* a bird of the genus Otis, of which there are many species, as the great bustard of Europe and Africa.

bustle (bus'l), *v.i.* to be busy, with a certain amount of noise; move quickly: *n.* tumult; noisy activity; a pad or cushion worn by women beneath the skirt.

busy (biz'i), *adj.* earnestly or closely employed; bustling; diligent; officious; meddlesome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* busied, *p.pr.* busying], to keep constantly engaged; occupy one's self actively.

butchery (booch'ĕr-i), *n.* the business of slaughtering cattle; barbarous murder.

butler (but'lĕr), *n.* a manservant in a household who has the care of the plate, wines, &c.; the chief servant in a large household.

butt (but), *n.* a push or thrust delivered by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing: *v.t.* to strike by thrusting the head against.

butt (but), *n.* the extremity of a thing; the thicker end of anything; a target; a rifle or gunnery range; a goal; a limit; the thickest part of tanned ox-hides; an object of ridicule.

butter (but'ĕr), *n.* an oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; any substance of butter-like consistence; gross flattery: *v.t.* to spread or smear with butter; to flatter grossly.

buttercup (but'ĕr-kup), *n.* a plant bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers.

butterfly (but'ĕr-flī), *n.* [*pl.* butterflies (but'ĕr-flīz)], a general name for any species of diurnal lepidopterous insects; a gay, showily-dressed, trifling person.

buttermilk (but'ĕr-milk), *n.* whey separated from the cream in buttermaking.

buttock (but'ok), *n.* the rump or protuberant hinder part of a man or animal [used mainly in the *pl.*]; the convex part of a ship under the stern.

button (but'n), *n.* any small rounded object used to secure different parts of a garment, or attached for ornament; something resembling a button; the knob at the end of a foil; a ball of gold, &c., worn on the hats of Chinese officials to indicate their rank: *pl.* young mushrooms; a page boy: *v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* a small bouquet worn in the coat: *v.t.* to detain in conversation against the will; bore.

buttress (but'res), *n.* masonry or brickwork built on to an outside wall to afford support; a support: *v.t.* to support by a buttress; prop.

buxom (buk'sum), *adj.* cheerful; jolly; robust; plump and comely.

buy (bī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bought, *p.pr.* buying], to acquire by paying an agreed price; purchase; bribe.

buzz (buz), *n.* a continuous humming noise, as of bees; a confused or blended murmur, as of many voices; a whispered report or rumor: *v.i.* to make a low humming sound; speak with a low humming voice: *v.t.* spread secretly.

bye (bī), *n.* a run scored at cricket when the ball passes the wicket-keeper and long-stop, and has not been struck by the batsman; a goal at football.

by-law (bī-law), *n.* a private law or statute framed by a corporate body.

by-word (bī'wĕrd), *n.* a proverb; nickname; an object of derision.

C

C, the third letter of the alphabet in most European languages. In the hieroglyphic Egyptian, the figure that stood for it represented a throne. In Latin and Greek, it had the sound of *G* for a long while, but gradually in Latin it was supplanted by *K* while the new character *G* was formed to convey the *G* sound. Finally *C* took the place of *K* while *G* was *G*. (See G.) As a symbol, *C* stands for *centigrade* (a thermometric scale) as opposed to *F* (Fahrenheit) and Carbon.

cab (kab), *n.* a public carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse; the shelter for the driver of a locomotive: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cabbed, *p.pr.* cabbing], to pass over in a cab: as, to cab the distance.

cabal (ka-bal′), *n.* a secret combination of a few persons for carrying out some specific design; an intrigue: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caballed, *p.pr.* caballing], to unite in secret with others

cabaret (kab′a-rā), *n.* a tavern; house where liquors are retailed; a vaudeville performance given in restaurants for diners.

cabbage (kab′āj), *n.* the well-known vegetable; the terminal head of palm-trees; tailors' clippings, taken as perquisites: *v.i.* to form a head like that of the cabbage: *v.t.* to appropriate to one's own use.

cabin (kab′in), *n.* a small hut, cottage, or room; a room in a ship for officers or passengers: *v.t.* to confine in a cabin: *v.i.* to live in a cabin.

cabinet (kab′in-et), *n.* a small apartment; a private room; a piece of furniture to hold objects of vertu, &c.; a cabinet photograph; a deliberative committee of the principal members of the Ministry.

cable (kā′bl), *n.* a large strong rope or chain; a submarine telegraph line; a molding resembling a cable; a measure of distance = 100 to 140 fathoms: *v.t.* to fasten with a cable; transmit by telegraph cable.

cache (kash), *n.* a place of concealment for food for future use: *v.t.* to hide (provisions) in the ground.

cackle (kak′l), *v.i.* to cry like a hen or goose: specifically used of the cry made by a hen which has laid an egg; giggle; prattle: *n.* the cry of a hen or goose; silly talk.

cactus (kak′tus), *n.* [*pl.* cacti (kak′tī) & cactuses (kak′tus-ez)], a spiny fleshy plant with showy flowers.

cad (kad), *n.* a vulgar, ill-bred fellow.

cadaverous (ka-dav′ēr-us), *adj.* resembling a corpse; pale; ghastly.

caddie (kad′i), *n.* a lad who carries golf clubs.

caddy (kad′i), *n.* [*pl.* caddies (kad′iz)], a small box for keeping tea.

cadence (kā′dens), *n.* the full modulation of the voice in reading or speaking; rhythm.

cadet (ka-det′), *n.* a younger son; student in a naval or military academy. [French.]

cæcum (sē′kum), *n.* [*pl.* cæca (sē′ka)], the blind gut; a pouch-like appendage of the large intestine, having one end closed.

café (kaf-ā′), *n.* a restaurant. [French.]

cage (kāj), *n.* a box or inclosure furnished with metal bars for confining birds, or other animals; a contrivance for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft: *v.t.* to confine in a cage; shut up.

cairn (kārn), *n.* a conical heap of stones erected as a monument.

caisson (kā′sun), *n.* an ammunition-wagon or chest; a box filled with explosives for firing a mine; a watertight box or casing used for building structures in water; a sunken panel

in a ceiling; a structure for raising and floating sunken vessels.

caitiff (kā'tif), *n.* a despicable or cowardly wretch: *adj.* despicable; vile; cowardly. [Old French.]

cajole (ka-jōl'), *v.t.* to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle; cheat.

cake (kāk), *n.* a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; a compressed or solidified mass of any substance

cake-walk (kāk'wawk), *n.* a strutting, eccentric walk or parade, originally by negroes for a cake given as a prize.

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* calamities (ka-lam'i-tiz)], any cause that produces evil, disaster, or extreme misfortune; distress; affliction.

calcareous (kal-kār'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, lime.

calcimine (kal'si-mīn), *n.* white or tinted wash for walls or ceilings.

calcine (kal'sīn), *v.t.* to reduce a substance to powder by heat; oxidize: *v.i.* to undergo calcination.

calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* the metallic base of lime.

calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to compute; ascertain or determine by any process of reasoning; estimate: *v.i.* to make a computation; suppose or think. [Latin.]

calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* calculi (kal'kū-lī)], a stony concretion in the body; one of the higher branches of mathematics; the differential calculus. [Latin.]

calendar (kal'en-dēr), *n.* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c.; a register or list; a list of criminal causes arranged for trial: *v.t.* to register or place on a list.

calf (käf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kävz)], a young bovine quadruped, especially of the cow; the young of certain marine mammalia, as the whale; leather made from the skin of a calf; a small island, or iceberg near a larger one; a stupid or silly person; the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

caliber (kal'i-bēr), *n.* the diameter of a cylindrical body; mental capacity.

calico (kal'i-kō), *n.* [*pl.* calicoes & -os (kal'i-kōz)], white or printed cotton cloth. From Kalicut, in India.

caliph (kal' or kā'lif), *n.* a title of the successors of Mohammed.

calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.pl.* the art of promoting health by physical exercise; simple gymnastics.

calk or **caulk** (kawk), *v.t.* to drive oakum into the seams of (a ship).

call (kawl), *v.t.* to summon from, or invite to, any place; convoke judicially or officially; designate for an office; name; characterize as; exhort; utter in a loud voice; rouse from sleep: *n.* a summons or invitation; a request or command; a short visit; the cry or note uttered by certain animals; a demand for payment due on shares; the option of claiming stock at a certain time at a stipulated price.

calligraphy (kal-lig'ra-fi), *n.* elegant or beautiful writing.

calliope (kal-lī'o-pē), *n.* a musical instrument composed of a series of steam whistles played like an organ.

callous (kal'us), *adj.* hardened; insensible.

callow (kal'ō), *adj.* unfledged.

calm (käm), *adj.* tranquil; still; undisturbed: *n.* stillness; serenity: *v.t.* to quiet; still; pacify: *v.i.* to become calm (with *down*).

calomel (kal'ō-mel), *n.* mercurial chloride: used as a purgative medicine.

caloric (ka-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to heat.

calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* the tobacco-pipe of the North American Indians, smoked as a symbol of peace, or to ratify treaties. [Old French.]

calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.* [*pl.* calumnies (kal'um-niz)], a false accusation; a slander.

calve (käv), *v.i.* to bring forth a calf; become detached from: said of glaciers when icebergs break off from them.

calyx (kā'liks), *n.* [*pl.* calyxes (kā'lik-sez), calices (kal'i-sēz)], the whorl of a flower. [Greek.]

cam (kam), *n.* a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece of machinery for imparting an eccentric or alternating motion.

cambric (kām'brik), *n.* a very fine thin linen: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cambric.

came (kām), *p.t.* of come.

camel (kam'el), *n.* a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise and float it over a shoal or bar. [Hebrew and Latin.]

cameo (kam'ē-ō), *n.* a precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief. [Italian.]

camera (kam'ēr-a), *n.* [*pl.* cameras (kam'ēr-az)], a camera obscura, especially that employed in photography.

camomile (kam'ō-mīl), *n.* a plant of the genus Anthemis, whose flowers have a bitter aromatic taste, and are largely used as a medicine.

camp (kamp), *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest, with tents, huts, &c.; an encampment: *v.i.* to live in a camp; encamp.

campaign (kam-pān'), *n.* an open tract of land; the period during which an army carries on active operations in the field: *v.i.* to serve in a campaign. [French.]

camphor (kam'fēr), *n.* a volatile aromatic whitish substance, obtained from various trees and plants of Eastern Asia. [French from Arabic.]

can (kan), *v.i.* [*p.t.* could (kood)], to be able; possess power physically, morally, or mentally (used as an auxiliary verb).

can (kan), *n.* a metal vessel of small size, for holding liquids or preserving solids: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canned, *p.pr.* canning], to put up in cans for preservation.

canal (ka-nal'), *n.* an artificial navigable waterway; a duct or tube for the passage of fluids; a channel or groove.

canard (ka-närd', French ka-när'), *n.* an absurd story or report; a hoax.

canary (ka-nā'ri), *n.* a light wine; a pale or bright yellow color; a small singing bird with yellow plumage, a native of the Canary Islands: *adj.* bright yellow.

cancel (kan'sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canceled, *p.pr.* canceling], to deface writing by drawing lines across it; annul; strike out common factors.

cancer (kan'sēr), *n.* a genus of crustaceans, including the crabs; one of the twelve zodiacal signs, the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant tumor or growth.

candelabrum (kan-de-lā'- or -lä'brum), *n.* [*pl.* candelabra (kan-de-lā'- or -lä'-bra)], a lamp-stand; an ornamented branched candlestick. [Latin.]

candid (kan'did), *adj.* honest; outspoken; sincere; free from undue bias; open; fair.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n.* one who offers himself, or is proposed by others, to fill some office. [Latin.]

candle (kan'dl), *n.* a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, inclosing a wick of cotton, and used to furnish light. [Latin.]

candor (kan'dēr), *n.* openness; frankness.

candy (kan'di), *n.* a solid confection of sugar or chocolate, combined with flavoring or coloring substances or with nuts, raisins, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* candied, *p.pr.* candying], to conserve with sugar; incrust with crystals: *v.i.* to become candied. [Tamil.] See confectionery.

cane (kān), *n.* the stem of certain palms, grasses, and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar-cane, rattan, &c.; a walking-stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cane.

canine (kā'nīn), *adj.* pertaining to dogs; having the nature or qualities of a dog. [Latin.]

canister (kan'is-tēr), *n.* a metal box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing grape shot which explodes when fired from a cannon.

canker (kang'kēr), *n.* a cancerous or ulcerous disease; an eating or corroding agency which causes decay or rot; anything that insidiously corrodes, corrupts, or destroys: *v.t.* to corrode or corrupt; infect with poisonous influence: *v.i.* to grow corrupt; be infected with, or become, malignant.

cankerous (kang'kēr-us), *adj.* corroding.

cannibal (kan'i-bal), *n.* a human being who eats human flesh; any animal that eats the flesh of its own kind: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, cannibalism. [Spanish.]

cannon (kan'un), *n.* [*pl.* cannons (kan'unz) or cannon (collectively)], a large gun; a piece of ordnance.

cannot (kan'ot), (*can* and *not*), to be unable.

canny or **cannie** (kan'i), *adj.* shrewd; knowing; cautious; wary; artful; reasonable; quiet; easy; safe: *adv.* in a canny manner.

canoe (ka-nōō), *n.* [*pl.* canoes (ka-nōōz')], a light boat of bark, hide, or the hollow trunk of a tree; any light boat propelled by paddles: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canoed, *p.pr.* canoeing], to sail or paddle a canoe. [Haytian.]

canon (kan'un), *n.* a law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding doctrine or discipline enacted by a council and confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures received as authoritative by the Christian Church (called the Sacred Canon); a catalogue of saints; one of the largest kinds of type; the part by which a bell is hung; a cathedral dignitary. [Greek.]

canonize (kan'on-īz), *v.t.* to enrol in the catalogue or canon of the saints.

canopy (kan'ō-pi), *n.* [*pl.* canopies (kan'ō-piz)], a covering fixed above a bed, or suspended over a throne or daïs; any similar covering; a decorative cover above an altar, pulpit, niche, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canopied, *p.pr.* canopying], to cover with a canopy.

cant (kant), *v.i.* to speak in a whining voice, or with an affected or hypocritical tone; make whining pretensions to goodness; to use the conventional phraseology of a particular sect, party, &c.: *n.* a whining manner of speech; the speech affected by those soliciting alms; the jargon or slang spoken by thieves, gipsies, beggars, &c.; the words and phrases characteristic of a certain party, sect, &c.; the employment of certain phrases and forms of speech without sincerity, especially the assumption of a religious character or the hypocritical use of sacred words: *adj.* cant; canting.

can't (kant), a colloquial contraction of cannot.

cantaloupe (kan'ta-lōōp), *n.* a variety of musk-melon of delicate flavor. [Spanish.]

cantankerous (kan-tang'kĕr-us), *adj.* ill-tempered; cross-grained; contentious.

cantata (kan-tä'ta), *n.* a short choral composition in the manner of an oratorio; a poem or story set to music.

canteen (kan-tēn'), *n.* a kind of shop in barracks or camp where liquors and provisions are sold; a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor when on the march; a box containing mess utensils, &c., for officers when on foreign service.

canter (kan'tĕr), *n.* an easy gallop; a Canterbury gallop: *v.i.* to move in an easy gallop: *v.t.* to cause to canter.

canticle (kan'ti-kal), *n.* a song; one of the non-metrical hymns of the Bible arranged for chanting in church service: *pl.* the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

cantilever (kan'ti-lev-ĕr), *n.* a bracket or block projecting from the wall of a house, to support a balcony, cornice, &c.; one of two arms projecting from opposite banks serving to form a bridge: *adj.* constructed on the principle of a cantilever.

canto (kan'tō), *n.* [*pl.* cantos (kan'tōz)], a part of a poem of some length; the highest vocal part in concerted music; soprano. [Italian.]

canton (kan'ton), *n.* a district or division of a territory; a division of a painting or flag: *v.t.* to divide into districts or parts; to allot separate quarters to troops.

canvas (kan'vas), *n.* a coarse heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, &c., and also for painting on; sails in general; a painting: *adj.* made of canvas.

canvass (kan'vas), *v.t.* to examine; sift; discuss; solicit votes or opinions: *v.i.* to traverse a district for the purpose of soliciting votes, interest, orders, &c.: *n.* a close inspection or scrutiny; discussion; a solicitation of votes, interest, orders, &c.

cap (kap), *n.* a covering for the head, usually without a brim; anything resembling a cap; a percussion cap;

the top or summit; a particular size of writing-paper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* capped, *p.pr.* capping], to put a cap on; cover with, or as with, a cap; cover the top end of; complete; crown; place a cap on the head when conferring a university degree; match verses with like ones, or finish verses that another has composed.

capable (kā'pa-bl), *adj.* receptive; susceptible; having power, skill, or capacity; competent; legally qualified.

capacity (ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* capacities (ka-pas'i-tiz)], the power of receiving or containing; the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; intellectual ability; legal qualification; profession; function; position.

cape (kāp), *n.* a covering for the shoulders, worn separately or attached; a headland.

caper (kā'pēr), *v.i.* to skip; jump; *n.* a frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a prank.

caper (kā'pēr), *n.* a plant, the flower-buds of which are pickled and used as a condiment under the name of capers.

capillary (kap'il-a-ri), *adj.* resembling a hair; minute; slender; possessing a very small bore; pertaining to the capillary vessels of the body: *n.* a tube with a small bore: *pl.* one of the minute blood-vessels connecting the arteries with the veins.

capital (kap'i-tal), *adj.* affecting the head or life; punishable with death; first in importance; chief; good, excellent: *n.* the chief city in a kingdom or state; a capital letter.

capital (kap'i-tal), *n.* the sum invested in any particular business; stock in trade; stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical; that part of wealth which is saved and is available for, or employed in, future production; the head or top of a column, pilaster, or pillar. [Latin.]

capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to surrender to an enemy on conditions agreed upon.

capon (kā'pon), *n.* a fattened fowl.

caprice (ka-prēs'), *n.* a sudden impulse of the mind; a whim; a freak. [French.]

capricious (ka-prish'us), *adj.* characterized by caprice; unsteady; fickle.

capsize (kap-sīz'), *v.i.* to be overturned; upset: *v.t.* to turn over or upset: *n.* an upset or overturn.

capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* a metallic seal or cover for a bottle; a small envelope of gelatine inclosing a nauseous drug; a seed-vessel or sac.

captain (kap'tin), *n.* one who has command of, or authority over, others; a chief; a commander; in the army, the commander of a company; in the navy, an officer commanding a ship of war; popularly but incorrectly the master of a merchant vessel; the head of a team or side; the chief boy in a school; the head bell-boy in a hotel.

caption (kap'shun), *n.* a certificate of arrest.

captious (kap'shus), *adj.* ready to catch at faults or take offense; quibbling; sophistical; fitted to harass or perplex; carping.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; charm or lure; fascinate.

captive (kap'tiv), *adj.* made prisoner; held in bondage; fascinated; of or pertaining to bondage: *n.* one who is taken prisoner, especially one so taken in war; one held in bondage or fascinated.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the state of being held in bondage or confinement; servitude; imprisonment.

capture (kap'tūr), *n.* the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; the thing taken: *v.t.* to take or seize by force, surprise or stratagem; make a prisoner or prize of.

car (kär), *n.* a wheeled vehicle, especially one having only two wheels; a coach running upon rails; the basket suspended beneath a balloon to contain the aëronaut; a chariot of war or state.

caramel (kar'a-mel), *n.* burnt sugar, used for coloring spirits, gravies, soups, &c.; a kind of sweetmeat, usually made of chocolate.

carat (kar'at), *n.* the weight of 3.17 grains, used for weighing precious stones and pearls; a twenty-fourth part, a term used to express the

fineness of gold used in jewelry; thus, gold 22 carats fine contains 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy (copper or silver). Also spelled karat. [French and Arabic.]

caravan (kar'a-van or kar-a-van'), *n.* a company of travelers, merchants, or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security, especially when traveling through deserts or regions infested by robbers; a large covered wagon or carriage for the conveyance of traveling exhibitions or passengers; a van. [Persian.]

caraway (kar'a-wā), *n.* a biennial plant with aromatic and pungent seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

carbon (kär'bon), *n.* an elementary substance present in all organic compounds, and occurring in nature in two distinct forms, as the diamond and graphite. The action of heat on vegetable and animal tissues produces carbon in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, &c. [Latin.]

carboy (kär'boi), *n.* a large globular bottle of glass, protected by a basket-work, used to contain or convey corrosive acids.

carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* a gem of a deep red color; an inflammatory tumor, boil, or ulcer.

carcase or **carcass** (kär'kas), *n.* [*pl.* carcases (kär'kas-ez)], the dead body of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the framework or skeleton of a building, ship, &c.; a perforated shell filled with combustibles, used to set fire to buildings, ships, &c.

card (kärd), *n.* a printed piece of pasteboard used for various social or business purposes; such a piece printed bearing certain devices or figures, used for playing games; a short business advertisement in a newspaper; the dial of a mariner's compass; an instrument for combing the fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to spinning.

cardiac (kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the heart; stimulating the heart's action: *n.* a cordial.

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *adj.* chief; pre-eminent; fundamental. [Latin.]

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *n.* an ecclesiastical prince ranking in dignity next to the Pope.

care (kār), *n.* concern; solicitude; anxiety; a burdensome responsibility; caution; charge or oversight; attention, watchfulness; an object of watchful attention and regard: *v.i.* to be anxious or solicitous; be concerned, troubled, or interested.

careen (ka-rēn'), *v.t.* to bring (a ship) on one side for the purpose of calking, cleansing, or repairing: *v.i.* to incline on one side, as a ship under press of sail.

career (ka-rēr'), *n.* a run at full speed; general course of action; an occupation or calling: *v.i.* to move or ride rapidly. [French.]

careful (kār'fool), *adj.* full of care; anxious; attentive; watchful; cautious; provident; thoughtful.

careless (kār'les), *adj.* lacking care or interest; indifferent; irresponsible; void of anxiety; light-hearted.

caress (ka-res'), *n.* any act or expression of affection; an embrace: *v.t.* to treat with tokens of affection; bestow caresses upon.

caret (kā'ret or kar'et), *n.* a mark (∧) used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate the place where something is omitted or is to be added. [Latin, "it is lacking."]

cargo (kär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* cargoes (kär'gōz)], the lading or freight of a ship.

caricature (kar'i-ka-tūr), *n.* a pictorial or descriptive representation of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous effect; parody: *v.t.* to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style; parody; burlesque. [Italian.]

caries (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* decay of bones, teeth, or vegetable tissue. [Latin.]

cark (kärk), *v.i.* to be anxious or concerned: *v.t.* to vex; load with care or grief.

carl or **carle** (kärl), *n.* a strong, sturdy fellow; a rustic; a churl.

carminative (kär-min'a-tiv), *n.* a medicine, which expels wind and relieves colic and flatulence: *adj.* expelling wind. [Latin.]

carmine (kär'mīn or kär'min), *n.* the essential coloring principle of cochineal; a rich crimson pigment.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* slaughter; great destruction of life by violence; massacre. [French.]

carnal (kär'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the body, its passions and its appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual; impure; not spiritual, but essentially human; secular. [Latin.]

carnation (kär-nā'shun), *n.* a light rose-pink; flesh color; the parts of a picture in which flesh is represented; a variety of clove pink.

carnival (kär'ni-val), *n.* the season of rejoicing before Lent: observed in Roman Catholic countries, and in some of the United States; feasting or revelry. [Italian.]

carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating or feeding on flesh.

carol (kar'ul), *n.* a song of joy or praise, especially one in honor of the Nativity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to sing in joy: *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song. [Old French.]

carotid (ka-rot'id), *n.* one of the two principal arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head: *adj.* pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck.

carouse (ka-rouz'), *n.* a feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revel. Also carousal: *v.i.* to drink heartily and with jollity; revel. [Old French.]

carp (kärp), *v.i.* to cavil or find fault.

carp (kärp), *n.* a fresh-water fish.

carpenter (kär'pen-tēr), *n.* an artificer who works in timber and prepares the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.: *v.i.* to perform carpenter's work.

carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a thick woven or felted fabric, with a pattern, used for covering floors or stairs; a soft covering, resembling carpet: *v.t.* to cover with a carpet; bring under consideration; reprimand.

carriage (kar'ij), *n.* the act of carrying or transporting; cost of conveyance; behavior; deportment; a wheeled vehicle; the wheeled stand or support of a gun; the frame-work of a wooden staircase. [French.]

carrion (kar'i-on), *n.* dead or putrefying flesh; filth; garbage: *adj.* pertaining to, or feeding on, carrion.

carrot (kar'ot), *n.* the well-known plant with an edible root; the root itself. [French.]

carry (kar'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* carried, *p.pr.* carrying], to convey from one point to another; bear; have on one's person; convey by force; lead; transfer; accomplish; gain possession of; extend or continue in time or space [with *up* or *back*]; exhibit; imply; have in charge or conduct; to take by assault: *v.i.* to act as a bearer; to reach, said of the range of a projectile; hold the head in a particular manner. [French.]

cart (kärt), *n.* a carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods; a light two-wheeled vehicle used by tradesmen, &c.: *v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.

cartilage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* an elastic animal tissue, forming bone; gristle.

cartoon (kär-tōōn'), *n.* a study or design executed on strong paper, and of the size to be reproduced in fresco or tapestry; a pictorial sketch dealing with a political or social subject. [French.]

cartridge (kär'trij), *n.* a case of cardboard, metal, or other material, containing the charge of a firearm.

carve (kärv), *v.t.* to form a design; shape by cutting; cut into slices: *v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver; cut up meat.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n.* a figure of a woman in long robes, serving to support an entablature. [Greek.]

cascade (kas-kād'), *n.* a waterfall.

cascara (kas-kar'a), *n.* a bark used in medicine.

case (kās), *n.* a covering or receptacle; a sheath; a box with its contents; a frame or casing; a divided tray for types: 225 sq. ft. of crown glass: *v.t.* to cover with, or enclose in, a case.

case (kās), *n.* that which happens or befalls; the matters involved in a question under discussion or investigation; a certain instance of disease; a suit or action at law; one of the forms or inflections in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicates its relation to other words. [Old French.]

casein (kā'sē-in), *n.* the curd-matter of milk, forming the main part of cheese. [Latin *caseus*, "cheese."]

casement (kās'ment), *n.* a hinged window-frame made to open outward; a compartment between the mullions of a window.

caseous (kā'sē-us), *adj.* cheesy.

cash (kash), *n.* money; ready money: *v.t.* to turn into, or exchange for, money. [Chinese.]

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* a soft woolen fabric for shawls; a dress fabric.

cash-register (kash-re'jis-tēr), *n.* a cash-box which registers the amounts deposited in it.

casino (ka-sē'nō), *n.* a public room or building used for social meetings, dancing, gaming, &c.

cask (kask), *n.* a vessel composed of wooden staves, bound by iron hoops, for holding liquors; the quantity contained in a cask.

casket (kas'ket), *n.* a small chest or box for jewels, &c.; a costly coffin: *v.t.* to place or preserve in a casket.

cassimere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* a thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments. Also casimire and kerseymere.

cassock (kas'uk), *n.* a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen, choristers, &c. [French.]

cast (kast), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cast, *p.pr.* casting], to throw; hurl; shed; direct or turn; throw down; calculate; defeat at law; condemn; form into a certain shape; assign to various actors: *v.i.* to throw the line in angling; ponder; to warp or twist; receive form or shape in a mold: *n.* the act of casting; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; motion or turn (of the eye); direction, glance; the form or shape; manner; appearance; a tinge.

castanets (kas'ta-nets), *n.pl.* small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, fastened loosely at the top, a pair of which is fastened to each thumb and shaken with the fingers to beat time.

caste (kast), one of the artificial or hereditary divisions into which Hindus are restricted by Brahminic religious law; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *adj.* furnished with turrets and battlements, as a castle.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v.t.* to correct; chastise; punish; subject to severe criticism.

castle (kas'l or käs'l), *n.* a fortified residence; a fortress; a strong and imposing mansion of a noble or wealthy person; one of the pieces at chess, called also rook: *v.i.* to move the king two squares to the right or left, and bring the castle to the square the king has passed over.

castrate (kas'trāt), *v.t.* emasculate; geld; expurgate; deprive a flower of its anthers: *adj.* emasculated; gelded: *n.* one who has been emasculated; a eunuch. [Latin.]

casual (kazh'ū-al), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental; occasional; fortuitous.

casualty (kazh'ū-al-ti), *n.* [*pl.* casualties (kazh'ū-al-tiz)], an accident, especially if resulting in bodily injury or death.

casuistry (kazh'ū-ist-ri), *n.* [*pl.* casuistries (kazh'ū-ist-riz)], the science or doctrine which deals with cases of conscience as determined by theological dogmas or ethical rules; sophistical or equivocal reasoning.

cat (kat), *n.* a carnivorous animal of the family Felidæ, especially the domesticated quadruped, *Felis domestica*; a cat-o'-nine-tails; the game of tip-cat; a strong tackle; to raise an anchor to the cat-head; a double tripod which always lands on its feet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* catted, *p.pr.* catting], to draw up (an anchor) to the cat head.

cataclysm (kat'a-klizm), *n.* a deluge; flood; a violent or sudden physical change of the earth's surface.

catacomb (kat'a-kōm), *n.* a subterraneous burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead. [Greek.]

catalepsy (kat'a-lep-si), *n.* a sudden suspense of voluntary sensation. Also catalepsis. [Greek.]

catalogue (kat'a-log), *n.* an arranged list: *v.t.* to enter in, or make, a catalogue of. [Greek.]

catamaran (kat-a-ma-ran'), *n.* a raft or float propelled by paddles.

cataplasm (kat'a-plazm), *n.* a poultice or blister.

cataplexy (kat'a-plek-si), *n.* a sudden shock to the nerves causing paralysis.

cataract (kat'a-rakt), *n.* a large waterfall; a furious rush or downpour of water; a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens becomes opaque, and the vision becomes impaired or is lost. [Greek.]

catarrh (ka-tär'), *n.* an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane accompanied by increase of the mucus, especially from the nose; a violent cold in the head. [Greek.]

catastrophe (ka-tas'trō-fē), *n.* a great calamity or disaster; an event subversive of the order of things; the unfolding and winding up of a plot; a cataclysm. [Greek.]

catch (kach), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caught (kawt), *p.pr.* catching], to seize or grasp; lay hold of suddenly; intercept; take captive; apprehend by the intellect or senses; take, by contagion, infection, or sympathy; attack, or communicate to, as a fire; come upon unexpectedly; come up to; reach in time: *n.* the act of seizing or grasping; that which is caught or taken; gain; something desirable to be caught; anything that seizes or checks motion; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different voices.

catchup (kach'up), *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c. Also catsup, ketchup.

catechism (kat'e-kizm), *n.* an elementary manual of instruction in the form of question and answer, especially in the principles of the Christian religion. [Greek.]

catechize (kat'e-kīz), *v.t.* to instruct by means of questions and answers, and offering explanations, especially to instruct on points of Christian dogma; interrogate or examine.

category (kat'e-gō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* categories (kat'e-gō-riz)], one of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they may be arranged into a system. [Greek.]

cater (kā'tēr), *v.i.* to supply food, amusement, &c. [with *for* and *to*].

caterpillar (kat'ēr-pil-ēr), *n.* the hairy worm-like larva of a butterfly or lepidopterous insect.

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep, and used as strings for musical instruments and some other purposes; a string of this kind; a kind of open canvas.

cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *adj.* purgative: *n.* a purgative medicine.

cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *n.* the chief church in a diocese in which is the throne of a bishop: *adj.* pertaining to a cathedral. [Græco-Latin.]

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a current: opposed to anode. Written also kathode. [Greek.]

catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* universal; general; embracing all; liberal; large-hearted; free from prejudice; including all mankind. [Greek.]

Catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome: *n.* a member of the Universal or Catholic Church, or of the Roman Church.

catholicity (kath-ol-is'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being catholic; liberal.

catkin (kat'kin), *n.* the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, &c.

catmint (kat'mint), **catnip** (kat'nip), *n.* a strong-scented perennial herb, much liked by cats.

cattle (kat'l), *n. sing.* & *pl.* live stock, especially oxen, bulls and cows.

caucus (kaw'kus), *n.* a preliminary meeting of representatives of a political party, to decide upon a line of policy to be submitted to a convention or larger meeting; a party combination for influencing elections: *v.i.* to hold, or meet in, a caucus. [Originally American.]

caudate (kaw'dāt), *adj.* having a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

caudle (kaw'dl), *n.* a warm drink made of wine or ale, spiced or sugared, and mixed with bread, eggs, &c., for sick persons.

caught (kawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of catch.

caul (kawl), *n.* a net or covering for the head; a membrane covering the lower intestines; a part of the membrane of the fetus, sometimes inclosing a child's head at birth.

cauldron (kawl'dron), *n.* a large kettle or boiler.

causal (kaw'zal), *adj.* relating to or expressing cause; creative: *n.* a word

that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

cause (kawz), *n.* that which produces or contributes to a result; a reason; motive; principle; subject in debate; a side or party; a suit or action; a case for judicial decision: *v.t.* to act as an agent in producing an effect; produce. [Latin.]

caustic (kaws'tik), *adj.* burning; hot; corrosive; sarcastic; cutting; pungent: *n.* a substance which burns.

cautery (kaw'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* cauteries (kaw'tēr-iz)], a burning or searing.

caution (kaw'shun), *n.* heedfulness; prudence in regard to danger; watchfulness; an admonition; something to occasion amazement or fear: *v.t.* to warn. [Latin.]

cautious (kaw'shus), *adj.* exercising caution; heedful; wary; vigilant; circumspect.

cavalcade (kav-al-kād'), *n.* a train or procession of persons, chiefly on horseback. [French.]

cavalry (kav'al-ri), *n.* horse soldiers.

cave (kāv), *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a large natural cavity; a den; cavern: *v.t.* to hollow out.

cavern (kav'ērn), *n.* a large natural hollow under the earth; a den; cave.

cavil (kav'il), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caviled, *p.pr.* caviling], to raise captious or frivolous objections; carp [followed by *at*]: *n.* a captious or frivolous objection.

cavity (kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cavities (kav'i-tiz)], a hollow place or part.

cavort (ka-vôrt'), *v.i.* to prance about, as a horse; to bustle around briskly.

caw (kaw), *v.i.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven: *n.* the cry of the crow, &c.

cayenne (kī-ēn' or kā-en'), *n.* a kind of pepper made from the seeds of various species of the genus Capsicum. [French.]

cease (sēs), *v.i.* to come to an end; stop; desist [followed by *from* before a noun]: *v.t.* to put a stop to end. [Latin.]

cedar (sē'dar), *n.* the name of several evergreen trees, having wood of great durability and fragrance: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cedar. [Greek.]

cede (sēd), *v.t.* give up or surrender.

cedilla (sē-dil'a), *n.* a mark placed under *c* to indicate the sound of *s*, as in French *leçon*.

ceil (sēl), *v.t.* to overlay or cover the inner surface of a roof; furnish with a ceiling.

ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* the inner roof of an apartment.

celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v.t.* to praise, extol, or honor; commemorate; distinguish by solemn ceremonies.

celebration (sel-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the act of celebrating; an observance or ceremony to celebrate anything.

celebrity (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* celebrities (sē-leb'ri-tiz)], fame; renown; distinction; a renowned person.

celerity (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* rapidity; swiftness. [Latin.]

celery (sel'e-ri), *n.* a plant cultivated for a salad and vegetable.

celestial (sē-les'tial), *adj.* of or pertaining to the sky or heavens; heavenly; supremely excellent. [Latin.]

celibacy (sel'i-ba-si), *n.* the state of being unmarried; single life, especially that of a bachelor, or one bound by vows to an unmarried life. [Latin.]

cell (sel), *n.* a small room in a monastery, convent, or prison; a small or mean place of residence; a small cavity; a minute mass of contractile protoplasm forming the structural unit of every organized body; a single element or jar of a galvanic battery; a small religious house attached to a monastery or convent; the interval between the ribs of a vaulted roof. [Latin.]

cellar (sellar), *n.* a vault for storing provisions, wine, fuel, &c.

cello (chel'ō), *n.* [*pl.* cellos (chel'ōz), Italian celli (chel'lē)], a violoncello.

celluloid (sel'ū-loid), *n.* a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory.

cellulose (sel'ū-lōs) or **celluline** (sel'ū-lin), *n.* the substance resembling and allied to starch which forms cellular plant tissue: *adj.* containing or composed of cells.

Celt (selt) or **Kelt** (kelt), *n.* one of a division of the Indo-European peoples, the chief branches of which are Erse (Irish), Manx, Breton, Highland Scotch, and Welsh. [Latin.]

cement (sē-ment′ or sem′ent), *n.* any adhesive substance which makes two bodies cohere; mortar; a bond of union; the bony layer which forms the outer substance of the fang of a tooth: *v.t.* to unite with cement; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* become solid.

cemetery (sem′e-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* cemeteries (sem′e-ter-iz)], a public burial ground.

cenotaph (sen′ō-taf), *n.* an empty tomb, or a monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

censor (sen′sēr), *n.* an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, &c., prior to publication or performance.

censure (sen′shūr), *n.* blame; reproof; the act of finding fault; a sentence or penalty of an ecclesiastical court: *v.t.* to find fault with or condemn; criticise adversely. [Latin.]

census (sen′sus), *n.* a quinquennial registration of the numbers and property of Roman citizens for the purpose of taxation; in modern usage, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with details of sex, age, occupation, &c., taken in the United States decennially.

cent (sent), *n.* the 1–100th part of a dollar.

centaur (sen′tawr), *n.* a fabulous being, half man and half horse.

centenary (sen′te-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centenaries (sen′te-nā-riz)], the space of a hundred years.

centennial (sen-ten′i-al), *adj.* consisting of, or enduring, a hundred years; taking place once in a hundred years: *n.* the commemoration of a one hundredth anniversary.

center, centre (sen′tēr), *n.* the middle point of anything; the nucleus around which things are collected; a title of the leaders of certain organizations; the name of certain members of a legislative assembly who hold moderate views and occupy a place between the Conservative party on the *right*, and the Radicals on the *left;* the circle or square next to the bull's-eye; a shot which hits such a division; troops in a line between the wings; in a fleet, the column or division between the van and the rear, or between the weather division and the lee: *v.t.* to place on a center; collect to a point; to form a recess for the reception of a center: *v.i.* to be placed in the center; meet in one point or focus. [Greek.]

centigrade (sen′ti-grād), *adj.* graduated or divided into a hundred degrees. A thermometric scale.

centimeter (sen′ti-mē-tr, French sän′-), *n.* a measure of length = 100th of a meter (.3937 inch).

centipede (sen′ti-pēd), *n.* the term applied to an articulated animal with numerous feet belonging to the class Myriapoda, popularly supposed to have a hundred feet, whence the name. [Latin.]

central (sen′tral), *adj.* relating to, or situated in, the center. [Latin.]

centralize (sen′tral-īz), *v.t.* to draw or bring to a center; bring all administrations under one central government.

centrifugal (sen-trif′ū-gal), *adj.* tending or causing to fly off from the center; radiating from a central focus; expanding first at the summit and later at the base. [Greek.]

centripetal (sen-trip′e-tal), *adj.* tending or causing to approach the center: opposed to centrifugal; expanding first at the base and then at the summit.

centurion (sen-tū′ri-un), *n.* a Roman military officer commanding a hundred men.

century (sen′tū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centuries (sen′tū-riz)], a hundred; a hundred years, especially of the Christian era; a division of the Roman people; a sub-division of a Roman legion.

cephalic (sef′a-lik or se-fal′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the head; forming the front or forepart of a body or organ.

ceramic (se-ram′ik) or **keramic** (ker′-a-mic), *adj.* of or pertaining to pottery or the fictile arts: *n.pl.* work executed wholly or partly in clay and baked; the fictile arts. [Greek.]

cere (sēr), *v.t.* to cover or close with wax.

cereal (sē′rē-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, wheat or edible grain: *n.* edible grain.

cerebellum (ser-ē-bel′um), *n.* [*pl.* cerebella (ser-ē-bel′a)], the hinder

and lower part of the brain in vertebrate animals; the little brain.

cerebral (ser-ē′bral), *adj.* of or pertaining to the brain.

cerebration (ser-ē-brā′shun), *n.* the conscious or unconscious action of the brain.

cerebrum (ser-ē′brum), *n.* [*pl.* cerebra (ser-ē′bra)], the superior and larger part of the brain: the seat of the mind and will. [Greek.]

cerecloth (sēr′kloth), *n.* a cloth saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used for wrapping embalmed bodies in. [Lat. and Eng.]

cerement (sēr′ment), *n.* a grave-cloth or shroud: *pl.* grave-clothes.

ceremony (ser′e-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* ceremonies (ser′e-mō-niz)], a sacred rite or observance; a prescribed rite or formality; behavior regulated by the laws of strict etiquette.

certain (sēr′tin), *adj.* sure; beyond a doubt; fixed or stated; indefinite.

certainty (sēr′tin-ti), *n.* [*pl.* certainties (sēr′tin-tiz)], full assurance.

certificate (sēr-tif′i-kāt), *n.* a written testimony to the truth of any fact; a testimonial as to character or ability; a statement written and signed and legally authenticated: *v.t.* to give a certificate to; to attest or vouch for by certificate.

certify (sēr′ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* certified, *p.pr.* certifying], to testify to or to make known in writing; assure.

certitude (sēr′ti-tūd), *adj.* certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.

cerulean (sē-rōō′lē-an), *adj.* sky-colored.

cessation (ses-sā′shun), *n.* the act of ceasing.

cession (sesh′un), *n.* a yielding up, as of territory, property, or rights; the surrender of a benefice by an incumbent who has accepted another living. [English.]

cesspool (ses′pōōl), *n.* a deep hole in the ground, or the well of a drain, for the reception of filth; any foul receptacle.

cestus (ses′tus), *n.* [*pl.* cestus (ses′tūs)], a kind of glove used by ancient boxers, frequently loaded with lead or iron, and secured by leathern thongs to the hands and arms.

chafe (chāf), *v.t.* to make warm by friction; to wear away or make sore by rubbing; irritate; annoy: *n.* mental irritation caused by continued annoyance; vexation: *v.i.* to be worn by friction; be irritated or annoyed; fret.

chaff (chaf), *n.* the husk of grain, especially when separated by threshing, &c.; straw or hay, cut fine for cattle; anything worthless.

chaff (chaf), *v.t.* to banter; make game of: *v.i.* to use bantering language: *n.* banter.

chagrin (sha-grin′ or -grēn′), *n.* vexation due to disappointment; ill-humor; mortification: *v.t.* to excite vexation in; mortify.

chain (chān), *n.* a connected series of links or rings fitted into one another; a bond; a measure of 100 links = 66 ft.; the warp threads of a web: *v.t.* to fasten, secure, or connect with a chain; enslave; to unite firmly; fasten. [French.]

chair (chār), *n.* a movable seat with a back for one person; an official seat; a professorship; the presiding officer of an assembly; an iron socket fastened to the sleeper which receives and secures railroad metals: *v.t.* to carry publicly in a chair in triumph; to install.

chairman (chār′man), *n.* [*pl.* chairmen (chār′men)], the president of an assembly, meeting, public company, &c.

chaise (shāz), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage; a carriage in general.

chalcedony (kal′se-dō-ni or kal-sed′-ō-ni), *n.* a cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling diluted milk. Also calcedony.

châlet (sha-lā′), *n.* a Swiss cottage.

chalice (chal′is), *n.* a cup; a Communion cup.

chalk (chawk), *n.* a soft limestone rock composed of carbonate of lime; prepared chalk for drawing: *v.t.* to mark, rub, or manure with chalk.

challenge (chal′enj), *n.* an invitation to a contest; a summons to fight; a duel; an objection taken to a voter or juror; the summons of a soldier on sentry: *v.t.* to summons to a contest; invite to a duel; defy; take exception to. [French.]

chamber (chām'bēr), *n.* an apartment, especially a bedroom; a private room; a political or commercial body; a cavity; that part of a gun, &c., which contains the charge: *pl.* a suite of rooms; a judge's private room: *v.t.* to inclose; to furnish as with a chamber. [French.]

chamberlain (chām'bēr-lan), *n.* an officer who has charge of the private apartments of a sovereign or nobleman; a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; the treasurer of a city or corporation. [Old German.]

chameleon (ka-mē'lē-un), *n.* an insectivorous lizard-like reptile, possessing the power of slightly changing its color. [Greek.]

champ (champ), *v.t.* to bite with the teeth repeatedly and impatiently: *n.* the act of champing: said of horses.

champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* a light sparkling effervescent wine.

champaign (sham-pān'), *n.* flat open country: *adj.* level, open.

champion (cham'pi-un), *n.* one who defends the cause of another, by combat or other means; a hero; valiant warrior; a successful competitor against all rivals: *v.t.* to defend or support a cause. [French.]

chance (chans), *n.* an unforeseen event; an accident; a possibility; opportunity; risk: *v.i.* to happen; occur without design or expectation: *v.t.* to risk [with *it*].

chancel (chan'sel), *n.* that part in a church where the altar stands; the sanctuary.

chancellor (chan'sel-ēr), *n.* a judge of a court of equity or chancery; the president or highest official of a university; the president of the German Federal Council.

chancery (chan'sēr-i), *n.* originally, in England, next to Parliament, the highest Court of Justice, since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice; a court of equity.

chandelier (shan-dē-lēr'), *n.* a hanging frame with branches for lights.

chandler (chand'lēr), *n.* a maker or vendor of candles; a dealer or merchant.

change (chānj), *v.t.* to alter; substitute; exchange or give an equivalent for; render acid or tainted: *v.i.* undergo change; suffer alteration: pass from one place to another; deteriorate: *n.* an alteration or variation; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; small coin; balance returned after deduction of amount paid. [French.]

changeable (chānj'a-bl), *adj.* fickle.

changeling (chānj'ling), *n.* a child left in place of another; an idiot; a waverer.

channel (chan'el), *n.* the bed of a stream; a watercourse; the deepest part of a strait, bay, harbor, &c.; a wide arm of the sea extending inland; a groove; a medium of conveyance: *pl.* planks bolted to the outside of a ship to extend the rigging: *v.t.* to cut into a channel; groove.

chant (chant), *v.t.* to sing; intone: *v.i.* make melody with the voice; go in full cry, as hounds: *n.* a song; a solemn or monotonous song.

chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr), *n.* a cock.

chantry (chan'trī), *n.* a memorial chapel attached to a church or monastery.

chaos (kā'os), *n.* the confused matter out of which the universe was formed; confusion.

chap (chap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chapped, *p.pr.* chapping], to cause to crack or open longitudinally: *v.i.* to have the skin crack: *n.* a longitudinal crack or slit.

chap (chap), *n.* a fellow.

chap (chap or chop), *n.* one of the jaws or its fleshy covering (usually *pl.*); the mouth of a channel.

chapel (chap'el), *n.* a subordinate place of public worship; a place of worship in a palace, institution.

chaperon (shap'ēr-ōn), *n.* a married lady who accompanies young ladies in public: *v.t.* to act as a chaperon.

chaplain (chap'lin), *n.* a clergyman who performs service in the army or navy, a public institution, a royal or private household.

chaplet (chap'let), *n.* a wreath or garland encircling the head; a rosary; a round molding carved into beads, olives, &c.

chapter (chap'tēr), *n.* a division of a book; the clergy of a cathedral or

collegiate church; a meeting of certain organized societies or orders.

char (chär), *n.* work by the day; a single job; a chore: *v.i.* to work in another's house by the day; do odd jobs.

char (chär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* charred, *p.pr.* charring], burn or reduce to charcoal; burn partially.

character (kar'ak-tēr), *n.* a letter, sign, or figure; distinctive qualities or traits; moral excellence; a certificate as to conduct or ability.

characteristic (kar-ak-tēr-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or indicating the character.

characterize (kar'ak-tēr-īz), *v.t.* describe by peculiar qualities; mark or distinguish.

charade (sha-rād'), *n.* an acted enigma.

charcoal (chär'kōl), *n.* wood partially burnt; impure carbon.

charge (chärj), *v.t.* to rush on or attack; load; fill up; impose; command or enjoin; instruct; accuse; place on the debit side: *v.i.* to make an attack; demand a price: *n.* an onset; quantity with which a firearm or apparatus is charged; an office or obligation; an order or command; authoritative instruction or direction; an entry on the debit side.

chariot (char'i-ot), *n.* an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, &c.; a four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

charity (char'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* charities (char'i-tiz)], the disposition to think well of others; liberality; alms; universal love; an institution for the poor; a gift in trust for a benevolent object.

charlatan (shär'la-tan), *n.* a quack.

charm (chärm), *n.* a spell or enchantment; an allurement; a trinket: *v.t.* influence by magic; subdue or fascinate; give exquisite delight to: *v.i.* to work by magic powers; act as a spell.

charnel (chär'nel), *adj.* containing flesh or dead bodies.

chart (chärt), *n.* a map of any part of the sea, river, &c., for the use of mariners; the representation of a ship's course; a mariner's compass; a sheet giving information in tabular form: *v.t.* to lay down, or delineate on a chart; map out: *v.i.* to make a chart or map. [Latin.]

charter (chär'tēr), *n.* a document bestowing certain rights and privileges: *v.t.* to charter-party.

chary (chār'i), *adj.* cautious; sparing.

chase (chās), *v.t.* to pursue; capture or kill; hunt; drive away: *v.i.* to ride or hunt rapidly: *n.* eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; open ground for preserving deer.

chasm (kazm), *n.* a deep gap or opening in the earth; a void space.

chassis (shas-sē'), *n.* the mechanical parts of an automobile, embracing machinery and running gear.

chaste (chāst), *adj.* morally pure; modest; pure in style; refined.

chastise (chas-tīz'), *v.t.* to correct by punishment; reduce to order or obedience.

chastity (chas'ti-ti), *n.* moral and sexual purity.

chat (chat), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chatted, *p.pr.* chatting], to talk in an easy familiar manner: *n.* familiar or informal speech. See chin.

château (sha-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* chateaux, (sha-tōz')], a castle; a manor house or country seat; the name of various wines, as Château Larouge, &c.

chattel (chat'el), *n.* personal property except freehold [usually in *pl.*].

chatter (chat'ēr), *v.i.* to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; rattle the teeth, as in shivering or from fright; talk idly or carelessly; jabber: *v.t.* to utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly: *n.* sounds like those of the magpie, &c.; idle, rapid talk.

chauffeur (shō-fēr'), *n.* an operator of an automobile; an automobilist: *fem.* **chauffeuse** (shō-fēz'). [French.]

cheap (chēp), *adj.* purchasable for a low price; common; of small value.

cheat (chēt), *n.* a fraud or deception; one who cheats: *v.t.* to deceive or defraud; impose upon: *v.i.* to act as a cheat.

check (chek), *n.* a restraint; a reproof; a pass, ticket, or token; a term in chess; cloth woven in squares of alternate patterns; an order or draft on a bank or banker for money: *v.t.* to restrain; stop; reprove; examine

by comparison; mark as having been examined; to place an opponent's king in danger at chess. [French.]

checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* the winning move at chess when the opponent's king cannot move out of check; a complete defeat from which there is no escape: *v.t.* to give checkmate to; defeat utterly; thwart.

cheek (chēk), *n.* the side of the face beneath either eye; one of two corresponding sides; cool impudence: *v.t.* face in an impudent manner.

cheer (chēr), *n.* temper or state of mind; a state of gladness or joy; a shout of applause; tidings; luck: *v.t.* to gladden; encourage; applaud.

cheerful (chēr'fool), *adj.* full of good spirits.

cheese (chēs), *n.* the curd or casein of milk coagulated, pressed and allowed to dry in a mold; anything resembling cheese.

chef (shef), *n.* a professional cook or head cook. [French.]

chemise (she-mēz'), *n.* a woman's undergarment; a wall lining an earthwork. [French.]

chemistry (kem'is-tri), *n.* the science which treats of the properties of elementary and compound substances and the laws which govern their molecular and atomic relations. [French from Arabic.]

chenille (she-nēl'), *n.* silk or worsted cord.

cherish (cher'ish), *v.t.* to hold or esteem dear; treat with tenderness; protect and aid; encourage; harbor in the mind.

cheroot (she-rōōt'), *n.* a kind of cigar, through the wrapping of which runs a straw. [Hindu.]

cherry (cher'i), *n.* [*pl.* cherries (cher'-iz)], the fruit of a tree allied to the plum; a cordial made from cherries: *adj.* of a cherry color; ruddy.

cherub (cher'ub), *n.* [*pl.* cherubs (cher'ubz), cherubim (cher'ōō-bim)], an angel next to a seraphim in rank; a beautiful child [*pl.* cherubs].

chess (ches), *n.* a game played by two persons with sixteen pieces each on a checkered board divided into sixty-four squares.

chest (chest), *n.* a large box; the quantity such a box contains; the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods.

chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* the nut or seed of trees of the genus Castanea; the chestnut-tree with its edible fruit; a reddish-brown color; a horse of such color; an old or stale joke: *adj.* reddish-brown.

chevron (shev'ron), *n.* the badge on the coat sleeve of a non-commissioned officer, indicative of his rank; a variety of fret ornament. [French.]

chew (chōō), *v.t.* to crush and grind with the teeth; masticate; meditate upon: *v.i.* grind tobacco between the teeth: *n.* that which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

chic (shēk), *adj.* stylish: *n.* Parisian elegance in dress; manual dexterity.

chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sophistry. Also chicanery: *v.t.* to cheat: *v.i.* use artifices.

chick (chik), *n.* the young of a bird, especially of the domestic hen: hence a child.

chicken (chik'en), *n.* the young of a fowl, especially the domestic fowl.

chicory (chik'ō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant with bright blue flowers and a tapering root, which, when roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chid, *p.p.* chidden, chid, *p.pr.* chiding], to find fault with; scold: *v.i.* to clamor.

chief (chēf), *n.* a commander or leader; a head or principal person; the principal or most important part: *adj.* principal; most eminent; of the first order, rank, or estimation; leading; main.

chiffon (shif'un, French shē-fong'), *n.* a kind of thin gauze fabric.

chilblain (chil'blān), *n.* a sore or inflammation caused by frost or cold: *v.t.* to afflict with chilblains.

child (chīld), *n.* [*pl.* children (chil'-dren)], a son or daughter; a very young person; a descendant; one immature in judgment.

chill (chil), *n.* a sudden coldness; the absence of heat in a substance; the hardened part of a casting: *adj.* having the sensation of cold; depressing; discourteous: *v.t.* to make cold; blast

with cold; deject; harden cast iron by sudden cooling.

chime (chīm), *n.* the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers: *v.i.* to sound in consonance or harmony; be in harmony or agree with; join in: *v.t.* to cause to sound in harmony.

chimera (ki-mē′ra), *n.* an incongruous conception of the fancy; a cartilaginous fish of remarkable appearance.

chimney (chim′ni), *n.* [*pl.* chimneys (chim′niz)], the flue, vent, or passage through which smoke or heated air, &c., escapes; a glass tube for a lamp to intensify combustion.

chimpanzee (chim-pan′zē), *n.* a large West Indian anthropoid ape allied to the gorilla.

chin (chin), *n.* the part of the face below the under lip: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to chatter, talk idly to; to talk in an easy-going, familiar manner (to). Same as chat. In Pidgin English, the word is reduplicated,—thus, "chin-chin."

chinch (chinch), *n.* a fetid insect destructive to corn crops; the bedbug.

chinchilla (chin-chil′a), *n.* a small South American rodent with a soft fine fur.

chine (chīn), *n.* the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal (usually a pig) with adjacent parts cut for cooking; a rocky ravine or large fissure in a cliff.

chink (chingk), *n.* a small fissure opening lengthwise; a narrow aperture: *v.i.* to crack; to form into or close up cracks.

chink (chingk), *n.* a sharp metallic or jingling sound; money: *v.t.* to cause to make a sharp metallic sound; jingle.

chintz (chints), *n.* cotton cloth usually glazed, printed in various colors.

chip (chip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chipped, *p.pr.* chipping], to cut into small pieces; bet at cards: *v.i.* break or fly off into small pieces: *n.* a small piece of stone, wood, &c., cut or broken off; a bonnet, &c., made of thin split wood or Cuban palm leaf.

chipmunk (chip′mungk), *n.* a small squirrel of North America, having dark and light stripes on its back.

chirography (kī-rog′ra-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engrossing; judgment of character by the hand-writing.

chiromancy (kī′rō-man-si), *n.* palmistry. See palmist.

chiropodist (kī-rop′ō-dist), *n.* one who removes corns, bunions, &c., and is skilled in diseases of the feet and hands. [Greek.]

chirp (chĕrp), *n.* a short shrill cheerful note: *v.i.* to utter such a note.

chisel (chiz′el), *n.* an edged instrument of iron or steel for cutting wood, stone, or metal: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chiseled, *p.pr.* chiseling], to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to take an unfair advantage of in a transaction.

chivalry (shiv′al-ri), *n.* the mediæval system of knighthood; the qualifications of a knight, as bravery and courtesy.

chlorine (klō′rīn), *n.* a greenish-yellow gas possessing great bleaching powers.

chloroform (klō′rō-fôrm), *n.* a volatile liquid used for producing insensibility to pain: *v.t.* to administer chloroform to.

chocolate (chok′ō-lat), *n.* a paste made from the roasted kernels of the cocoa-nut, used in making the beverage so called: *adj.* having the color of, or being, chocolate. [Aztec.]

choice (chois), *n.* the act of choosing; option; the thing chosen; the best or preferable part: *adj.* select; carefully chosen.

choir (kwīr), *n.* a band of singers in a church; the place where they sing. [Old French.]

choke (chōk), *v.t.* to suffocate by obstructing the windpipe; block up.

choler (kō′lĕr), *n.* bile; irascibility.

cholera (kol′ĕr-a), *n.* a disease with violent vomiting and purging.

choose (chōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* chose, *p.p.* chosen, *p.pr.* choosing], to take by preference; select: *v.i.* to make a choice; prefer.

chop (chop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chopped, *p.pr.* chopping], to cut with repeated blows; hew; mince; to exchange: *v.i.* to do anything with a quick motion; turn or vary suddenly: *n.* the act of chopping; a piece chopped off.

chopsticks (chop'stiks), *n.pl.* two small sticks used by the Chinese in place of knives and forks for eating.

choral (kō'ral), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a choir; chanted or sung by a choir.

chord (kôrd), *n.* the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; harmony of color; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle: *v.t.* to string, as a musical instrument.

chores (chōrz), *n.pl.* the daily light work of a farmyard or household.

chortle (chôr'tl), *v.t.* to chuckle and snort.

chorus (kō'rus), *n.* a number singing in concert; a concerted piece of music; a band of singers and dancers in a Greek drama.

chosen (chō'zen), *adj.* selected; choice.

Christ (krīst), *n.* "The Anointed"; a name given to Jesus of Nazareth, synonymous with the Hebrew Messiah.

christen (kris'n), *v.t.* to baptize in the name of the Holy Trinity; give a Christian name to.

Christian (kris'chan), *n.* a professor of the religion of Christ: *adj.* professing the religion of Christ.

Christian Science (sī'ens), *n.* a system of religion founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866; based upon the Scriptures, especially the teachings of Christ Jesus, and fully stated in the text-book, Science and Health. It shows "the scientific relation of man to God," and teaches that moral and physical healing results from the understanding of spiritual law.

Christmas (kris'mas), *n.* the festival (Dec. 25) celebrating the birth of Christ.

chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to colors; including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale: *n.* a note affected by an accidental: *pl.* that branch of optics which treats of colors.

chromo (krō'mō), *n.* [*pl.* chromos (krō'mōz)], a picture produced by chromo-lithography. [Greek.]

chromo-lithography (krō-mō-lith-og'ra-fī), *n.* the art of printing in colors from stone.

chronic (kron'ik), *adj.* continuing a long time, or recurring: said of a disease. [Greek.]

chronological (kron-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* relating to, or containing an account of, past events in the order of time.

chronology (krō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* chronologies (krō-nol'ō-jiz)], the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper sequence.

chrysalis (kris'a-lis), *n.* the final stage through which a lepidopterous insect, or a butterfly, passes prior to its winged state. [Greek.]

chrysanthemum (kris-an'the-mum), *n.* a composite plant with large heads of showy flowers; a flower of this plant.

chrysolite (kris'ō-līt), *n.* a green-colored and sometimes transparent gem.

chubby (chub'i), *adj.* plump; fat and round.

chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to pat in a playful manner; throw smartly to a short distance; hold in a chuck: *n.* a light blow under the chin; a short toss; an appendage to a lathe to secure the work to be turned; a hen's call.

chuckle (chuk'l), *n.* a quiet, suppressed laugh: *v.i.* to laugh in such a manner.

chum (chum), *n.* one who lodges in the same apartment; an old or intimate friend.

chunk (chungk), *n.* a thick piece of anything.

chump (chump), *n.* a short, thick, heavy piece of wood; a thick-headed, unintelligent man; a block head.

church (chĕrch), *n.* a building used for divine worship.

churl (chĕrl), *n.* formerly one of the lowest orders of freemen; a peasant; a surly ill-bred person; a niggard.

churn (chĕrn), *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to form butter: *v.t.* to make (butter) by agitating milk or cream; agitate by violent motion.

chute (shōōt), *n.* an inclined trough for sending articles down; an aquatic switch-back; a river-fall over which timber is floated; a stampede.

chyle (kīl), *n.* a milk-like fluid separated from digested matter in the stomach, absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and assimilated into blood.

chyme (kīm), *n.* the pulpy mass of digested food prior to separation of the chyle.

cicatrix (sik-ā′triks), *n.* [*pl.* cicatrices (si-ka-trī′sēz)], the scar remaining after a wound has healed.

cicerone (sis-e-rō′ne; Italian chē-chā-rō′nē), *n.* [*pl.* cicerones (chē-chā-rō′-nez), ciceroni (sis-e-rō′nē)], a guide who explains the antiquities and chief features of a place. [Italian.]

cider (sī′dēr), *n.* the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

ci-devant (sē-de-väng′), *adj.* former: used with reference to an office previously held.

cigar (si-gär′), *n.* a small roll of tobacco-leaf used for smoking. [Spanish.]

cigarette (sig-a-ret′), *n.* a small cigar made of tobacco rolled in thin paper.

cinch (sinch), *n.* a saddle-girth firmly fastened in place by loop and knots; a sure grip or hold. [Spanish.]

cincture (singk′tūr), *n.* a belt or girdle worn round the waist; a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar. [Latin.]

cinder (sin′dēr), *n.* any piece of a body thoroughly burnt but not reduced to ashes: *pl.* volcanic scoriæ; slag.

cinematograph (sin-e-mat′ō-graf), *n.* a French device similar to the biograph, or moving pictures. [Greek.]

cinnamon (sin′a-mun), *n.* the inner aromatic bark of an East Indian tree: *adj.* light-reddish brown. [Latin.]

cipher (sī′fēr), *n.* the symbol 0: hence a person or anything without value or power; a monogram; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it; a code: *v.i.* to practice arithmetic; *v.t.* to express in cipher.

circle (sēr′kl), *n.* a round body; a plane figure bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the center; an orb; a number of persons or things united by a common bond; a coterie; an administrative division of a country: *v.t.* to encompass: *v.i.* move in a circle.

circuit (sēr′ket), *n.* the act of going round anything; the space enclosed in a circle; a district assigned to an itinerant preacher; the arrangement by which an electric current is kept up between the two poles of a battery or machine; the path of the electric current. [Latin.]

circuitous (sēr-kū′i-tus), *adj.* roundabout.

circular (sēr′kū-lar), *adj.* round like a circle; ending in itself; intended for circulation: *n.* a printed or written letter or notice.

circulate (sēr′kū-lāt), *v.t.* to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another: *v.i.* move around and return to the same point; pass from hand to hand; be diffused or distributed; travel.

circum (sēr′kum), a Latin prefix = *around*, forming compounds the meaning of many of which is obvious, as *circum*polar, *around* the pole, &c.

circumcise (sēr′kum-sīz), *v.t.* to cut off the foreskin or prepuce; purify the heart.

circumference (sēr-kum′fēr-ens), *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a periphery. [Latin.]

circumflex (sēr′kum-fleks), *n.* a mark (∧, ⌢) over a vowel or syllable to denote accent or contraction: *adj.* marked with such an accent; curved or winding: *v.t.* to pronounce or mark with the circumflex.

circumfuse (sēr-kum-fūz′), *v.t.* to pour or spread around.

circumjacent (sēr-kum-jā′sent), *adj.* lying around; bordering on every side.

circumlocution (sēr-kum-lō-kū′shun), *n.* a roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement.

circumnavigate (sēr-kum-nav′i-gāt), *v.t.* to sail round: usually the globe.

circumscribe (sēr-kum-skrīb′), *v.t.* to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; restrict.

circumspect (sēr′kum-spekt), *adj.* cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides.

circumstance (sēr′kum-stans), *n.* something relative or appendent to a fact; an incident: *pl.* state of affairs: *v.t.* to place in a particular situation [only in *p.p.*].

circumvallation (sēr-kum-val-ā′-shun), *n.* the act of throwing up walls or trenches surrounding a fortified place.

circumvent (sēr-kum-vent′), *n.* to gain an advantage over by stratagem or deception.

circus (sēr′kus), *n.* [*pl.* circuses (sēr′-

kus-ez)], a large level oblong space for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for the spectators arranged in tiers; a semi-circular space. [Latin.]

cisalpine (sis-al'pīn), *adj.* this side of the Alps with regard to Rome; south of the Alps; opposed to transalpine, across or beyond the Alps. [Latin.]

cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *adj.* on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. [Latin.]

cistern (sis'tērn), *n.* a natural or artificial receptacle for storing water; a reservoir. [Latin.]

citadel (sit'a-del), *n.* a fortress, a castle. [French.]

citation (sī-tā'shun), *n.* an official summons to appear before a court, especially an ecclesiastical court; a quotation. [Latin.]

cite (sīt), *v.t.* to summon officially to appear in court; quote.

citizen (sit'i-zen), *n.* a native or inhabitant of a town or city; a freeman; a member of a state or nation who enjoys political rights and privileges; a tradesman. [French.]

citron (sit'run), *n.* a tree with a fruit like the lemon. [French.]

city (sit'i), *n.* [*pl.* cities (sit'iz)], a large and important town; a corporate town. [French.]

civet (siv'et), *n.* a musky secretion of the anal glands of the civet cat.

civic (siv'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a city.

civil (siv'il), *adj.* relating to the affairs of a city or government; intestine; non-international; not military or criminal; complaisant; well-bred.

civilian (si-vil'yan), *n.* one engaged in the pursuits of civil life; not a soldier or sailor: *adj.* occupied in civil pursuits. [Old French.]

civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* civilities (si-vil'i-tiz)], good breeding; courtesy. [French.]

civilize (siv'i-līz), *v.t.* to reclaim from a savage state; instruct in the arts and refinements of civilized life.

clad (klad), *p.t.* of clothe.

claim (klām), *v.t.* to demand as a right, or by authority: *v.i.* to be entitled to anything; assert or put forward a claim: *n.* a demand; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a miner marks out in accordance with mining laws.

claimant (klā'mant), *n.* one who demands anything as his right.

clairvoyance (klār-voi'ans), *n.* the power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of seeing objects not usually perceptible. [French.]

clam (klam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clammed, *p.pr.* clamming], to clog with any glutinous matter: *v.i.* to be moist and cold.

clam (klam), *n.* an edible bivalve mollusk.

clamber (klam'bēr), *v.t.* to ascend or climb with difficulty.

clammy (klam'i), *adj.* soft and sticky.

clamor (klam'ēr), *n.* a loud and continued noise; popular outcry: *v.t.* shout with a loud voice: *v.i.* make importunate demands. [Latin.]

clamp (klamp), *n.* anything that fastens or binds; a piece of wood, metal, &c., used to bring two things together: *v.t.* to fasten or bind with clamps.

clan (klan), *n.* a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, having one common ancestor, and the same surname. [Scottish.]

clandestine (klan-des'tin), *adj.* secret; private. [Latin.]

clang (klang), *n.* a loud, sharp, ringing metallic sound: *v.t.* to cause to resound with a clang: *v.i.* give out a clang.

clap (klap), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clapped, *p.pr.* clapping], to strike one thing against another with a quick, sharp noise; indicate approval by striking the hands together; put on quickly: *n.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision; applause expressed by clapping; a sudden act or movement.

claret (klar'et), *n.* a light bodied wine of a dark-red color, called by the French "Bordeaux wine" from the district where it is chiefly made; blood: *adj.* claret-colored.

clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clarified, *p.pr.* clarifying], to make clear from impurities: *v.i.* to become bright.

clarinet (klar'i-net), *n.* a keyed reed instrument of the oboe class. Also clarionet.

clarion (klar'ri-un), *n.* a kind of trumpet.
clash (klash), *v.i.* to make a loud harsh noise by mutual collision: *v.t.* to strike violently together: *n.* the noise so produced.
clasp (klasp), *v.t.* to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a clasp: *n.* a hook to hold anything close; a close embrace.
class (clas), *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students of the same status; a group of animals or plants next in rank above an order: *v.t.* to classify. [French.]
classify (klas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* classified; *p.pr.* classifying], to arrange in classes; systematize.
clatter (klat'ẽr), *v.i.* to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; talk idly and noisily.
clause (klawz), *n.* a separate part of a written composition, or a sentence; a special proviso in a document. [French.]
clavicle (klav'i-kal), *n.* the collar-bone. [Latin.]
claw (klaw), *n.* a sharp hooked nail in the foot of an animal, as the cat; the whole foot of a bird; anything resembling a claw; the narrow part at the base of a leaf or foot-stalk of a petal: *v.t.* to tear or scratch with, or as if with, claws.
clay (klā), *n.* anything easily molded; soft plastic earth; the bodily or earthly nature of man: *adj.* made of or like clay: *v.t.* to purify, cover, or manure with clay.
clean (klēn), *adj.* free from dirt or extraneous matter; morally or ceremonially pure: *adv.* in a clean manner; entirely; cleverly: *v.t.* to render clean.
cleanse (klenz), *v.t.* to make clean; purify from moral taint or guilt.
clear (klēr), *adj.* bright; pure; undimmed; translucent; manifest to the understanding; unobstructed; audible; unadulterated: *v.t.* to make bright; render evident; free from obstructions; render more acute or quick; prove or declare innocent; free from legal detention, as imported goods: *v.i.* leave a port; exchange cheques, &c., at a bank. [French.]
cleat (klēt), *n.* a thin piece of iron worn on boots to make them more durable; a piece of wood or iron on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a strip of wood nailed across a board: *v.t.* to secure or strengthen with a cleat. [Danish.]
cleave (klēv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* clave, cleaved, *p.p.* cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to adhere to; be attached strongly to.
cleave (klēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* cleft, clove (klōv), *p.p.* cleft (kleft), cloven (klō'vn), cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to divide with violence; part naturally.
clef (klef), *n.* a figure at the beginning of each staff in music to indicate the pitch of all the notes on one particular line or space. [French.]
cleft, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of cleave, to split.
cleft (kleft), *n.* a crack; crevice.
clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* clemencies (klem'en-siz)], compassion; remission. [Latin.]
clergy (klēr'ji), *n.* a body of men set apart by ordination for the service of the Church.
clerk (klērk), *n.* a parish clerk; a scholar; one engaged in an office to conduct correspondence, keep books, or transact business generally; an assistant salesman in a store or shop: *v.i.* to act as clerk or salesman.
clever (klev'ẽr), *adj.* possessing skill or ability; dexterous; expert; good natured and obliging.
clew (klōō), *n.* a ball of thread; a hint or aid to discovery [see clue]; one of the corners of a sail: *v.t.* to truss up (sails) to the yard of a ship.
click (klik), *v.i.* to make a short sharp successive noise: *v.t.* to move with a clicking sound: *n.* a slight sharp sound; a catch for retaining a bolt.
client (klī'ent), *n.* one who employs a lawyer; one dependent upon another's patronage. [Latin.]
cliff (klif), *n.* high steep rock or bank.
climate (klī'mat), *n.* the temperature and meteorological conditions of a country, &c. [French.]
climax (klī'maks), *n.* the summit; acme.
climb (klīm), *v.i.* to mount or ascend, as by the hands and feet: *v.t.* ascend laboriously: *n.* an ascent by climbing.
clime (klīm), *n.* a country, region, or tract.

clinch (klinch), *v.t.* to rivet; fix firmly by folding over; double up tightly, as the fingers; to hold fast; to settle a dispute or to come to an agreement: *n.* anything that holds both ways; a mode of fastening large ropes.

cling (kling), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clung, *p.pr.* clinging], to adhere closely; hold fast by embracing or entwining.

clinic (klin'ik), *n.* a medical lecture at the bedside or in the presence of patients. [Greek.]

clink (klingk), *v.t.* to strike so as to make a slight sharp sound: *v.i.* to make a clinking noise: *n.* a slight sharp successive vibrating noise; in soldiers' parlance, a military prison or guard-house.

clip (klip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clipped, clipt: *p.pr.* clipping], to cut with shears or scissors; cut off; formerly to debase coin by cutting off the edges: *v.i.* move quickly: *n.* the wool of a season's shearing; a spring holder for holding papers; a slight blow with the hand.

clique (klēk), *n.* a group of persons united for some common purpose (usually sinister); a coterie; a ring.

cloak (klōk), *n.* a sleeveless, loose outer garment worn by both sexes: hence, a pretext; disguise: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cloak; cover up or conceal.

clock (klok), *n.* a machine for measuring and indicating the divisions of time by means of hands moving over a dial-plate.

clod (klod), *n.* a lump of earth, turf, or clay; a bait used in eel-fishing; the shoulder part of the neck-piece in beef.

clog (klog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clogged, *p.pr.* clogging], to load with anything that may impede motion; embarrass: *v.i.* to stick or cluster together: *n.* a load or weight; a hindrance; a kind of wooden shoe.

cloister (kloi's'tēr), *n.* a place of religious retirement; a monastery or nunnery; *pl.* an arched way or covered walk running round an ecclesiastical building or college: *v.t.* to confine in a cloister or convent; seclude from the world. [French.]

close (klōz), *v.t.* to shut; surround closely; unite together; consolidate; end: *v.i.* to come together; shut in; coalesce; engage in hand-to-hand conflict; grapple: *n.* an inclosed space; the precincts of a cathedral or abbey; an alley: *adj.* (klōs) having no outlet; confined; without ventilation; oppressive; minute; concise; reticent; niggardly: *adv.* near.

closet (kloz'et), *n.* a small room for privacy or retirement; a place for storing valuable things or household requisites: *adj.* private; secluded: *v.t.* to receive in a private room for confidential consultation. [French.]

clot (klot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clotted, *p.pr.* clotting], to coagulate: *v.t.* to make, form into, or cover with, clots: *n.* a concrete or coagulate mass of soft or fluid matter.

cloth (klôth), *n.* [*pl.* cloths (klôthz)], a woven fabric of some fibrous material, especially wool; a table covering; the distinctive dress of any profession, especially the clerical.

clothe (klōth), *v.t.* to put raiment on; cover with, or as with, a garment.

clothes (klōthz), *n.pl.* covering for the body; dress; bedclothes.

cloud (kloud), *n.* a mass of visible vapor floating in the atmosphere; a volume of smoke or dust; the dark markings in marble or precious stones; a diffused body of anything; a multitude; a light woolen shawl: *v.t.* to overspread with, or as with, a cloud; render gloomy; blacken or sully: *v.i.* to grow cloudy (usually with *over*).

clout (klout), *n.* a piece of cloth or leather for patching; a cloth for any mean use; the center mark of an archery target; an arrow that has hit the center; a blow on the head with the hand: *v.t.* to patch or mend coarsely; strike with the hand.

clove (klōv), *p.t.* of cleave.

clove (klōv), *n.* a pungent aromatic spice. [Spanish.]

clover (klō'vēr), *n.* a species of grass.

clown (kloun), *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred fellow; a professional jester or buffoon.

cloy (kloi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cloyed,

p.pr. cloying], to fill to repletion; surfeit.

club (klub), *n.* a heavy stick; one of the suits of cards marked with trefoils; a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit; a joint expense: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clubbed, *p.pr.* clubbing], to beat with a club; unite in a solid mass: *v.i.* contribute to a common expense (with *together*).

cluck (kluk), *v.i.* to cry or call like a hen to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call; the peculiar click uttered by some South African tribes.

clue (klōō), *n.* a hint; a clew.

clump (klump), *n.* a cluster of trees, &c.; a thick sole: *pl.* a social game: *v.t.* arrange in a clump: *v.i.* tread clumsily.

clumsy (klum'zi), *adj.* awkward; heavy.

clung (klung), *p.t.* of cling.

cluster (klus'tẽr), *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch: *v.i.* to grow or gather into bunches; congregate.

clutch (kluch), *v.t.* to grasp, seize, or grip strongly: *v.i.* to snatch or seize [with *at*]: *n.* a grasp; seizure: *pl.* hands; claws.

co- (kō), a prefix, meaning *with, together*, entering into the composition of many words, the sense of which is generally self-evident, as *co*-trustee, a joint trustee. [Latin.]

coach (kōch), *n.* a large covered four-wheeled public or private carriage; a tutor who especially prepares another for an examination or an athletic contest: *v.t.* to instruct or train for an examination, &c.

coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to clot or curdle.

coal (kōl), *n.* mineralized vegetable matter, used in its hardened form as fuel: *v.t.* to furnish with coal: *v.i.* take in coal; *pl.* coals. [English.]

coalesce (kō-a-les'), *v.t.* to grow together; combine; unite. [Latin.]

coalition (kō-a-lish'un), *n.* union in a body or mass; a combination of persons.

coaptation (kō-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the adjustment or adaptation of parts to one another.

coarse (kōrs), *adj.* large in texture or size; not refined; rough; rude; indelicate.

coast (kōst), *n.* the margin of the land next the sea; a frontier; a slide in a sledge down an incline: *v.i.* to sail near or along the coast; descend an incline in a sledge, or on a bicycle without working the pedals: *v.t.* to sail close or near to.

coat (kōt), *n.* an outer garment covering the upper part of the body; an external covering, as fur, &c.; a thin layer; an integument: *v.t.* to cover or spread over.

coax (kōks), *v.t.* to wheedle; cajole.

cob (kob), *n.* a roundish piece of anything; the spike of Indian corn; a strong thickset pony; a young herring; a spider; a pellet for feeding fowls; the bull-head or miller's thumb; a sea-gull; a kind of wicker basket; a kind of breakwater: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cobbed, *p.pr.* cobbing], to punish with a strap; break (ore).

cobalt (kō'bawlt), *n.* a steel-grey metal.

cobble (kob'l), *n.* a pebble; a round medium-sized stone; clumsy work: *v.t.* to mend or patch up coarsely: *v.i.* work clumsily.

cobra-di-capello (kō'bra-di-ka-pel'ō), *n.* a large and most venomous snake of the East Indies.

cobweb (kob'web), *n.* a spider's web: hence, a net or snare; old musty rubbish: *adj.* made of, or like, a cobweb; flimsy.

coca (kō'ka), *n.* the dried leaf of a small South American shrub: a powerful tonic. [S. American.]

cocaine (kō-kān'), *n.* a powerful alkaloid extracted from coca leaves.

cochineal (koch'i-nēl), *n.* a scarlet dye obtained from the dried body of an insect. [Spanish.]

cock (kok), *n.* the male of birds, especially the domestic fowl; the male of certain animals other than birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a leader or chief; a turn-valve for regulating the flow of a liquid or gas; a small conical heap of hay.

cock (kok), *v.t.* to turn up or set (the hat or head) jauntily on one side; erect: *n.* the action of the verb to cock.

cockade (kok-ād′), *n.* a badge or ribbon worn on the hat. [French.]
cockatrice (kok′a-tris or -trīs), *n.* a fabulous scorpion said to have been hatched in a cock's egg, and possessing the power of killing by a glance of its eye.
cockle (kok′l), *n.* an edible shell-fish with two heart-shaped wrinkled shells; the plant corncockle or darnel; a kiln for drying hops; a stove for drying biscuit-ware.
cockroach (kok′rōch), *n.* a black beetle.
cocktail (kok′tāl), *n.* a mixed drink of which the base may be whiskey (a Manhattan), gin (a Martini), &c.
cocoa (kō′kō), *n.* a palm which produces the cocoanut. [Spanish.]
cocoa (kō′kō), *n.* the ground seeds of the cacao or chocolate tree; also the beverage made from it.
cocoanut (kō′kō-nut), *n.* the fruit of the cocoa palm.
cocoon (ko-kōōn′), *n.* the silky oblong case covering the larvæ of many spinning insects while in the chrysalis state.
cod (kod), *n.* the husk or pod of a seed; the scrotum; the narrow part of a trawl-net.
cod (kod), *n.* a large edible fish found in the northern seas, and especially on the banks of Newfoundland.
coddle (kod′l), *v.t.* to make effeminate by pampering; treat tenderly; to stew gently: *n.* an over-indulged, pampered person.
code (kōd), *n.* a body of classified laws or regulations; a system of signals. [French.]
codex (kō′deks), *n.* [*pl.* codices (kō′di-sēz)], a volume of statutes; a manuscript volume, especially of the sacred Scriptures or of the classic writers, Greek and Roman.
codicil (kod′i-sil), *n.* an appendix to a will.
coefficient (kō-e-fish′ent), *adj.* coöperating: *n.* that which coöperates with another; a number or known quantity prefixed in algebra as a multiplier to a variable or an unknown quantity. [Latin.]
coerce (kō-ērs′), *v.t.* to restrain or constrain by force, especially legally or morally; compel. [Latin.]
coeval (kō-ē′val), *adj.* contemporaneous. [Latin.]
coffee (kof′ē), *n.* the seeds of a plant which, roasted and ground, form the well-known beverage. [Turkish.]
coffer (kof′ēr), *n.* a chest; a kind of caisson or floating dock; a sunken panel: *pl.* a treasury: *v.t.* to inclose in a coffer.
coffin (kof′in), *n.* a case for the dead; the hollow part of a horse's hoof: *v.t.* inclose in a coffin.
cog (kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a trick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cogged, *p.pr.* cogging], to furnish with cogs; wheedle; to load (dice) in order to cheat.
cogitate (koj′i-tāt), *v.i.* to meditate: *v.t.* to devise or plan. [Latin.]
cognac (kō′nyak), *n.* a French brandy distilled near Cognac from grapes grown in the valley of the Charente.
cognate (kog′nāt), *adj.* allied by blood; of the same stock, nature, or quality.
cognition (kog-nish′un), *n.* knowledge.
cognizant (kon′i-zant), *adj.* having knowledge of anything.
cognomen (kog-nō′men), *n.* a surname.
cohabit (kō-hab′it), *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.
cohere (kō-hēr), *v.i.* to stick together.
coherent (kō-hē′rent), *adj.* cohering together; consistent; logical.
cohesive (kō-hē′siv), *n.* causing to cohere.
coil (koil), *n.* a rope gathered into a ring; anything resembling it: *v.t.* to gather or wind into a circular heap.
coin (koin), *n.* money stamped with a legal impression; a corner or angle: *v.t.* to convert into money; invent.
coincide (kō-in-sīd′), *v.i.* correspond exactly; occur at the same time; fall upon, or meet, in the same point.
coke (kōk), *n.* the residue of coal after the gas, &c., has been expelled: *v.t.* to convert into coke.
colander (kul′an-dēr), *n.* a vessel with a perforated bottom.
cold (kōld), *adj.* without heat or warmth; frigid; without passion or

zeal; indifferent; insensible; blue in tone: *n.* the opposite of heat; the sensation produced by the loss of heat; a catarrh.

cole (kōl), *n.* cabbage.

colic (kol'ik), *n.* acute spasmodic pain in the abdomen or bowels: *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the bowels. [French.]

collaborate (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to work jointly, especially in literary or scientific work.

collapse (kol-aps'), *n.* a falling in or together; sudden and complete failure; general prostration of the vital powers: *v.i.* to fall in or together; shrink up; break down.

collar (kol'ēr), *n.* anything encircling the neck, worn for use, restraint, or ornament; a round ring or flange: *v.t.* to seize by the collar; put a collar on; roll up.

collate (kol-āt'), *v.t.* compare critically one thing with another of the same kind, as manuscripts or text of books; place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

collateral (kol-at'ēr-al), *adj.* side by side; auxiliary; concurrent; descended from the same stock, but in a different line; same as collateral security, or a security (stocks, bonds, &c.) pledged to secure a loan in cash.

collation (kol-ā'shun), *n.* comparison; a light repast; the presentation to a benefice by a bishop, who is the patron. [English-Latin.]

colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* an associate in the same office, employment, or commission.

collect (kol'ekt), *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.

collect (kol-ekt'), *v.t.* gather together; assemble; demand and obtain payment of: *v.i.* to meet together; accumulate. [Latin.]

college (kol'ej), *n.* a society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit, especially literary studies; the house or buildings founded for such a society.

collide (kol-īd'), *v.i.* to come into collision.

collier (kol'yēr), *n.* a digger of coal; a coal-digger; a vessel in the coal trade.

collision (kol-izh'un), *n.* the act of striking two bodies violently together; concussion.

collodion (kol-ō'di-un), *n.* a preparation of soluble gun-cotton with ether.

colloquial (kol-ō'kwi-al), *adj.* used in ordinary conversation.

colloquy (kol'ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* colloquies (kol'ō-kwiz)], a conversation; a dialogue.

collusion (kol-ū'zhun), *n.* a secret agreement for a fraudulent or evil purpose.

colon (kō'lon), *n.* a mark of punctuation [:], almost a full stop; the largest of the intestines.

colonel (kēr'nel), *n.* the commanding officer of a regiment. [French.]

colonize (kol'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to settle or establish a colony in.

colonnade (kol-on-ād'), *n.* a series of columns. [French.]

colony (kol'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* colonies (kol'ō-niz)], a body of people from their native country who settle in another land, but are under the jurisdiction of, or connected with, the parent country; the country thus settled; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.

color (kul'ēr), *n.* the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; a pigment or paint; complexion; redness; an apparent right or reason; pretense; false show: *pl.* a military or naval flag: *v.t.* to impart a color to; tint; dye; give a specious appearance to; make plausible. [Latin.]

colossal (ko-los'al), *adj.* like a colossus; gigantic.

colossus (ko-los'us), *n.* [*pl.* colossi (ko-los'ī)], a statue of gigantic size.

colt (kōlt), *n.* a young male horse; a young foolish fellow; a knotted rope's-end: *v.t.* punish with a rope's-end.

column (kol'um), *n.* a round pillar to support or adorn a building; any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically on its base; a division of the page of a book, &c.; a formation of troops in deep files. [Latin.]

coma (kō'ma), *n.* insensibility; stupor. [Greek.]

comatose (kō'ma-tōs), *adj.* torpid; lethargic.

comb (kōm), *n.* a toothed instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the crest of a cock; the crest of a wave or hill; a honeycomb: *v.t.* to dress the hair with a comb; grain: *v.i.* to roll over, as the crest of a wave.

combat (kom'bat), *v.i.* to fight; act in opposition: *v.t.* to fight with; oppose by force: *n.* a contest by force; a struggle. [French.]

combination (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* the union of bodies or qualities; an association of persons for a common object: *pl.* underclothing woven in one piece.

combine (kom-bīn'), *v.t.* to unite or join; link closely together: *v.i.* to unite, agree, or coalesce: *n.* (Slang), a secret combination, generally for fraudulent purposes. [Latin.]

combustion (kom-bust'yun), *n.* the act of burning; the state of being burnt; the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, &c., producing light and heat.

come (kum), *v.i.* [*p.t.* came, *p.p.* come, *p.pr.* coming], to move towards; draw near; reach; happen; arrive at some state or condition: *v.t.* to act or play the part of.

comedy (kom'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* comedies (kom'e-diz)], dramatic representation of the humorous or ridiculous side of human life. [Greek.]

comely (kum'li), *adj.* graceful; handsome.

comet (kom'et), *n.* a luminous celestial body, with an eccentric orbit, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, coma, and a tail. [Greek.]

comfit (kum'fit), *n.* a dry sweetmeat.

comfort (kum'fērt), *v.t.* to console; strengthen; inspirit: *n.* a state of quiet enjoyment; consolation; encouragement; a quilted bed-cover.

comfortable (kum'fēr-ta-bl), *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort. [French.]

comic (kom'ik) or **comical** (kom'ik-al), *adj.* exciting mirth.

comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* civility; politeness; acts of international courtesy.

comma (kom'a), *n.* a punctuation point [,]. [Greek.]

command (kom-and' or -ānd'), *v.t.* to order or charge with authority; control; exercise supreme authority over; lead: *v.i.* act as a commander; exercise power or authority: *n.* authority; an order or mandate; a dominating situation; a naval or military force under the command of a particular officer.

commander (kom-and'ēr), *n.* one who commands; a naval officer next below a captain.

commandment (kom-and'ment), *n.* a command; a precept; a law, especially any one of the Decalogue.

commemorate (kom-em'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn act; celebrate with honor.

commence (kom-ens'), *v.i.* to come into existence; begin: *v.t.* enter upon; perform the first act of.

commencement (kom-ens'ment), *n.* beginning; origin; the annual festival when degrees, &c., are conferred at American colleges; like Commemoration Day at Oxford.

commend (kom-end'), *v.t.* recommend as worthy of notice; praise; bring to mind. [Latin.]

commendation (kom-en-dā'shun), *n.* the act of commending; approval.

commensurate (kom-en'sū-rāt), *adj.* reducible to a common measure; equal.

comment (kom'ent), *n.* a spoken or written remark, especially a written note by way of explanation, &c.; criticism: *v.i.* (kom-ent'), to write notes or explanations on the text of an author. [Latin.]

commentary (kom'en-ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commentaries (kom'en-ta-riz)], a series of explanatory notes or annotations.

commerce (kom'ērs), *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals; intercourse. [Latin.]

commercial (kom-ēr'shal), *adj.* pertaining to trade or commerce; mercantile.

commingle (kō-ming'gl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mix; blend.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v.t.* to make small or fine by grinding: *adj.* divided into small parts.

commiserate (kom-iz'ēr-āt), *v.t.* feel pity for; sympathize with in distress. [Latin.]

commissariat (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* the department of an army concerned with the supply of transports, provisions, &c. [French.]

commissary (kom'i-sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commissaries (kom'i-sa-riz)], one to whom some charge is committed by a superior; a delegate; an official in the commissariat department.

commission (kom-ish'un), *n.* a delegation of business to anyone; the act of doing or committing; a trust; a charge; the warrant by which anything is done; one or more persons appointed to perform certain specified duties; brokerage or allowance: *v.t.* empower; send with authority.

commit (kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* committed, *p.pr.* committing], to give in charge or trust; surrender; consign; perpetrate; learn by heart; send for trial, or to prison.

committee (kom-it'ē), *n.* persons appointed to consider or manage any matter. [French.]

commode (kom-ōd'), *n.* a high headdress formerly in vogue; a chest of drawers or bureau; a night-stool.

commodious (kom-ō'di-us), *adj.* useful; convenient; roomy.

commodity (kom-od'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* commodities (kom-od'i-tiz)], that which is useful; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; merchandise.

commodore (kom'o-dōr), *n.* a captain commanding a squadron; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

common (kom'un), *adj.* belonging equally to more than one; public; usual; frequent; inferior; of low birth or origin; applied to nouns that are both masculine and feminine: *n.* a tract of open public land.

commonplace (kom'un-plās), *n.* a memorandum for ready reference; an obvious remark; anything ordinary: *adj.* uninteresting; trite; common; neither new nor striking.

commonwealth (kom'un-welth), *n.* the whole body of people in a state; a republic.

commotion (kom-ō'shun), *n.* violent agitation.

commune (kom-ūn'), *v.t.* to converse together; impart; take counsel; partake of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion. [French.]

communicate (kom-ū'ni-kat), *v.t.* to impart; reveal; *v.i.* to share; partake of the Eucharist.

communion (kom-ūn'yun), *n.* intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a religious body; the partaking of the Eucharist.

community (kom-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* communities (kom-ū'ni-tiz)], a body of persons having common rights, interests, and privileges; a corporation; society generally; common character.

commute (kom-ūt'), *v.t.* to exchange; substitute; reduce the severity of; regulate the direction of an electric current: *v.i.* to pay in gross amount; to travel regularly as a commuter.

compact (kom'pakt), *n.* an agreement or covenant: *v.t.* (kom-pakt'), to press or pack closely; consolidate.

companion (kom-pan'yun), *n.* a comrade; an associate or partner; the hut over a ship's ladder: *adj.* attendant.

company (kum'pa-ni), *n.* [*pl.* companies (kum'pa-niz)], an assemblage of people; a body of persons associated together; society; fellowship; a firm; a ship's crew; a subdivision of a regiment.

comparative (kom-par'a-tiv), *adj.* estimated by comparison; not positive: *n.* the comparative degree of grammar.

compare (kom-pār'), *v.t.* to make one thing the measure of another; inflect so as to form the degrees of comparison: *v.i.* to bear a comparison.

comparison (kom-par'i-sun), *n.* the act of comparing; an illustration or simile.

compartment (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* a division by a partition, as of a carriage, &c.; a panel.

compass (kum'pas), *v.t.* to encircle; walk around; besiege: *n.* a circular course; a circumference; extent; grasp; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian: *pl.* a mathematical instrument for dividing and drawing circles.

compassion (kom-pash'un), *n.* sorrow for the sufferings of others; sympathy; pity.

compatible (kom-pat'i-bl), *adj.* congruous; suitable.

compel (kom-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* compelled, *p.pr.* compelling], to urge irresistibly; force.
compend (kom'pend), *n.* an abridgment.
compensation (kom-pen-sā'shun), *n.* amends; recompense; a set-off.
compete (kom-pēt'), *v.i.* enter into competition with another; rival.
competence (kom'pe-tens), *n.* the state of being competent; sufficiency. Also competency.
competent (kom'pe-tent), *adj.* fit; able; suitable; qualified; moderate.
compile (kom-pīl'), *v.t.* to put together in fresh form existing materials.
complacent (kom-plā'sent), *adj.* affable.
complain (kom-plān'), *v.i.* to express grief, pain, or resentment; charge formally.
complaint (kom-plānt'), *n.* an accusation; an expression of grief or pain; ailment.
complaisant (kom-plā-sant'), *adj.* courteous.
complement (kom'ple-ment), *n.* full number or quantity; a complete set; *v.t.* to supply a deficiency.
complete (kom-plēt), *adj.* free from deficiency; entire; absolute; finished: *v.t.* to supply what is lacking; finish. [French.]
complex (kom'pleks), *adj.* composed of various parts of things; composite; intricate. [Latin.]
complexion (kom-plek'shun), *n.* the color of the skin, especially the face; aspect. [French.]
complexity (kom-pleks'i-ti), *n.* the state of being complex. Also complexness.
compliance (kom-plī'ans), *n.* acquiescence.
complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make intricate; involve: *adj.* intricate; folded together. [Latin.]
complication (kom-pli-kā'shun), *n.* the act of complicating; the state of being complicated.
compliment (kom'pli-ment), *n.* a formal act or expression of courtesy; delicate flattery: *v.t.* to flatter; congratulate; praise.
complimentary (kom-pli-ment'a-ri), *adj.* conveying a compliment. Also complimental.
comply (kom-plī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* complied, *p.pr.* complying], to yield assent; agree to.
component (kom-pō'nent), *adj.* constituent: *n.* an elementary part of a compound. [Latin.]
comport (kom-pōrt'), *v.i.* to agree; harmonize: *v.t.* to behave.
compose (kom-pōz'), *v.t.* to form by combination; write as an author; calm; adjust; arrange in proper order; put together.
composite (kom-poz'it or kom'poz-it), *adj.* compound.
composition (kom-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of composing; the thing composed; a mass formed by mingling various ingredients; mutual settlement or agreement; a musical or literary work; the art of forming sentences. [Latin.]
compost (kom'pōst), *n.* a mixture of various substances for fertilizing the ground; builders' compost: *v.t.* to cover with compost, plaster or stucco.
composure (kom-pō'zhūr), *n.* tranquillity.
compound (kom-pound'), *v.t.* to mix or combine together; settle by mutual agreement; discharge a debt by paying a part: *adj.* (kom'pound), composed of two or more elements or ingredients or words: *n.* (kom'pound), a mixture of two or more elements or ingredients.
comprehend (kom-pre-hend'), *v.t.* to include or comprise; grasp with the mind; conceive. [Latin.]
comprehensive (kom-pre-hen'siv), *adj.* including much; full.
compress (kom-pres'), *v.t.* to press together; condense [Latin]: *n.* (kom'pres), a soft pad used in surgery to maintain pressure. [French.]
compression (kom-presh'un), *n.* condensation.
comprise (kom-prīz'), *v.t.* to comprehend.
compromise (kom'pro-mīz), *n.* a settlement by mutual concessions: *v.t.* to settle by compromise; expose to risk.
compulsion (kom-pul'shun), *n.* the act of compelling; force; constraint.

compulsory (kom-pul'so-ri), *adj.* exercising compulsion; obligatory.
compunction (kom-pungk'shun), *n.* contrition. [Latin.]
computation (kom-pū-tā'shun), *n.* the act or process of computing; estimate.
compute (kom-pūt'), *v.t.* to number; reckon.
comrade (kom'rad), *n.* a companion.
con (kon), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conned, *p. pr.* conning], to peruse carefully; fix in the mind by constant repetition; to direct (a helmsman) how to steer.
conation (kō-nā'shun), *n.* the faculty of voluntary agency, including volition and desire. [Latin.]
concave (kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow and curved. [Latin.]
concavity (kon-kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* concavities (kon-kav'i-tiz)], the state of being concave; the inner surface of a rounded hollow body.
conceal (kon-sēl'), *v.t.* to hide; keep secret; disguise. [Latin.]
concealment (kon-sēl'ment), *n.* the act of hiding or keeping secret; a place of hiding; shelter.
concede (kon-sēd'), *v.t.* to yield; admit.
conceit (kon-sēt'), *n.* an idea; an overestimate of one's own abilities; a quaint fancy. [Old French.]
conceive (kon-sēv'), *v.t.* imagine; understand; develop in the womb: *v.i.* to think; become pregnant. [French.]
concentrate (kon-sen' or kon'sen-trāt), *v.t.* to bring to one point or common center; intensify the action of; condense: *adj.* reduced to a pure or dense state. [Latin.]
concentration camp (kon-sen-trā'-shun kamp), *n.* in war, a camp where prisoners are held.
concentric (kon-sen'trik), *adj.* having a common center.
concept (kon'sept), *n.* an abstract general notion or conception. [Latin.]
concern (kon-sērn'), *v.t.* to relate or belong to; interest or engage; make uneasy: *n.* business; affair; interest; anxiety; a firm.
concert (kon-sērt'), *v.t.* to contrive or devise together; adjust or arrange mutually: *n.* (kon'sērt), a musical entertainment; co-operation; mutual agreement. [French.]
concession (kon-sesh'un), *n.* the act of conceding; the thing conceded; land, privileges, &c., granted by a government to a company, &c., for some specific purpose. [French.]
conch (kongk), *n.* a marine shell.
concha (kong'ka), *n.* [*pl.* conchæ (kong'kē)], the outer ear; auricle; the dome of an apse. [Latin.]
conchology (kong-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of zoölogy which treats of mollusks and their shells.
conciliate (kon-sil'i-āt), *v.t.* to reconcile; win or gain the affections of.
concise (kon-sīs'), *adj.* condensed, terse. [Latin.]
conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* a private meeting, as of cardinals for the election of a Pope. [Latin.]
conclude (kon-klūd'), *v.t.* to infer; determine; settle; end: *v.i.* draw an inference. [Latin.]
conclusive (kon-klū'siv), *adj.* decisive; final.
concoct (kon-kokt'), *v.t.* to digest; cook; assimilate mentally; plot.
concomitant (kon-kom'i-tant), *n.* accompanying; conjoined with: *n.* an attendant.
concord (kong' or kon'kôrd), *n.* harmony; union; agreement.
concordance (kon-kôr'dans), *n.* agreement; a dictionary of words or passages, with references to the places where they occur in certain works, especially in the Bible or in Shakespeare.
concourse (kong'kōrs), *n.* arriving together; an assembly or crowd.
concrete (kon'krēt), *adj.* united in growth; coalesced; not abstract: *n.* a mass formed by concretion; a compact mass of lime, sand, gravel, mortar, &c., used for building: *v.i.* (konkrēt'), to coalesce: *v.t.* to form by the union of particles. [Latin.]
concubine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* a woman who lives with a man without being legally married. [Latin.]
concur (kon-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* concurred, *p.pr.* concurring], to agree or unite in action or opinion; coincide.
concurrent (kon-kur'ent), *adj.* acting in union or conjunction; joint and equal in authority; meeting at one point: *n.* that which concurs; a contributory cause. [Latin.]

concussion (kon-kush'un), *n.* the shock caused by two bodies coming violently together; injury by a fall.
condemn (kon-dem'), *v.t.* to pronounce or judge guilty; blame; censure; declare to be forfeited. [Latin.]
condemnation (kon-dem-nā'shun), *n.* the act of condemning.
condense (kon-dens'), *v.t.* to compress; make close or thick: *v.i.* grow dense.
condescend (kon-de-send'), *v.i.* to stoop; descend; yield; deign.
condign (kon-dīn'), *adj.* well-deserved; suitable. [Latin.]
condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* a seasoning, such as pepper, mustard, horseradish, &c.
condition (kon-dish'un), *n.* state; quality; external circumstances; stipulation or terms of a contract: *v.t.* to contract or stipulate; bring into and keep in bodily health; examine.
condole (kon-dōl'), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sympathy for another [with *with*]. [Latin.]
condone (kon-dōn'), *v.t.* to pardon, especially a violation of marital duty.
condor (kon'dēr), *n.* a very large South American vulture. [Spanish.]
conduce (kon-dūs'), *v.i.* to tend to; contribute.
conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.t.* to guide; direct; manage; behave: *n.* (kon'dukt), personal behavior or practice; management.
conduit (kon'dit), *n.* a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water, &c.
cone (kōn), *n.* a geometrical figure broad, round, and broad at the bottom and lessening the circumference towards the top; the fruit of the fir, pine, &c.; a storm-cone: *v.t.* to shape like the segment of a cone.
confection (kon-fek'shun), *n.* anything conserved or compounded with sugar; a sweetmeat. [Latin.]
confederacy (kon-fed'ēr-a-si), *n.* [*pl.* confederacies (kon-fed'ēr-a-siz)], persons, states, or nations united in a league.
confederate (kon-fed'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to unite in a league: *adj.* united by a league: *n.* a member of a confederation; an ally; an accomplice.
confer (kon-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conferred, *p.pr.* conferring], to give or bestow: *v.i.* to consult together; converse.
conference (kon'fēr-ens), *n.* the act of consulting together formally; an appointed meeting for discussing some topic or business; an ecclesiastical assembly.
confess (kon-fes'), *v.t.* to admit or acknowledge; avow; grant; prove; hear (as a priest) a confession; *v.i.* disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest and receive absolution.
confession (kon-fesh'un), *n.* act of confessing; anything disclosed or acknowledged.
confide (kon-fīd'), *v.i.* have confidence in: *v.t.* to trust fully [with *to*].
confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* trust; reliance.
confident (kon'fi-dent), *adj.* full of confidence; positive; bold; dogmatical. [Latin.]
confidential (kon-fi-den'shal), *adj.* spoken or written in confidence; trustworthy.
configuration (kon-fig-u-rā'shun), *n.* external form; relative position of the planets.
confine (kon'fīn), *n.* a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier [usually *pl.*]: *v.t.* (kon-fīn'), to restrict within limits; imprison. [Latin.]
confinement (kon-fīn'ment), *n.* the act of confining; childbirth.
confirm (kon-fērm'), *v.t.* to strengthen; ratify; administer the rite of confirmation. [Latin.]
confirmation (kon-fēr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of confirming; verification; evidence; admission to full communion after baptism.
confiscate (kon-fis' or kon'fis-kāt), *v.t.* to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; seize, as thus forfeited. [Latin.]
conflagration (kon-fla-grā'shun), *n.* a great fire. [Latin.]
conflict (kon-flikt'), *v.i.* to strike or dash together; contend; fight: *n.* (kon'flikt), a fight or struggle for the mastery; a battle; antagonism; a violent collision. [Latin.]
confluence (kon'flu-ens), *n.* the junction of two or more streams; an assembly.
conflux (kon'fluks), *n.* the meeting

together of two or more streams; a crowd.

conform (kon-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make like; bring into harmony [usually with *to*]: *v.i.* to be in harmony with; comply with. [Latin.]

conformable (kon-fôrm'a-bl), *adj.* like; corresponding; compliant; in parallel order.

conformity (kon-fôrm'i-ti), *n.* compliance with established forms; resemblance.

confound (kon-found'), *v.t.* to mingle; perplex; astonish; confuse; overthrow. [Latin.]

confront (kon-frunt'), *v.t.* to stand face to face [with *with*]; oppose; compare.

confuse (kon-fūz'), *v.t.* to mingle; jumble up; render indistinct; disconcert; perplex. [Latin.]

confute (kon-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or invalid; convict of error.

congeal (kon-jēl'), *v.t.* to freeze; to make stiff and harden by the influence of cold: *v.i.* to become frozen by the influence of cold; to change from a liquid to a solid by reason of cold.

congener (kon'je-ner), *n.* one of the same kin.

congenial (kon-jē'ni-al), *adj.* kindred; pleasant and sympathetic; cognate.

congenital (kon-jen'i-tal), *adj.* existing, or produced, at birth; constitutional.

congest (kon-jest'), *v.t.* to accumulate.

congestion (kon-jest'yun), *n.* an overcrowded condition, especially of the blood-vessels.

conglomerate (kon-glom'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a ball or round mass: *adj.* collected or clustered together: *n.* a rock composed of rounded or water-worn fragments of pre-existent rocks. [Latin.]

conglutinate (kon-glōō'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together; united by an adhesive substance.

conglutinative (kon-glōō'ti-na-tiv), *adj.* having power to unite or heal wounds.

congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to felicitate on account of some happy event [with *on* or *upon*].

congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.t.* to assemble; gather together: *v.i.* to come together.

congregation (kong-grē-gā'shun), *n.* an assembly, especially of persons for religious worship.

congress (kong'gres), *n.* a conference; an assembly of ambassadors, &c., for the settlement of international affairs.

Congress (kong'gres), *n.* the national legislature of the United States, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

congruity (kon-grōō'i-ti), *n.* agreement; fitness.

congruous (kon'grōō-us), *adj.* accordant; fit.

conic (kon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a cone. Also conical: *n.pl.* the branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; conic sections.

conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* a probable inference; a guess; *v.t.* to imagine; surmise: *v.i.* to form conjectures.

conjoin (kon-join'), *v.t.* to join together; connect or associate: *v.i.* to unite.

conjoint (kon-joint'), *adj.* united; cooperating.

conjugal (kon'ju-gal), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, marriage; connubial.

conjugate (kon'ju-gāt), *v.t.* to inflect (verbs): *v.i.* to unite in conjugation: *adj.* combined in pairs; kindred in meaning and origin.

conjugation (kon-ju-gā'shun), *n.* the act of conjugating; the inflection of a verb; a kind of sexual union.

conjunction (kon-jungk'shun), *n.* union; association; connection; the apparent meeting of two or more stars or planets; a word used to connect sentences or words.

conjure (kon-jūr'), *v.t.* to summon in a sacred name; enjoin with the highest solemnity; (kun'jer), influence by, or as if by, magic: *v.i.* to practice the arts of a conjurer.

connect (kon'nekt'), *v.t.* to bind or fasten together; unite; associate with: *v.i.* to be joined; cohere.

connection or **connexion** (kon-nek'shun), *n.* the state of being connected; relation by marriage or

blood; sexual intercourse; acquaintance; one's customers, &c.

connective (kon-nek'tiv), *adj.* able to connect: *n.* that which connects.

connive (kon-nīv'), *v.i.* to close the eyes upon a fault; be in secret complicity [with *at*].

connoisseur (kon-ā-sēr'), *n.* a critical judge. [French.]

connote (kon-nōt'), *v.t.* to designate by implication; imply as an attribute.

connubial (kon-ū'bi-al), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the marriage state; nuptial. [Latin.]

conquer (kong'kēr), *v.t.* gain by conquest; overcome; subdue: *v.i.* to get the victory. [French.]

conquest (kon'kwest), *n.* the act of conquering; subjugation; victory.

consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* blood relationship. [Latin.]

conscience (kon'shens), *n.* the moral sense which distinguishes right from wrong. [Latin.]

conscientious (kon-shi-en'shus), *adj.* influenced or regulated by conscience; scrupulous.

conscious (kon'shus), *adj.* aware of one's thoughts and actions; sensible.

consciousness (kon'shus-nes), *n.* the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind.

conscript (kon-skript'), *v.t.* to enroll for compulsory military or naval service; (kon'skript), *adj.* registered; enrolled: *n.* one thus compulsorily enrolled. [Latin.]

consecrate (kon'se-krāt), *v.t.* to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God; set apart to a sacred office; devote: *adj.* consecrated; made sacred. [Latin.]

consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *adj.* successive; following. [Latin.]

consensus (kon-sen'sus), *n.* general agreement.

consent (kon-sent'), *n.* a yielding of the mind or will; acquiescence; sympathy: *v.i.* to comply; yield; accede; concur. [Latin.]

consequence (kon'se-kwens), *n.* that which naturally follows an effect; inference; result; importance; significance.

consequent (kon'se-kwent), *adj.* following as a result or natural effect [with *to*]: *n.* a result or effect.

conservatory (kon-sēr'va-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to preserve: *n.* a greenhouse.

conserve (kon-sērv'), *v.t.* to preserve from injury or destruction; preserve with sugar: *n.* (kon'sērv), preserved or candied fruit. [Latin.]

consider (kon-sid'ēr), *v.t.* to fix the mind upon; contemplate: *v.i.* to deliberate; reflect. [Latin.]

considerable (kon-sid'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; important; valuable; more than a little.

considerate (kon-sid'ēr-at), *adj.* having regard for others; prudent; thoughtful; careful.

consign (kon-sīn'), *v.t.* to deliver in a formal manner to another; yield in trust; to send goods. [French.]

consist (kon-sist'), *v.i.* to be composed of; co-exist; subsist [with *in*]. [Latin.]

consistence (kon-sis'tens), *n.* degree of density or firmness; harmony. Also consistency.

consistent (kon-sis'tent), *adj.* solid; uniform; not contradictory.

console (kon-sōl'), *v.t.* to give comfort to; cheer in sorrow; solace.

consolidate (kon-sol'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make solid; harden; condense: *v.i.* to become solid.

consols (kon'solz or kon-solz'), *n.* the principal British funded security: abbreviation for consolidated fund.

consommé (kon-so-mā'), *n.* a strong clear soup or bouillon.

consonant (kon'sō-nant), *adj.* harmonious; accordant: *n.* a letter other than a vowel.

consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* a companion; a partner; a husband or wife; a ship accompanying another: *v.t.* & *v.i.* (kon-sort'), to associate; keep company [with *with*].

conspectus (kon-spek'tus), *n.* a general sketch or digest of some subject; a synopsis.

conspicuous (kon-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally or physically visible; manifest; distinguished.

conspiracy (kon-spir'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* conspiracies (kon-spir'a-siz)], a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose.

conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.i.* to concert a crime; combine for an unlawful purpose. [Latin.]

constable (kun'sta-bl), *n.* a high officer of state in mediæval courts; a policeman.

constant (kon'stant), *adj.* steadfast; firm, continuous: *n.* in physics, that which is not subject to change, as gravity.

constellation (kon-stel-ā'shun), *n.* a group or cluster of fixed stars designated by some name; an assemblage of splendors. [Latin.]

consternation (kon-stēr-nā'shun), *n.* excessive terror, wonder, or surprise; perturbation.

constipate (kon'sti-pāt), *v.t.* to make costive. [Latin.]

constituency (kon-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* constituencies (kon-stit'ū-en-siz)], the body of electors voting for a member of Congress, &c.

constituent (kon-stit'ū-ent), *adj.* necessary or essential: *n.* an essential or component part; an elector.

constitute (kon'sti-tūt), *v.t.* to compose or make up; appoint; elect; enact; establish. [Latin.]

constitution (kon-sti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of constituting; the thing constituted; bodily strength; mental or physical temperament; the fundamental law of a nation, state or society, whether unwritten as in Great Britain, or written as in the United States. [Latin.]

constrain (kon-strān'), *v.t.* to hold down or keep back by force; restrain.

constraint (kon-strānt'), *n.* compulsion.

constrict (kon-strikt'), *v.t.* to bind; cramp. [Latin.]

construct (kon-strukt'), *v.t.* to build; form; put together; compose.

constructive (kon-struk'tiv), *adj.* having the character of construction; inferred.

construe (kon'strōō), *v.t.* to put into proper order by syntactical rules; translate; interpret. [Latin.]

Consul (kon'sul), *n.* an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign country to promote the interests of its trade, and protect its subjects.

consult (kon-sult'), *v.t.* to ask advice of; regard: *v.i.* to take counsel together. [Latin.]

consume (kon-sūm'), *v.t.* to destroy; waste; spend: *v.i.* waste away; be exhausted. [Latin.]

consummate (kon'sum-āt), *v.t.* to complete; finish: *adj.* (kon-sum'āt), perfect.

consumption (kon-sump'shun), *n.* the act of consuming; a gradual wasting away; pulmonary disease; phthisis.

consumptive (kon-sump'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to consumption; affected with phthisis.

contact (kon'takt), *n.* touch; close union. [Latin.]

contagion (kon-tā'jun), *n.* transmission of disease by direct or indirect contact.

contagious (kon-ta'jus), *adj.* transmitted by contact.

contain (kon-tān'), *v.t.* to hold, as a vessel; keep within bounds; inclose: *v.i.* to live in continence. [Latin.]

contaminate (kon-tam'i-nāt), *v.t.* to pollute.

contemn (kon-tem'), *v.t.* to despise.

contemplate (kon'tem-, or kon-tem'-plāt), *v.t.* to consider with continued attention; meditate on; study.

contemporary (kon-tem'pō-ra-ri), *adj.* existing or occurring at the same time: *n.* one living at the same time as another.

contempt (kon-tempt'), *n.* disdain; scorn; disobedience to the orders, &c., of a court.

contemptible (kon-temp'ti-bl), *adj.* meriting scorn.

contemptuous (kon-temp'tū-us), *adj.* disdainful.

contend (kon-tend'), *v.i.* to strive in opposition; vie [with *with* or *against*]; dispute or debate; assert.

content (kon-tent'), *adj.* satisfied; willing: *v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease: *n.* (kon'tent), generally plural, that which is comprised in anything.

contention (kon-ten'shun), *n.* contest; debate.

contentious (kon-ten'shus), *adj.* causing contention; quarrelsome; litigious.

contentment (kon-tent'ment), *n.* satisfaction.

contest (kon-test'), *v.t.* to dispute; oppose; litigate: *v.i.* to strive; contend; vie: *n.* (kon'test), a struggle for superiority; dispute.
context (kon'tekst), *n.* the parts in a book or discourse immediately adjoining the sentence quoted.
contiguity (kon-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* contact.
contiguous (kon-tig'ū-us), *adj.* adjacent.
continence (kon'ti-nens), *n.* chastity; self-restraint; moderation.
continent (kon'ti-nent), *adj.* chaste; exercising self-restraint: *n.* a large extent of land forming a geographical division.
contingent (kon-tin'jent), *adj.* accidental; conditional: *n.* a possibility; quota of troops.
continual (kon-tin'ū-al), *adj.* proceeding without interruption; incessant; constant.
continuance (kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* permanence; uninterrupted succession; duration.
continuation (kon-tin-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of continuing.
continue (kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* to carry on without interruption; persist in: *v.i.* to remain; abide; endure; persevere.
continuity (kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* continuities (kon-ti-nū'i-tiz)], uninterrupted succession or connection; cohesion.
contort (kon-tôrt'), *v.t.* to twist.
contour (kon'tōōr), *n.* an outline; profile: *v.t.* to make an outline of.
contraband (kon'tra-band), *adj.* prohibited from importation; illegal.
contract (kon-trakt'), *v.t.* draw closer together; shorten; condense: *v.i.* to shrink up; bargain; agree upon: *n.* (kon'trakt), a compact; a written agreement.
contraction (kon-trak'shun), *n.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one; abbreviation.
contradict (kon-tra-dikt'), *v.t.* to assert the contrary or opposite of; gainsay; deny.
contradistinguish (kon-tra-dis-ting'-gwish), *v.t.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.
contralto (kon-tral'tō), *n.* the part sung by the highest male (*counter-tenor*) or the lowest female voice (*alto*); also the lowest female voice.
contrary (kon'tra-ri), *adj.* opposite; in an opposite direction; perverse; wayward: *n.* a thing of opposite qualities.
contrast (kon-trast'), *v.t.* to place in contrast; compare: *n.* (kon'trast), opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by comparison; dissimilitude.
contravallation (kon-tra-val-ā'shun), *n.* a fortification thrown up round a city by a besieging force for security against the enemy's sallies. [Latin.]
contravene (kon-tra-vēn'), *v.t.* to obstruct; violate.
contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to give to some common stock; furnish as a share: *v.i.* to use one's influence.
contrite (kon'trīt), *adj.* penitent.
contrition (kon-trish'un), *n.* sorrow for sin.
contrivance (kon-trī'vans), *n.* a device; apparatus; scheme; plan.
contrive (kon-trīv'), *v.t.* to devise; invent; plan; scheme.
control (kon-trōl'), *n.* a check; restraint; superintendence; authority: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* controlled: *p.pr.* controlling], to restrain; govern; regulate.
controversial (kon-trō-vēr'shal), *adj.* polemical.
controversy (kon'trō-vēr-si), *n.* [*pl.* controversies (kon'trō-vēr-siz)], agitation of contrary opinions; debate; disputation.
controvert (kon-trō-vērt'), *v.t.* to contend against; refute; disprove.
contumacy (kon'tū-ma-si), *n.* [*pl.* contumacies (kon'tū-ma-siz)], obstinate or perverse opposition to lawful authority.
contumely (kon'tū-me-li), *n.* [*pl.* contumelies (kon'tū-me-liz)], haughty and contemptuous rudeness; scornful and insolent abuse.
contuse (kon-tūz'), *v.t.* to wound or bruise without breaking the skin.
conundrum (ko-nun'drum), *n.* a riddle. [Dubious Latin.]
convalescence (kon-va-les'ens), *n.* gradual recovery after illness.
convalescent (kon-va-les'ent), *adj.* recovering health.
convene (kon-vēn'), *v.i.* to meet to-

gether: *v.t.* cause to assemble; summon judicially.

convenient (kon-vē'ni-ent), *adj.* suitable; appropriate; affording accommodation; handy.

convent (kon'vent), *n.* a community of religious recluses; a nunnery; monastery.

convention (kon-ven'shun), *n.* a political or ecclesiastical assembly; a diplomatic agreement.

conventionality (kon-ven-shun-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* conventionalities (kon-ven-shun-al'i-tiz)], adherence to conventional rules or precedents; artificiality.

converge (kon-vērj'), *v.i.* tend to one point.

conversant (kon'vēr-sant), *adj.* acquainted or familiar with; proficient.

conversation (kon-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* informal or familiar talk.

converse (kon-vērs'), *v.i.* to interchange thoughts; talk familiarly: *adj.* & *n.* (kon'vērs), reversed in order or relation; opposite; acquaintance; familiar talk.

conversely (kon-vērs'li), *adv.* reciprocally.

conversion (kon-vēr'shun), *n.* change from one state, or from one religion, to another.

convert (kon-vērt'), *v.t.* to transmute; change from one religion to another; cause to undergo a moral change; apply to any use: *n.* (kon'vērt), one who changes from one religion to another; one who has undergone a moral change. [Latin.]

convex (kon'veks), *adj.* curved on the exterior surface: opposed to concave: *n.* a convex body. [Latin.]

convey (kon-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conveyed, *p.pr.* conveying], to carry or transport; transmit; impart; communicate; transfer the title to (property).

conveyance (kon-vā'ans), *n.* the act or means of conveying; a vehicle; the transference of property from one owner to another.

convict (kon-vikt'), *v.t.* to prove or pronounce guilty of a crime charged: *n.* (kon'vikt), a criminal sentenced to penal servitude. [Latin.]

conviction (kon-vik'shun), *n.* the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; strong belief.

convince (kon-vins'), *v.t.* to satisfy by evidence or argument; persuade; cause to believe.

convivial (kon-viv'i-al), *adj.* festive; jovial.

convocation (kon-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of convoking an assembly, especially of bishops and beneficed clergy, or heads of a university; an assembly of clergy.

convoke (kon-vōk'), *v.t.* to call or summon together; convene.

convolution (kon-vō-lū'shun), *n.* a rolling together.

convoy (kon-voi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* convoyed, *p.pr.* convoying], to accompany on the way for protection, by sea or land: *n.* (kon'voi), a protecting force accompanying ships, goods, persons, &c.; an escort.

convulse (kon-vuls'), *v.t.* to agitate violently; shake; affect with convulsions.

convulsion (kon-vul'shun), *n.* an agitation; tumult; a violent and unnatural contraction of the muscles.

coo (kōō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cooed, *p.pr.* cooing], to cry like a dove or pigeon; to act or converse in a loving manner : *n.* the sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

cook (kook), *v.t.* to prepare for eating by boiling, baking, or roasting: *v.i.* to act as a cook: *n.* one who prepares food for the table.

cool (kōōl), *adj.* [*compar.* cooler, *superl.* coolest], slightly or moderately cold; calm; deliberate: *v.t.* to make cool: *v.i.* to become cool.

coop (kōōp), *n.* a cage; pen: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a coop; inclose.

coöperate (kō-op'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to act or work jointly; concur to produce the same effect.

coördinate (kō-ôr'di-nāt), *v.t.* to place in the same order, class, &c.; harmonize: *adj.* of the same rank or authority as another: *n.pl.* lines or other elements by which the position of any point is determined by a fixed figure or lines.

cop (kop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* copped, *p.pr.* copping], to seize as a prisoner: *n.* a policeman.

coparcener (ko-pär'se-nēr), *n.* a con-

federate: one who shares with another in an act, usually wrong.

cope (kōp), *v.i.* to strive or contend (followed by *with*).

copious (kō'pi-us), *adj.* abundant; diffusive.

copper (kop'ĕr), *n.* a red, ductile, malleable, tenacious metal; a boiler: *v.t.* to cover with copper. Also copperize.

copse (kops), *n.* a thicket of brushwood. Also coppice.

copula (kop'ū-la), *n.* [*pl.* copulas or æ (kop'ū-laz, kop'ū-lē)], a word which joins the subject and predicate in a sentence or proposition.

copulation (kop-ū-lā'shun), *n.* sexual intercourse.

copy (kop'i), *n.* [*pl.* copies (kop'iz)], an imitation; a transcript; a writing exercise; an original work: *v.t.* to transcribe; reproduce: *v.i.* imitate.

copyright (kop'i-rīt), *n.* the exclusive right of an author in his literary or artistic work for a prescribed number of years.

coquet (kō-ket'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* coquetted, *p.pr.* coquetting], to flirt; seek to attract attention or admiration; trifle.

coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* a vain woman who seeks to gain men's admiration.

coral (kor'al), *n.* the hard calcareous skeleton of certain marine polyps; the unimpregnated roe of the lobster: *adj.* pertaining to coral.

cord (kôrd), *n.* a twisted string; a measure of wood = 128 cub. ft. (8 ft. long, 4 ft. high, 4 ft. broad); a moral influence: *v.t.* to fasten or connect with cord.

cordial (kôr'jal), *adj.* hearty; sincere; cheering; *n.* a medicine that increases the strength and restores the spirits; an aromatic and sweetened spirit.

cordiality (kôr-jal'i-ti), *n.* sincere sympathetic geniality; sincerity; heartiness.

cordite (kôr'dīt), *n.* a powerful explosive, used for military purposes.

cordon (kôr'don), *n.* a ribbon worn as the badge of an order; a band; a course of projecting stones forming the coping of a scarf wall; a line of military posts; an elongated body of troops. [French.]

corduroy (kor'dū-roi), *n.* a stout ribbed or corded cotton; piled fustian: *v.t.* to construct (a corduroy road).

core (kōr), *n.* the heart or innermost part of anything, especially of fruit: *v.t.* to remove the core from; to mold or cast on a core.

cork (kôrk), *n.* the outer layer of the bark of the cork tree, a species of oak; a stopper for a bottle: *adj.* made of cork.

cormorant (kôr'mō-rant), *n.* a diving bird that preys voraciously on fish; a glutton.

corn (kôrn), *n.* grain, as wheat, barley, &c.; maize, or Indian corn; plants that yield grain; breadstuff.

corn (kôrn), *n.* a horny excrescence on the toe, or foot.

cornea (kôr'ne-a), *n.* the horny circular transparent membrane which forms the anterior portion of the eyeball.

corner (kôr'nĕr), *n.* an angle; a retired place; a mercantile ring to monopolize some product: *v.t.* to drive or force into some position of difficulty from which there is no escape.

cornet (kôr-net'), *n.* a kind of trumpet; formerly, the lowest in rank among cavalry officers, corresponding to a midshipman in the navy.

cornice (kôr'nis), *n.* the highest projection or border on a wall or column.

cornstarch (kôrn'stärch), *n.* starch made from meal of Indian corn; used for puddings, &c.

cornucopia (kôr-nū-kō'pi-a), *n.* [*pl.* cornucopiæ (kôr-nū-kō'pi-ē) or -as (-az)], the horn of plenty represented in sculpture as overflowing with fruit, flowers, &c. [Latin.]

corolla (ko-rol'a), *n.* the inner envelope of a flower composed of two or more petals.

corollary (kor'ol-a-ri), *n.* an additional deduction or inference drawn from a demonstrated proposition.

corona (ko-rō'na), *n.* [*pl.* coronæ (ko-rō'nē)], a crown; the flat projecting part of a cornice; the upper surface of a molar tooth; a halo surrounding heavenly bodies; any

crown-like appendage at the top of an organ of a plant. [Latin.]

coronation (kor-ō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign.

coroner (kor'o-nēr), *n.* an officer who inquires into cases of sudden or accidental death.

coronet (kor'o-net), *n.* an inferior crown; an ornamental head-dress.

corporal (kor'po-ral), *adj.* relating to the body; opposed to the mind: *n.* a communion cloth; a corporal; a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.

corporation (kor-po-rā'shun), *n.* a body politic having a common seal, and legally authorized to act as one individual; a protuberant stomach.

corporeal (kor-pō're-al), *adj.* having a material body; physical.

corps (kōr), *n.* [*pl.* corps (kōrz)], a body of troops; a body of persons associated in a common work.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* a dead body.

corpulence (kôr'pū-lens), *n.* excessive fatness of body. Also corpulency.

corpuscle (kor'pus-l), *n.* a minute particle usually of blood.

corral (kor-ral'), *n.* a pen for live stock; an enclosure with wagons; a strong stockade for capturing wild elephants: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* corralled, *p.pr.* corralling], to drive into, or secure in, a corral; to take possession of, or capture; corner. [Spanish.]

correct (ko-rekt'), *v.t.* to set straight; rectify; punish faults; amend: *adj.* exact; accurate; free from error; conforming to a fixed rule or standard.

corrective (ko-rek'tiv), *adj.* able to correct: *n.* that which corrects; an antidote.

correlate (kor'e-lāt), *v.i.* to be reciprocally related: *v.t.* to make clear the existence of reciprocal relations: *adj.* reciprocally related.

correlative (kor-el'a-tiv), *adj.* having reciprocal or mutual relation: *n.* the antecedent of a pronoun.

correspond (kor-e-spond'), *v.i.* to be adequate to; agree; suit; answer; communicate by letters.

correspondence (kor-e-spond'ens), *n.* communication by letters; mutual adaptation; congruity.

corridor (kor'i-dôr), *n.* a gallery or open passage in a building.

corrigible (kor'ij-i-bl), *adj.* capable of being amended, corrected, or reformed.

corroborate (kor-rob'ōr-āt), *v.t.* confirm; strengthen; establish; verify.

corrode (kor-ōd'), *v.t.* to eat away gradually; consume; disintegrate.

corrosion (kor-ō'zhun), *n.* the act of corroding; a corroded condition.

corrosive (kor-ō'siv), *adj.* capable of being corrosive.

corrugate (kor'oo-gāt), *v.t.* to draw, or shape, into wrinkles or folds.

corrupt (kor-upt'), *v.t.* to turn from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; make impure; seduce; bribe: *v.i.* to become putrid: *adj.* altered; depraved; putrid; spoiled; open to bribery.

corruptible (kor-up'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being corrupted; subject to decay; susceptible of being bribed.

corruption (kor-up'shun), *n.* the act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; physical dissolution.

corsair (kôr'sār), *n.* a pirate. [French.]

corset (kôr'set), *n.* a bodice: *pl.* a pair of stays: *v.t.* to inclose in corsets.

corslet (kôrs'let), *n.* light body-armor.

cortex (kôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* cortices (kôr'ti-sēz)], outer bark or covering.

coruscate (kor'us-kāt), *v.i.* to sparkle; flash.

cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *adj.* imparting or improving beauty: *n.* a wash or preparation for such a purpose.

cosmic (koz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to the universe and the laws which govern it; rising or setting with the sun. Also cosmical.

cosmogony (koz-mog'ō-ni), *n.* a treatise on the world's origin.

cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* the science which treats of the constitution of the universe.

cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol'i-tan), *n.* one who by much travel has become a citizen of the world. Also cosmopolite: *adj.* at home in any part of the world.

cosmos (koz'mos), *n.* the world or universe as an orderly system: opposed to *chaos*.

cost (kôst), *v.t.* to be bought for, or had at, a price; cause to bear or

suffer: *n.* charge; expense; labor: *pl.* law charges.

costermonger (kos'tēr-mung-gēr), *n.* a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, &c.

costive (kos'tiv), *adj.* constipated.

costume (kos'tūm), *n.* dress in general; style of dress; a walking or tailor-made dress: *v.t.* (kos-tūm'), to dress in, or provide with, appropriate costumes.

cot (kot), *n.* a cottage; small bed.

coterie (kō'te-rē), *n.* an association or set of persons united together for social or other intercourse; a clique.

cotillion (kō-til'yun), *n.* a brisk, lively dance for eight persons.

cottage (kot'āj), *n.* a small dwelling.

cotton (kot'n), *n.* a white, soft, downy substance resembling wool enveloping the seeds of the cotton-plant; cotton thread or cloth: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cotton: *v.i.* (with *to*), to make up [to] another; seek his intimacy; fall in with his whims.

couch (kouch), *v.t.* to place on a bed or other resting-place; hide; deposit in a bed or layer; express in words; include: *v.i.* to lie down; stoop; depress or remove a cataract: *n.* a bed; sofa; a layer or stratum; a preliminary coat of size, paint, &c.; a layer of barley spread out for malting.

cougar (kōō'gär and kow'gar), *n.* the puma.

cough (kôf), *v.i.* to expel air from the lungs by a violent effort: *v.t.* to expel from the lungs (followed by *up*): *n.* an effort of the lungs, attended with noise, to expel irritating or foreign matter.

could (kood), *p.t.* of can.

council (koun'sil), *n.* an assembly of persons met in consultation, or to give advice; a convocation; a municipal body.

councilman (koun'sil-man), *n.* [*pl.* councilmen (koun'sil-men)], a member of a municipal council.

counsel (koun'sel), *n.* interchange of opinion; advice; consultation; deliberate purpose or design; a barrister, attorney: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* counseled, *p.pr.* counseling], to give advice to; advise. [Latin.]

counselor (koun'sel-ēr), *n.* one who gives advice, especially legal advice; a member of a council.

count (kount), *n.* a title of nobility.

count (kount), *v.t.* to reckon or sum up; enumerate; place to an account; esteem: *v.i.* to tell off; mark time: *n.* the act of numbering or reckoning; the total ascertained; a separate and distinct charge in an indictment; rhythm. [French.]

countenance (koun'te-nans), *n.* the whole form of the face; appearance; support: *v.t.* to support; encourage; favor.

counter (koun'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a shop table; imitation money; a counter-tenor; a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck; a ship's stern between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern: a blow given in parrying: *v.i.* to give a blow while receiving or parrying one.

counter (koun'tēr), *adv.* contrary; adverse; in an opposite direction; the wrong way: used in composition, as *counter*-evidence, evidence opposing other evidence; *counter*-balance, to weigh or act against with equal force.

counteract (koun-tēr-akt'), *v.t.* to act in opposition to so as to defeat or hinder; neutralize.

counterfeit (koun'tēr-fit), *v.t.* to make a copy of without authority for fraudulent purposes; forge; imitate: *v.i.* to carry on deception: *adj.* feigned; spurious; forged: *n.* an imitation; a forgery. [French.]

countermand (koun-tēr-mand'), *v.t.* to revoke or annul, as an order or command; contradict the orders of: *n.* a revocation of a former order or command.

counterpane (koun'tēr-pān), *n.* a bed coverlet.

counterpart (koun'tēr-pärt), *n.* a duplicate.

counterpoint (koun'tēr-point), *n.* the science of harmony.

countersign (koun-tēr-sīn'), *v.t.* to authenticate by an additional signature: *n.* (koun'tēr-sīn), an additional signature to a document to attest it; a military watchword.

countess (koun'tes), *n.* the wife of an earl or count. [French.]

country (kun'tri), *n.* [*pl.* countries (kunt'rēz)], a tract of land; region; rural parts; one's native land: *adj.* rural; rustic; unpolished. [French.]
county (koun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* counties (koun'tiz)], a definite district of a country separated from the rest for political or judicial administrative purposes: *adj.* pertaining to a county.
coup (kōō), *n.* a sudden telling blow, a master-stroke. [French.]
coupé (kōō-pā'), *n.* the front compartment of a French stage-coach; a small four-wheeled carriage. [French.]
couple (kup'l), *n.* two of the same kind connected together; a pair; man and wife; a pair of equal and parallel forces; two dissimilar metal plates in contact forming a voltaic battery: *v.t.* to link or join together; unite in marriage: *v.i.* to copulate; unite. [French.]
coupon (kōō'pon), *n.* a certificate attached to transferable bonds, which is intended to be cut off and presented for the payment of dividends when due; a section of a ticket entitling the holder to some specified accommodation, &c., over a line or route to be traveled, or to a seat in a theater, &c. [French.]
courage (kēr'āj), *n.* fortitude; valor.
courageous (kēr-ā'jus), *adj.* brave; bold.
courier (kōō'ri-ēr), *n.* an express messenger; a special messenger for a government or monarch; a traveling attendant who makes preliminary arrangements. [French.]
course (kōrs), *n.* a race; a path or track; career; direction or line of motion; regular sequence; the portion of a meal served at one time; conduct; behavior; the direction a ship is steered; a continuous level range of brick or masonry of the same height; the chase of a hare by greyhounds: *pl.* catamenia; the sails set on the lower yards of a ship: *v.t.* to hunt: *v.i.* move swiftly; engage in coursing. [French.]
court (kōrt), *n.* an enclosed space; a small paved space surrounded by houses; a royal palace; the retinue of a sovereign; a hall of justice; the judges, &c., engaged there; civility; flattery: *v.t.* to pay court to; woo; flatter; solicit. [French.]
courteous (kēr'te-us), *adj.* polite; obliging.
courtesy (kēr'te-si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (kēr'te-siz)], politeness combined with kindness; civility. [French.]
cousin (kuz'in), *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman; a title of address used by a sovereign to certain noblemen. [French.]
cove (kōv), *n.* a small sheltered inlet or creek; a retired nook; a hollow molding; a fellow: *v.i.* to arch over.
covenant (kuv'e-nant), *n.* a written agreement; deed; bargain; a free promise of God's blessing; a solemn agreement of fellowship and faith between members of a church: *v.i.* to enter into a formal agreement; bind one's self by contract. [Old French.]
cover (kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to overspread, as the top of anything, with something else; hide; save from punishment; shelter; clothe: *v.i.* put on a head covering: *n.* that which is laid on something else; a shelter; a covert; table furniture for one person: *pl.* thickets, underwood, &c., concealing game. [French.]
coverlet (kuv'ēr-let), *n.* a bed quilt.
covet (kuv'et), *v.t.* to desire earnestly; lust after: *v.i.* to indulge in inordinate desire. [French.]
covetous (kuv'et-us), *adj.* inordinately desirous, especially of money; avaricious.
covey (kuv'i), *n.* a hatch or brood of birds, especially partridges.
cow (kou), *n.* [*pl.* cows (kouz)], the mature female of the genus bos, or ox; the female of various other animals, as the whale, elephant, &c. [Anglo-Saxon]: *n.* a wedge placed behind a crab or windlass to check its motion: *v.t.* to depress with fear. [Icelandic.]
coward (kou'ard), *n.* one without courage; a dastard; poltroon.
cowardice (kou'ard-is), *n.* dishonorable fear.
cower (kou'ēr), *v.i.* to crouch or sink down through fear.
cowl (koul), *n.* a monk's hood; a revolving cover for a chimney pot.
coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* something resembling a cock's comb formerly

worn by licensed jesters; a vain, pretentious, conceited fellow; a fop.

coxswain (kok'sun), *n.* the steersman of a boat, especially in a race.

coy (koi), *adj.* modest; bashful; demure. [Old French.]

coyote (koi-ōt' or ko-yō'tā), *n.* the prairie-wolf: *v.i.* (koi-ōt'), to search for gold single-handed, and as by chance. [Spanish, from Mexican.]

cozen (kuz'n), *v.t.* to cheat.

cozy (kō'zi), *adj.* warm and comfortable; snug: *n.* a woolen cover to keep a teapot warm. Also cosy.

crab (krab), *n.* a short-tailed, stalk-eyed, ten-footed crustacean; a crab-apple; a sign (Cancer) in the Zodiac; a name of various mechanical devices or machines: *pl.* the lowest cast at hazard: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crabbed, *p.pr.* crabbing], to fish for crabs; to back out.

crack (krak), *n.* a chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a sharp sound; a sharp resonant blow; an altered tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to burst, break, or sever; utter a sharp, abrupt cry; extol; injure; damage mentally; open a bottle; to commit burglary: *adj.* of superior excellence.

cracker (krak'ēr), *n.* a hard biscuit; a firework; a kind of bonbon; a lie: *pl.* an instrument for cracking nuts.

crackle (krak'l), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp explosive noise: *v.t.* cover with a delicate network of minute cracks: *n.* a noise of frequent and slight cracks and reports; a surface glaze on glass or porcelain; the noise made by diseased lungs in breathing.

cradle (krā'dl), *n.* a baby's crib or little bed; infancy; birthplace or origin; a case for a broken limb; a device for rescuing shipwrecked persons; a frame of timbers placed under a ship for launching it; a steel tool used in engraving; a gold-washing machine; a frame of wood, with long teeth, fastened to a scythe: *v.t.* to rock or place in a cradle; nurse or train in infancy; wash in a miner's cradle: *v.i.* to lie in a cradle. [Irish.]

craft (kraft), *n.* manual skill; a trade; cunning; fraud; a small trading vessel.

crafty (kraf'ti), *adj.* cunning; artful.

crag (krag), *n.* a steep, rugged rock; shelly deposits in Pliocene strata.

cram (kram), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crammed, *p.pr.* cramming], to stuff; fill beyond satiety; tell lies to: *v.i.* qualify speedily for an examination; to eat greedily: *n.* the act of cramming physically or mentally; hastily acquired knowledge; a lie. [Icelandic.]

cramp (kramp), *n.* a rectangular piece of iron with a tightening screw at one end; a spasmodic muscular contraction of the limbs; a piece of iron bent at both ends for holding: *v.t.* to affect with muscular spasms; confine; secure with a cramp. [Danish.]

cranberry (kran'bēr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cranberries (kran'bēr-riz)], the marsh whortleberry, with red acid berries.

crane (krān), *n.* a large wading bird with very long legs and neck, and a long straight bill; a machine for raising heavy weights: *v.t.* to stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane.

cranium (krā'ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* crania], the skull. [Græco-Latin.]

crank (krangk), *n.* a device for causing the rotation of an axis, or for converting rotary into reciprocal motion, or the contrary; an instrument of prison discipline like a paddle-wheel; an iron brace; a fantastic form of speech; whim; fancy; a crotchety or impracticable person, especially one who has a monomania: *adj.* liable to lurch or capsize.

cranny (kran'i), *n.* [*pl.* crannies (kran'iz)], a chink. [French.]

crape (krāp), *n.* a thin black gauze made of raw silk and gummed: *v.t.* to cover or drape with crape.

crash (krash), *v.t.* to clash together with violence: *v.i.* to make a loud, clattering noise [Swedish]: *n.* a loud, sudden, confused noise; a coarse, heavy linen fabric. [French.]

crass (kras), *adj.* gross; dense; obtuse. [French, from Latin.]

crate (krāt), *n.* a wicker hamper.

crater (krā'tēr), *n.* the cup-shaped

cavity of a volcano; an ancient goblet.

cravat (kra-vat′), *n.* a neckcloth.

crave (krāv), *v.t.* to ask for with humility; beg earnestly; long for eagerly.

craven (krā′vn), *adj.* cowardly; base: *n.* a coward; recreant.

crawl (krawl), *v.i.* move slowly and with difficulty; creep: *n.* the act of crawling; a pen on the sea-coast for fish, turtles, &c.

crayon (krā′un), *n.* a kind of chalk pencil; a drawing done with crayons; one of the carbon points of an arc-light: *adj.* drawn with crayons: *v.t.* to sketch out, as with a crayon.

craze (krāz), *v.i.* to become demented; open in slight cracks: *v.t.* to produce cracks; render insane: *n.* a passing fashion or infatuation; a crack in pottery glaze.

crazy (krā′zi), *adj.* insane; dilapidated; foolishly eager. [Swedish.]

creak (krēk), *v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound: *n.* such a sound.

cream (krēm), *n.* the rich, oily part of milk: hence the choicest part of anything; a soft unctuous cosmetic: *v.t.* to skim cream from; remove the best part of.

crease (krēs), *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything; a line drawn to define the limits of bowler and batsman: *v.t.* make a crease in.

create (krē-āt′), *v.t.* to cause to come into existence; form out of nothing; invest with a new rank, office, or function.

creation (krē-ā′shun), *n.* the act of creating; the thing created; the universe.

creative (krē-a′tiv), *adj.* constructive.

Creator, *n.* the Supreme Being.

creature (krē′tūr), *n.* anything created, especially a living being; one dependent on the influence of another: *adj.* of, or belonging to, the body.

credence (krē′dens), *n.* belief; trust.

credential (krē-den′shal), *adj.* giving a claim or title to credit: *n.pl.* letters or certificates given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or the exercise of authority.

credible (kred′i-bl), *adj.* worthy of credit; probable.

credit (kred′it), *v.t.* to believe; trust; have confidence in; enter on the credit side of an account: *n.* belief; honor; trust reposed; sale on trust; time allowed for payment of goods sold. [Latin.]

credulous (kred′ū-lus), *adj.* easily imposed upon.

creed (krēd), *n.* a brief statement of belief. [Latin.]

creek (krēk, *colloq.* krik), *n.* a small bay; cove.

creep (krēp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crept (krept), *p.pr.* creeping], to move slowly along the ground, as a worm or reptile; grow along the ground, as a plant; move secretly or insidiously; fawn.

cremate (krē-māt′), *v.t.* to reduce to ashes by heat, especially dead bodies.

crenate (krē′nāt), *adj.* notched.

crenellated (kren′el-ā-ted), *adj.* decorated with indented moldings (crenelles).

creole (krē′ōl), *n.* a native of Spanish America, Louisiana, or the West Indies, descended from European (originally Spanish or French) ancestors: *adj.* pertaining to a creole.

creosote (krē′ō-sōt), *n.* a heavy oily liquid with a smoky smell, prepared from wood-tar: used as an antiseptic, also as a wood preservative.

crepitation (krep-i-tā′shun), *n.* a slight crackling noise.

crept (krept), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of creep.

crescent (kres′ent), *adj.* growing: *n.* an increasing or new moon; a figure like a new moon; the Moslem power: *v.t.* to form into a crescent.

crest (krest), *n.* a plume of feathers on the head of a bird, helmet, &c.; the ridge of a wave; summit of a hill; courage; pride; spirit: *v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a crest; mark with lines or streaks: *v.i.* to take the form of a crest or ridge.

cretinism (krē′tn-izm), *n.* an incurable, endemic malady, generally accompanied by goître, which occurs among the inhabitants of mountainous districts, as in Switzerland, and is supposed to be caused by drinking snow-water.

crevice (krev′is), *n.* a crack; fissure.

crew (krōō), *p.t.* of crow.

crew (krōō), *n.* a ship or boat's com-

pany; a crowd or company of people.

crib (krib), *n.* a rack or manger; a stall for horses or cattle; a child's bed; a small lodging; a situation; a petty theft; a plagiarism; a literal translation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cribbed, *p.pr.* cribbing], to confine; steal; plagiarize: *v.i.* make notes for dishonest use in an examination.

cribbage (krib'āj), *n.* a card game. See pony.

crick (krik), *n.* a painful stiffness of the muscles of the neck, or local spasm.

cricket (krik'et), *n.* the well-known game played with wickets, bats, and a ball, by eleven players on each side; a chirping insect.

crime (krīm), *n.* a violation of the law; an offense against morality or the public welfare; wrong-doing.

criminal (krim'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to crime: *n.* one guilty of a crime.

crimp (krimp), *v.t.* to bend or twist in regular undulations; to cause to contract, as the flesh of live fish; decoy for enlistment: *n.* formerly one who entrapped men for the English navy or army, or the merchant service; one who keeps a low lodging-house for seamen.

crimson (krim'zn), *n.* a deep red color inclining to purple: *adj.* crimson-colored: *v.t.* to dye with crimson: *v.i.* to blush.

cringe (krinj), *v.i.* to bend or crouch from fear or with servility: *n.* a servile bow.

crinkle (kring'kl), *v.t.* to wrinkle; corrugate: *v.i.* to be corrugated or crimped: *n.* a wrinkle; bend.

crinoline (krin'ō-lin), *n.* a hoop-skirt; a stiff fabric for stiffening a garment.

cripple (krip'l), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; disable: *n.* one who is lame.

crisis (krī'sis), *n.* [*pl.* cri'ses (krī'sēz)], a turning point; a critical turn in a disease; emergency; conjuncture.

crisp (krisp), *adj.* wavy; curled; brittle; cheerful; terse; sparkling: *v.t.* to curl; ripple: *v.i.* to form little curls; become friable.

criterion (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.* [*pl.* criteria (krī-tē'ri-a)], a standard, law, or rule by which a correct judgment can be formed. [Greek.]

critic (krit'ik), *n.* one skilled in criticism; one who judges captiously.

critical (krit'i-kal), *adj.* nicely exact; skilled in criticism; censorious; pertaining to the turning point of a disease.

criticise (krit'i-sīz), *v.t.* to examine or judge as a critic; censure: *v.i.* to review.

criticism (krit'i-sizm), *n.* the art of judging and defining the merits of a literary or artistic work; censure.

croak (krōk), *v.i.* to make a sound like a raven, &c.; grumble: *n.* the low, hoarse sound of the raven or frog.

crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* a kind of knitting with a hooked needle, in cotton, wool, &c.: *v.t.* to work in crochet.

crock (krok), *n.* soot on a kettle, &c.; an earthenware pot or vessel: *v.t.* to blacken with soot; smudge.

crockery (krok'ēr-i), *n.* earthenware.

crocodile (krok'ō-dil or -dīl), *n.* a large lizard-like amphibian reptile, with hard square scales on its back and tail. [French, from Latin.]

crocus (krō'kus), *n.* a genus of iridaceous plants, from one species of which saffron is obtained.

croft (kroft), *n.* a small farm, or inclosed field.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* an ancient monument of rough stones in a circle and usually surrounding a lofty pillar of stone. Such are found at Stonehenge and Avebury in England.

crone (krōn), *n.* an old woman.

crony (krō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* cronies (krō'-niz)], a familiar friend.

crook (krook), *n.* a bend; a shepherd's hooked staff; a bishop's staff; a swindler: *v.t.* to bend: *v.i.* to be bent.

croon (krōōn), *v.i.* to utter a hollow, continued moan; sing in a soft, plaintive tone.

crop (krop), *n.* the produce of the ground, as corn, &c.; a bird's craw; a stout hunting whip; hair cut close or short: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cropped, cropt, *p.pr.* cropping], to

cut off the tops or ends of anything; reap; mow; cause to bear a crop: *v.i.* appear unexpectedly [with *up*].

croquet (kro-kā′), *n.* a lawn game played with mallets, balls, and hoops: *v.t.* to drive away, as an opponent's ball, after placing one's own in contact with it.

cross (krôs), *n.* a gibbet of wood formed of an upright and a cross piece, used in the punishment of crucifixion: now the emblem of the Christian faith; a device resembling a cross, of which there are many kinds, *i.e.* the Greek cross, St. Andrew's cross, St. George's cross, the Maltese cross, &c.; a mark made on a document by those who cannot write; a trial of patience; an animal of a cross-breed: *v.t.* to put, or draw, across; cancel; pass; thwart; obstruct; make the sign of a cross upon [French]; to cause to interbreed: *v.i.* to be athwart; be inconsistent; interbreed: *adj.* falling athwart; not parallel; fretful; perverse; untractable.

crouch (krouch), *v.i.* to stoop low; cringe.

croup (krōōp), *n.* the rump or buttocks of certain animals; the place behind the saddle [French]; inflammation of the trachea and larynx, with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing. [Scottish.]

crow (krō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crowed, crew, *p.pr.* crowing], to make a shrill sound like a cock; boast in triumph; utter a cry of pleasure: *v.t.* to "eat crow," to submit to an act of humiliation: *n.* the cry of a cock; a general name for birds of the genus Corvus, usually black, and with a strong conical bill.

crowd (kroud), *n.* a number of persons or things collected closely together; the populace: *v.t.* to press closely together; fill to excess; importune, as for a debt: *v.i.* to press in numbers.

crown (kroun), *n.* a royal head-dress of jewels and gold worn as the insignia of sovereignty; regal power; a wreath; the top; an English silver coin ($1.25); the corona of a flower; the upper part of a tooth; a size of printing paper (15 x 20 in.): *v.t.* to invest with a crown; adorn or dignify; complete; reward.

crucial (krōō′shial), *adj.* cruciform; intersecting; searching. [Latin.]

crucible (krōō′si-bl), *n.* a melting-pot.

crucifix (krōō′si-fiks), *n.* [*pl.* crucifixes (krōō′si-fiks-ez)], a cross with the sculptured figure of Christ.

crucifixion (krōō-si-fik′shun), *n.* the act of crucifying, especially the crucifixion of Christ upon the cross; great mental trial, or suffering.

crucify (krōō′si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crucified, *p.pr.* crucifying], to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; torture; destroy the power of (Gal. v. 24). [Latin.]

crude (krōōd), *adj.* in a natural state; raw; uncultured; harsh in color, or half-digested. [Latin.]

crudity (krōōd′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* crudities (krōōd′i-tiz)], the state or condition of being crude.

cruel (krōō′el), *adj.* disposed to give pain to others; merciless; hard-hearted; unrelenting.

cruelty (krōō′el-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cruelties (krōō′el-tiz)], inhumanity; savagery.

cruise (krōōz), *v.i.* to sail to and fro; wander about: *n.* a voyage from place to place for warlike purposes, or for pleasure. [Danish.]

cruiser (krōōz′ēr), *n.* a person, or ship, that cruises; a fast warship, either armored, unarmored, belted, &c. An armored cruiser is practically the same as a battleship. See battleship.

crumb (krum), *n.* the soft inner part of bread; a fragment of bread; a little piece: *v.t.* to dress with crumbs.

crumple (krum′pl), *v.t.* to press into wrinkles; rumple: *v.i.* to become rumpled.

crunch (krunch), *v.t.* to crush with the teeth; grind violently: *v.i.* to chew audibly: *n.* the act of crunching.

crupper (krup′ēr), *n.* the buttocks of a horse; the looped leather band passing round a horse's tail: *v.t.* to put a crupper on. [French.]

crusade (krōō-sād′), *n.* a mediæval military expedition under the banner of the cross headed by any one of the Christian powers, to recover

the Holy Land; vigorous concerted action for the defense of some cause.

cruse (krōōz), *n.* an earthen pot or dish; a small vessel for holding liquids; a vial. Also cruise.

crush (krush), *v.t.* to press between two opposite bodies; squeeze; break by pressure; bruise; ruin; quell: *v.i.* to be pressed out of shape or into smaller compass: *n.* a violent compression or collision.

crust (krust), *n.* a hard external coating or rind; the exterior solid part of the earth's surface; a shell or hard covering: *v.t.* to cover over with crust: *v.i.* to contract into a hard covering. [Latin.]

crutch (kruch), *n.* a support for cripples; any mechanical device like a crutch; the forked rest on a woman's saddle.

cry (krī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cried, *p.pr.* crying], to call aloud; proclaim; exclaim vehemently; implore; require redress; shed tears: *v.t.* to utter loudly and publicly in giving notice: *n.* loud or passionate utterance, especially of weeping or lamentation; an exclamation of wonder or triumph; outcry; clamor; acclamation; proclamation; common report; a pack of hounds; a battle cry; a party catchword or phrase.

crypt (kript), *n.* a subterranean cell or vault, usually under a church: sometimes used as a chapel or shrine. [Greek.]

cryptogram (krip'tō-gram), *n.* a writing, or a system of writing, in cipher.

crystal (kris'tal), *n.* an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form; a glass of superior clearness; anything transparent and clear: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent. [Greek.]

crystallize (kris'tal-īz), *v.t.* to cause to form crystals or a crystalline structure: *v.i.* to be converted into crystals; assume a definite shape.

cub (kub), *n.* the young of certain animals, as the fox.

cube (kūb), *n.* a regular solid body with six equal square sides or faces; the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself, as $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$, cube of 5: *v.t.* to raise to the third power, or cube. [Græco-Latin.]

cubic (kū'bik), *adj.* having the form or properties of a cube. Also cubical.

cubit (kū'bit), *n.* an ancient measure of about 18 inches; the forearm from the elbow to the wrist. [Latin.]

cuckoo (kook'ōō), *n.* a passerine bird with a dark plumage and curved bill: so named from its characteristic note.

cucumber (kū'kum-bēr), *n.* a creeping plant, the elongated fruit of which is used as a salad, and as a pickle.

cud (kud), *n.* food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again. See quid.

cuddle (kud'l), *v.t.* to embrace closely: *v.i.* to lie close or snug: *n.* a close embrace.

cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* a short thick stick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cudgeled, *p.pr.* cudgeling], to beat with a cudgel.

cue (kū), *n.* the tail or end of a thing; a queue; a hint; the last word of an actor's speech; the part one has to play; a number of persons waiting ranged in a line; the tapering rod used in billiards.

cuff (kuf), *n.* a blow; the ornamental fold of the sleeve of a garment at the wrist: *v.t.* to strike with the hand.

cuirass (kwē-ras'), *n.* a breastplate.

culinary (kū'li-na-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen, or the art or process of cooking.

cull (kul), *v.t.* to pick out; select; gather.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *v.i.* to reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, &c.; come to the meridian.

culpable (kul'pa-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; criminal; blameworthy.

culprit (kul'prit), *n.* one arraigned before a judge; one accused of a crime or fault.

cult (kult), *n.* a particular ritual or system of worship; a subject of special study; devoted or extravagant homage or adoration. [Latin.]

cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to till; improve by care, labor, or study; seek the society of.

cultivation (kul-ti-vā′shun), *n.* the act of cultivating; tillage; culture.

culture (kul′tūr), *n.* tillage; the training or refining of the moral or intellectual faculties; care given to the growth and development of animals and plants; the propagation of bacteria for scientific study.

culvert (kul′vērt), *n.* a drain or waterway of masonry or brickwork under a road, &c.

cumbrous (kum′brus), *adj.* troublesome; vexatious; heavy; obstructing.

cumulative (kū′mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* augmenting or giving force; increasing by successive additions.

cuneiform (kū-nē′i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a wedge: said of the wedge-shaped characters of the Assyrian and ancient Persian inscriptions. Also arrowhead. [Latin.]

cunning (kun′ing), *adj.* crafty; sly; designing; subtle: *n.* deceit; craftiness; the natural instinct of an animal.

cup (kup), *n.* a small drinking vessel; something shaped like a cup; a chalice; a piece of plate offered as a prize; a vessel for drawing blood: *pl.* repeated potations: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cupped, *p.pr.* cupping], to bleed by means of a cupping-glass: *v.i.* to strike or indent the ground with a golf-club when striking the ball.

cupidity (kū-pid′i-ti), *n.* covetousness.

cupola (kū′pō-la), *n.* [*pl.* cupolas (kū′pō-laz)], a spherical cup-shaped roof; a revolving shot-proof turret.

cur (kēr), *n.* a mongrel dog; a surly, ill-bred person.

curate (kū′rāt), *n.* a clergyman who assists a vicar or incumbent.

curative (kū′ra-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the cure of diseases; promoting cure: *n.* that which cures or serves to cure. [Latin.]

curator (kū-rā′tēr), *n.* the superintendent of a museum, art gallery, &c.

curb (kērb), *v.t.* restrain; keep in subjection; furnish with, or as with, a curb: *n.* that which checks, restrains, or subdues; a part of a horse's bridle; a curbstone.

curd (kērd), *n.* the coagulated part of milk, containing casein: *v.t.* to cause to curdle. [Irish.]

cure (kūr), *n.* restoration to health; the act, or art, of healing; spiritual charge; the office of a parish priest or curate: *v.t.* to heal; restore to health; preserve by salting.

curiosity (kū-ri-os′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* curiosities (kū-ri-os′i-tiz)], inquisitiveness; something strange or rare.

curious (kū′ri-us), *adj.* desirous to see or know something new or strange; inquisitive; scrutinizing; exact; extraordinary.

curl (kērl), *n.* a ringlet of hair; an undulation or bend; a disease in fruit trees and potatoes: *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; crisp; coil; raise in undulations; curve: *v.i.* to contract or bend into ringlets; move in spirals or undulations; become curled; play at the game of curling.

curling (kērl′ling), *n.* a popular Scottish game played on the ice with smooth, flat, cheese-shaped stones, fitted with handles.

curmudgeon (kēr-mud′jun), *n.* a grasping, churlish fellow; a niggard.

currant (kēr′ant), *n.* a small variety of dried grape; the well-known shrub and its berry.

currency (kēr′en-si), *n.* a continual passing from hand to hand; uninterrupted course; the circulating monetary medium of a nation.

current (kēr′ent), *adj.* widely circulated; now passing as time; generally accepted or credited: *n.* a flow: said of fluids; body of air or water flowing in a certain direction; general tendency. [French.]

curriculum (kēr-ik′ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* curricula (kēr-ik′ū-la)], a course; a prescribed course of study in a university, school, &c. [Latin.]

curry (kēr′i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to dress (leather) after tanning; beat; flatter; dress or clean (a horse).

curry (kēr′i), *n.* [*pl.* curries (kēr′iz)], a highly-spiced East Indian sauce; a stew of rice, fowl, &c., flavored with curry: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to cook or flavor with curry.

curse (kērs), *n.* an imprecation of evil; that which brings or causes

evil or trouble; a profane oath: *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; cause evil to; anathematize: *v.i.* to swear.

cursory (kēr'sō-ri), *adj.* hasty; superficial.

curst (kērst), *p.p.* of curse.

curt (kērt), *adj.* abrupt; short.

curtail (kēr-tāl'), *v.t.* to cut short; reduce.

curtain (kēr'tin), *n.* a textile hanging screen which can be drawn up or set aside at pleasure; the part of the rampart and parapet between two bastions or gates: *v.t.* to inclose in, or as with, curtains.

curtsy (kērt'si), *n.* [*pl.* curtsies (kērt'-siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees. Also curtsey: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curtsied, *p.pr.* curtsying], to make a curtsy.

curve (kērv), *adj.* bent without angles: *n.* a bending without angles; a draughtsman's instrument for forming curves: *v.t.* to bend.

cushion (koosh'un), *n.* a pillow or soft pad for sitting or reclining upon; a pillow used in lace-making; the elastic rim of a billiard-table: *v.t.* to seat upon a cushion; furnish with a cushion: *v.i.* make the cue-ball strike against the cushion.

cusp (kusp), *n.* the horn of a crescent; a sharp rigid point; a spear-shaped architectural ornament.

cuspidor (kus'pi-dōr), *n.* a spittoon. [Spanish.]

custard (kus'tērd), *n.* a composition of eggs and milk, &c., baked or boiled.

custody (kus'tō-di), *n.* guardianship; imprisonment; security. [Latin.]

custom (kus'tum), *n.* frequent or habitual repetition of the same act; established usage; business support; unwritten law; duties on imported or exported goods: *v.i.* to be accustomed. [French.]

customary (kus'tum-ā-ri), *adj.* habitual; conventional; common.

customer (kus'tum-ēr), *n.* a purchaser.

cut (kut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cut, *p.pr.* cutting], to cleave or separate with a sharp instrument; make an incision in; divide; trim; castrate; excavate; intersect; abridge; diminish; pass deliberately without recognition; divide (a pack of cards) at random; strike (a ball) so as to send it at right angles to the batsman: *v.i.* to make an incision; perform the work of an edged instrument; grow through the gums: *n.* an incision or wound made by a sharp instrument; gash; a sharp stroke; a sarcastic remark; a trench, channel, &c., made by digging; a slice; a near passage; a block on which an engraving is cut; the fashion of a garment; shape; deliberate ignoring of an acquaintance; the division of a pack of cards; a particular stroke in cricket, and lawn tennis; a diminution in price below another merchant: *adj.* divided or separated; gashed; having the surface ornamented or fashioned.

cute (kūt), *adj.* sharp; clever.

cuticle (kūt'i-kl), *n.* the scarf-skin; the thin exterior bark of a plant.

cutlass (kut'las), *n.* a broad cutting sword.

cutler (kut'lēr), *n.* one who makes or sells knives or other cutting instruments.

cutlery (kut'lēr-i), *n.* edged or cutting instruments.

cutlet (kut'let), *n.* a slice of meat.

cycle (sī'kl), *n.* a revolution of a certain period of time, which recurs again in the same order; an imaginary circle in the heavens; the aggregate of traditional or legendary matter connected with a mythological personage or event; a bicycle or tricycle: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cycled, *p.pr.* cycling], to occur, or recur, in cycles; ride a bicycle or tricycle.

cyclone (sī'klōn), *n.* a violent storm; an atmospheric movement in which the wind blows spirally round towards a center.

cyclopædia or **cyclopedia** (sī-klō-pē'-di-a), abbreviation of encyclopædia.

cylinder (sil'in-dēr), *n.* a long circular body, solid or hollow, of uniform diameter; a chamber in which force is exerted on the piston of a steam engine; the barrel of a pump; a hollow roller for printing; a roller-shaped stone with cuneiform inscriptions.

cymbal (sim'bal), *n.* one of a pair of circular disk-shaped brass plates, which when struck produce a clashing sound.

cynic (sin′ik), *n.* a morose, surly, or sarcastic person; one of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers. The word means "dog-like." [Greek.]

cynicism (sin′i-sizm), *n.* the temper and practice of a cynic.

cynosure (sī′nō- or sin′ō-shūr), *n.* an object of general attraction. [Greek.]

cypress (sī′pres), *n.* a coniferous tree, the emblem of mourning: *adj.* belonging to, or made of, cypress.

cyst (sist), *n.* a bladder; pouch, usually membranous, containing morbid matter.

Czar (zär) or **Tzar** (tsär), *n.* the title of the Russian Emperor.

Czarevitch (zär′e-vich) or **Tsarevitch** (tzär′-), *n.* the eldest son of the Czar. Also Czarewitch, Cæsarewitch.

Czarina (zä-rē′na) or **Tsarina** (tsä-), *n.* an empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar.

D

D, the fourth letter in the Greek and Latin alphabets, as in English and others of Western Europe. It was formed from a West Greek *delta* in which that letter Δ was rounded at the right side. The name *delta,* derived from the Phœnician, means "a door," or the flap of a tent. D (d), as an abbreviation in Great Britain, meaning a penny, is from the Latin *denarius,* a small coin.

dab (dab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dabbed, *p.pr.* dabbing], to strike or touch lightly: *n.* a small soft lump; a gentle blow; a salt-water flounder; an alleged expert: *adj.* clever; handy.

dabble (dab′l), *v.t.* to dip slightly and often; moisten; spatter: *v.i.* to play in water; do anything in a superficial manner.

dachshund (däks′hōōnt), *n.* the German badger-dog.

dactyl (dak′til), *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short (– ⏑ ⏑). [Greek, "a finger."]

daffodil (daf′ō-dil), *n.* the narcissus.

daft (daft), *adj.* simple; silly. [Gaelic.]

dagger (dag′ẽr), *n.* a short edged and pointed weapon, used for stabbing; a reference mark in printing (†).

dago (dā′gō), *n.* [*pl.* dagos (dā′gōz)], a nickname for a dark-complexioned person, especially of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent; a sailor's name for a person speaking Portuguese or Spanish.

daguerreotype (da-ger′ō-tīp), *n.* a picture produced on a silver plate, called from its inventor, M. Daguerre, who gave to the world this, the first form of photograph, in 1839.

dahlia (dal′ya), *n.* [*pl.* dahlias (dal′yaz)], a composite plant, with large bright-colored flowers.

daily (dā′li), *n.* [*pl.* dailies (dā′liz)], a newspaper or periodical published each week-day: *adj.* occurring or recurring each successive day; diurnal: *adv.* day by day.

dainty (dān′ti), *n.* [*pl.* dainties (dān′tiz)], something choice or delicious: *adj.* refined as regards taste; fastidious; delicious; elegant; sensitive; choice.

dairy (dā′ri), *n.* [*pl.* dairies (dā′riz)], a place where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese, &c.; the shop where dairy produce is sold.

daïs (dā′is), *n.* a raised platform.

daisy (dā′zi), *n.* [*pl.* daisies (dā′ziz)], a low composite herb with a yellow disk, and white or rose-colored rays; in colloquial language, a pretty girl.

dale (dāl), *n.* a vale; glen.

dally (dal′li), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dallied, *p.pr.* dallying], to trifle away time; to loiter; procrastinate; to consume in neglect; to toy with; act voluptuously (with); to waste time in frivolous talk.

dam (dam), *n.* a barrier across a watercourse; any artificial contrivance to stop the flow of water or a gas; a female parent: said of beasts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dammed, *p.pr.* damming], to confine, or raise the level of, by a dam; restrain [usually with *in* or *up*].

damage (dam′āj), *n.* injury or harm; harm wilfully done to a person's character, person, or estate: *pl.* money recovered for loss suffered: *v.t.* to injure: *v.i.* to receive injury.

damask (dam′ask), *n.* a rich silk fabric woven with elaborate patterns; a fine twilled table-linen; a fabric of silk and wool, silk and cotton, &c., with a variegated design; Damascus steel or work; deep pink: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, damask:

v.t. to work flowers upon; ornament (metals) with wavy, silvery devices.

dame (dām), *n.* a title formerly used instead of mistress, written Mrs.; the mistress of an elementary school; an elderly woman. Originally, however, like the French *dame*, it denoted a lady of position, and usually the wife or widow of a knight.

damn (dam), *v.t.* to sentence to punishment judicially; consign to a certain fate; condemn as bad or as a failure; to invoke a malediction upon: *v.i.* curse inwardly: *n.* a curse.

damnation (dam-nā'shun), *n.* the state of being damned; ruination by adverse criticism; punishment in a future state.

damp (damp), *n.* moisture; fog; humid exhalation; *adj.* moist; foggy; humid; dejected: *v.t.* to moisten; discourage; depress; diminish the vibrations of: *p.p.* sometimes dampen.

dance (dans), *v.i.* to move with measured steps or to a musical accompaniment; perform the figures of a dance; move nimbly, or merrily; exult: *v.t.* to give a dancing motion to; perform as a dancer: *n.* a regulated movement of the feet to a rhythmical musical accompaniment; a dancing party, less formal than a ball.

dandelion (dan'de-lī-un), *n.* a biennial composite plant with large yellow flowers and deeply notched leaves.

dandle (dan'dl), *v.t.* to move up and down on the knee or in the arms in affectionate play; fondle.

dandruff (dan'druf), *n.* scurf on the scalp.

dandy (dan'di), *n.* [*pl.* dandies (dan'diz)], a fop; coxcomb; something very neat and trim.

danger (dān'jēr), *n.* hazard; peril.

dangerous (dān'jēr-us), *adj.* involving, or beset with, danger; ready to do harm or injury; perilous; hazardous.

dangle (dang'gl), *v.i.* to hang or swing loosely; follow: *v.t.* to cause to dangle.

dank (dangk), *adj.* humid; damp.

dapper (dap'ēr), *adj.* small and active; trim and neat in appearance.

darbies (där'bēz), *n.* a word used by the police for handcuffs; also nippers. [English.]

Dardanelles (dar'dan-elz), *n.* a fortified strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea, separating the Gallipoli Peninsula from Asia Minor; in 1915 scene of attacks by the Allies in the European War.

dare (dār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* dared, durst, *p.p.* dared, *p.pr.* daring], to have courage; attempt; venture: *v.t.* to defy; challenge.

dark (därk), *adj.* destitute of light; not reflecting light; wholly black or grey; producing gloom; unenlightened, mentally or physically; obscure; untried; of a brunette complexion: *n.* darkness.

darling (där'ling), meaning "little dear," *n.* a favorite; pet: *adj.* tenderly beloved; very dear.

darn (därn), *v.t.* to mend (a rent) by filling in the hole with yarn or thread by means of a needle: *n.* a patch made by darning.

dart (därt), *n.* a small lance or spear; a kind of eel-spear; the arrow of a blow-gun; a swift, sudden movement; the dace: *v.t.* throw; give out or send forth: *v.i.* move swiftly; start suddenly and run quickly.

dash (dash), *v.t.* to throw violently or hastily; break by collision; hurl; shatter; suffuse; depress; confuse; mingle; sketch rapidly: *v.i.* to rush with violence; fly off the surface with a violent noisy motion: *n.* a collision; a slight addition; ostentatious parade; a mark (—) in writing or printing.

dastard (das'tard), *n.* a coward: *adj.* meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.

date (dāt), *n.* the time of an epoch or transaction; the inscription which specifies when a writing or inscription was executed; duration; the edible oval fruit of the date-palm: *v.t.* to mark with a date: *v.i.* to have a date; reckon.

dative (dā'tiv), *adj.* denoting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the remoter object: usually indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective case: *n.* the dative case in Greek and Latin.

datum (dā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* data (dā'ta)], something assumed, known, or conceded for the basis of an argument or inference [usually in *pl.*].

daub (dawb), *v.t.* to cover or smear with adhesive matter; paint coarsely or unskilfully; plaster; flatter grossly: *n.* a coarse or rudely-executed painting; a smear; a cheap kind of mortar.

daughter (daw'tēr), *n.* the female offspring of a man or woman; a female in a childlike relation; something conceived of as feminine.

daunt (dawnt), *v.t.* to intimidate; dishearten.

dauntless (dawnt'les), *adj.* fearless.

daw (daw), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

dawdle (daw'dl), *v.i.* to waste time in a trifling manner; loiter: *n.* a dawdler.

dawn (dawn), *v.i.* to begin to grow light; glimmer; break as the day: *n.* the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.

day (dā), *n.* the period of light between sunrise and sunset; daylight; sunshine; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoning from midnight to midnight (the civil day), or from noon to noon (the astronomical day); in the East, a distance that can be traveled in twenty-four hours; a specified time or period.

daze (dāz), *v.t.* to dazzle: *n.* the state of being dazed.

dazzle (daz'l), *v.t.* to overpower by a glare of light; dim by excess of light; overpower by splendor: *v.i.* to be overpowered by light: *n.* excess of light.

deacon (dē'kn), *n.* the lowest order of the clergy in the Anglican Church; in non-episcopal churches, a layman appointed to assist the minister and manage the temporal affairs of a church.

dead (ded), *adj.* destitute of life; inanimate; resembling death; inactive; unprofitable; monotonous; tasteless; unerring; without religious vitality; flat; not transmitting a current; deprived of civil rights; out of the game or play; *n.* dead persons individually or collectively; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness: *adv.* absolutely; exactly.

deal (dēl), *n.* an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; a division of cards to the players; a mercantile combination; the wood of the fir or pine tree cut into boards or planks: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dealt, *p.pr.* dealing], to distribute, apportion, or divide; throw about; scatter; *v.i.* to have business; make a private arrangement.

dealt (delt), *p.t.* of deal.

dean (dēn), *n.* the presiding ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, in his own jurisdiction the superior of a bishop; the chief officer of any faculty in a college; the oldest member, by reason of service, in a constituted body of which he acts as president; the senior member of a diplomatic corps; the oldest and most distinguished representative of the literature of a country. [French.]

dear (dēr), *adj.* expensive; costly; marked by scarcity or dearth; beloved; highly esteemed; precious: *n.* a darling; favorite: *adv.* at a high price or rate: *interj.* expressing surprise, pity, or emotion.

dearth (dērth), *n.* want; scarcity; famine.

death (deth), *n.* extinction of life or feeling; the state of the dead; a general mortality; decay; destruction; spiritual ruin after physical death (Rom. viii. 6).

debar (de-bär'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* debarred, *p.pr.* debarring], to shut out; exclude; hinder from approach, enjoyment, or action; preclude [with *from*].

debarkation (de-bär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of disembarking.

debase (de-bās'), *v.t.* to reduce from a higher to a lower state; lower in character, virtue, purity, or quality.

debate (de-bāt), *v.t.* to contend for in words or arguments; meditate upon; deliberate together: *v.i.* to argue or discuss a point; reflect: *n.* contention in words or argument; controversy; discussion.

debauch (de-bawch'), *v.t.* to corrupt in morals or principles; seduce; pollute; vitiate: *v.i.* to engage

in debauchery or riot: *n.* excess in eating and drinking; lewdness.

debenture (de-ben'tūr), *n.* a written acknowledgment of a debt.

debilitate (de-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to enfeeble; enervate.

debility (de-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* debilities (de-bil'i-tiz)], abnormal functional weakness; languor.

debit (deb'it), *n.* that which is owing, entered on the debtor side of a ledger: opposed to credit: *adj.* relating to debts: *v.t.* to charge with debt; enter on the debtor's side of an account.

debt (det), *n.* that which is due from one person to another; obligation; trespass. [Latin.]

debtor (det'ēr), *n.* one who owes something to another; one who is in debt.

decade (dek'ād), *n.* a group of ten; ten consecutive years.

decadent (dek'a-dent), *adj.* deteriorating.

decagon (dek'a-gon), *n.* plain figure having ten sides and ten angles.

decalogue (dek'a-log), *n.* the ten commandments (Ex. xx.); the moral law. [Greek.]

decamp (de-kamp'), *v.i.* to depart speedily; go away secretly or unceremoniously.

decanter (de-kant'ēr), *n.* an ornamental glass bottle for holding wines, &c.

decapitation (de-kap-i-tā'shun), *n.* beheading.

decay (de-kā'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decayed, *p.pr.* decaying], to become impaired; rot; decline or fall: *n.* deterioration; decline; rottenness.

decease (de-sēs'), *v.i.* to die: *n.* death.

deceit (de-sēt'), *n.* deception; falsehood.

deceitful (de-sēt'fool), *adj.* full of deceit.

deceive (de-sēv'), *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err; delude; impose upon; disappoint.

December (dē-sem'bēr), *n.* the twelfth month of the year.

decennial (des-en'i-al), *adj.* lasting for or occurring every ten years.

decent (dē'sent), *adj.* decorous; becoming; respectable; modest; passable.

deceptive (de-sep'tiv), *adj.* tending to deceive.

decide (de-sīd'), *v.t.* to bring to an issue or conclusion; fix the end of; resolve: *v.i.* to give a judgment or decision; arbitrate.

deciduous (de-sid'ū-us), *adj.* falling off at maturity, or in season; shed periodically. [Latin.]

decimal (des'i-mal), *adj.* pertaining to, or based upon, the number 10: *n.* a decimal fraction.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v.t.* to select by lot and put to death, or punish, every tenth man; destroy a large proportion of.

decipher (de-sī'fēr), *v.t.* to read (secret writing); discover or make out the meaning of; solve; unravel.

decision (de-sizh'un), *n.* the act of deciding; determination; judgment; settlement.

decisive (de-sī'siv), *adj.* final; conclusive.

deck (dek), *v.t.* to array in finery or ornaments; adorn; to furnish with a deck: *n.* the flooring of a ship.

declaim (de-klām'), *v.t.* to speak in a rhetorical style; speak as an exercise in elocution; harangue.

declamation (dek-la-mā'shun), *n.* the art of declaiming according to rhetorical rules; impassioned oratory; distinct and correct enunciation of words in vocal music.

declaration (dek-la-rā'shun), *n.* the act of declaring or proclaiming; that which is declared; an assertion; publication.

declarative (de-klar'a-tiv), *adj.* explanatory.

declare (de-klār'), *v.t.* to make known; tell openly or publicly; proclaim formally; publish; make a solemn affirmation before witnesses; make a full statement as to goods, &c.: *v.i.* to make a declaration; avow [with *for* or *against*].

declension (de-klen'shun), *n.* decline; a falling off, or away; deterioration; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

decline (de-klīn'), *v.i.* to incline from a right line; bend or lean downwards; droop; draw to a close; be-

come weak; deviate from rectitude: *v.t.* to refuse; bend downwards; depress; inflect: *n.* diminution; decay; deterioration; consumption.

declivity (de-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* declivities (de-kliv'i-tiz)], a gradual descent; deviation from a horizontal line: opposed to acclivity.

decoct (de-kokt'), *v.t.* the act of boiling anything to extract its essence.

decomposition (de-kom-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of resolving into constituent elements; analysis; disintegration.

decorate (dek'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to ornament, embellish, adorn, or beautify; confer a badge of honor upon; grace.

decorous (de-kō' or dek'ēr-us), *adj.* marked by propriety; decent; fit; proper.

decorum (de-kō'rum), *n.* propriety and decency of words, dress, and conduct.

decoy (de-koi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decoyed, *p.pr.* decoying], to lead or allure into danger by artifice: *v.i.* to be allured by means of a decoy: *n.* a deceptive stratagem; a lure; a piece of enclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed.

decrease (de-krēs'), *v.i.* to become less; diminish; abate; wane; fail: *v.t.* to cause to grow less; reduce gradually in size or extent; dwindle: *n.* gradual diminution, or decay; the amount or degree of lessening; the wane of the moon. [Latin.]

decree (de-krē'), *n.* an ordinance, law, or edict; a judicial decision; the award of an umpire or arbitrator; the predetermined purpose of God; *v.t.* to determine by a decree; ordain; constitute by edict; assign: *v.i.* to make a decree; determine.

decrepit (de-krep'it), *adj.* enfeebled by age, or infirmity; wasted; worn out. [Latin.]

decrepitude (de-krep'i-tūd), *n.* physical infirmity caused by old age.

decry (de-krī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decried, *p.pr.* decrying], to blame clamorously; cry down; censure; disparage.

dedicate (ded'i-kāt), *v.t.* to set apart by a solemn act or religious ceremony; devote or set apart to some work or duty; inscribe, as a literary work. [Latin.]

dedication (ded-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of dedicating; an inscription or address.

deduce (de-dūs'), *v.t.* to gather by reasoning; infer; derive [with *from* or *out of*].

deduct (de-dukt'), *v.t.* to take away.

deduction (de-duk'shun), *n.* the act or process of deducting; subtraction; in logic, the process of reasoning from a single fact by a general law through a series of related facts to a conclusion; syllogistic reasoning. See induction.

deed (dēd), *n.* that which is done by a responsible agent; an act; an illustrious achievement; a written instrument for the transfer of real estate: *v.t.* convey by deed.

deem (dēm), *v.t.* to think; determine: *v.i.* to have, or be of, an opinion; judge. [Gothic.]

deep (dēp), *adj.* extending far below the surface; low in situation; penetrating; sagacious; profound; difficult to understand; absorbed; grave in tone, or low in pitch; strongly colored: *n.* that which is of great depth; a great body of water.

deer (dēr), *n. sing.* & *pl.* a general name for solid-horned ruminants of the genus Cervus.

deface (de-fās'), *v.t.* to mar or destroy the surface of; disfigure; impair the legibility of; injure; spoil.

defalcation (de-fal-kā'shun), *n.* a deficit of funds through a breach of trust; embezzlement; diminution.

defamation (def-a-mā'shun), *n.* the act of injuring one's good name or reputation without justification, either orally, or by a written communication.

defame (de-fām'), *v.t.* to injure or destroy the good reputation of; accuse falsely; asperse; vilify.

default (de-fawlt'), *n.* failure or omission to do any act; failure to satisfy the acts required in a lawsuit: *v.t.* to make a default in; neglect: *v.i.* to make a default.

defeat (de-fēt'), *v.t.* to overcome or vanquish; frustrate; baffle: *n.* the act of defeating; frustration; overthrow.

defecate (def'e-kāt), *v.t.* to clarify:

v.i. to become clear; discharge excremental matter from the bowels.

defect (de-fekt'), *n.* an imperfection, moral or physical; insufficiency; fault; error.

defection (de-fek'shun), *n.* a falling away from duty or allegiance; desertion.

defective (de-fek'tiv), *adj.* having a defect or flaw of any kind; incomplete; faulty; wanting some of the usual grammatical forms.

defend (de-fend'), *v.t.* to guard or protect; maintain; vindicate one's legal rights by force of argument or evidence: *v.i.* to formally enter a defense to an action.

defense (de-fens'), *n.* the act or state of defending or being defended; protection; vindication by force or argument; a defendant's plea or answer.

defensive (de-fen'siv), *adj.* serving to defend or protect; carried on in defense.

defer (de-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deferred, *p.pr.* deferring], to put off to a future time; delay: *v.i.* to procrastinate.

deference (def'ēr-ens), *n.* a yielding to the opinions or wishes of another; regard, as shown in act or manner.

defiant (de-fī'ant), *adj.* characterized by defiance.

deficient (de-fish'ent), *adj.* wanting; incomplete.

deficit (def'i-sit), *n.* a falling off, or deficiency, in amount or quantity, especially of receipts.

defile (de-fīl'), *v.t.* to make foul or impure; tarnish; corrupt the chastity of: *v.i.* to march off in a file: *n.* a long narrow mountainous pass.

define (de-fīn'), *v.t.* to determine the limits of; describe the nature or properties of.

definite (def'i-nit), *adj.* having fixed or distinct limits; certain; pointing out.

definition (def-i-nish'un), *n.* a brief description or explanation of the precise meaning of a term, phrase, &c.; a concise statement.

deflect (de-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend from a straight line: *v.i.* to swerve; bend or turn aside.

deform (de-fôrm'), *v.t.* to render ugly or unshapely; disfigure; mar.

deformity (de-form'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deformities (de-form'i-tiz)], physical malformation; disfigurement; want of beauty or harmony.

defraud (de-frawd'), *v.t.* to deprive of some right or interest by deception; cheat; withhold wrongfully.

defray (de-frā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defrayed, *p.pr.* defraying], to discharge (the expenses of anything); pay; settle.

deft (deft), *adj.* dexterous; handy; clever.

defunct (de-fungkt'), *adj.* dead; extinct: *n.* a dead person; the dead (collectively).

defy (de-fī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defied, *p.pr.* defying], to challenge or provoke to strife; set at defiance; resist openly.

degenerate (de-jen'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to become inferior in goodness or quality; become of a lower type; pass to an inferior or worse state; deteriorate: *adj.* deteriorated; degraded: *n.* a degenerate person or organism.

degeneration (de-jen-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act, state, or process of growing worse; degeneracy; decline; the morbid impairment of any structural tissue or organ.

deglutition (deg-lōō-tish'un), *n.* swallowing.

degrade (de-grād'), *v.t.* to reduce in grade or rank; deprive of honors, office, or dignity; lower physically or morally; tone down; diminish; wear away.

degree (de-grē'), *n.* a step or grade; rank or station; relationship between a person and the next in line of descent; rank conferred by a diploma after examination; one of three degrees in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; a certain amount or interval; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; 60 geographical miles.

deify (dē'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deified, *p.pr.* deifying], to make, or exalt to the rank of, a deity; idolize.

deign (dān), *v.i.* to condescend; vouchsafe: *v.t.* to permit.

deist (dē'ist), *n.* one who believes in

the existence of a personal God, but not in revealed religion.

Deity, *n.* God; Jehovah; the character, nature, or attributes of God; the Godhead.

deject (de-jekt'), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; sadden.

delay (de-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* delayed, *p.pr.* delaying], to postpone; hinder for a time: *v.i.* to act or proceed slowly: *n.* postponement; procrastination.

delectable (de-lek'ta-bl), *adj.* pleasing; delightful.

delegate (del'e-gāt), *v.t.* to send as a representative with authority to act; entrust; commit: *n.* one sent to represent and act for others.

delegation (del-e-gā'shun), *n.* the act of delegating; a person or body of persons chosen to act for others.

delete (de-lēt'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase.

deleterious (del-e-tēr'i-us), *adj.* harmful, morally or physically; poisonous.

deliberate (de-lib'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to think upon or consider; weigh in the mind; ponder: *v.i.* to take counsel with one's self or others: *adj.* circumspect; slow in determining or in action; well-considered.

deliberation (de-lib-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* calm and careful consideration; slowness in action.

delicacy (del'i-ka-si), *n.* [*pl.* delicacies (del'i-ka-siz)], the state or quality of being delicate; agreeableness to the taste or other senses; grace; sensitiveness; refinement; sensibility; consideration for the feelings of others; susceptibility to disease.

delicious (de-lish'us), *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses, taste, or mind; exquisite.

delight (de-līt'), *v.t.* to gratify or please greatly; charm: *v.i.* be highly gratified or pleased [with *in*]: *n.* an extreme degree of pleasure; high satisfaction; joy.

delineate (de-lin'e-āt), *v.t.* to mark out with lines; sketch; portray; describe minutely and accurately in words.

delinquent (de-lin'kwent), *adj.* falling short of duty: *n.* one who neglects, or fails to perform, a duty; an offender.

deliquescent (del-i-kwes'ent), *adj.* liquefying or melting on exposure to the atmosphere.

delirious (de-lir'i-us), *adj.* light-headed; insane; frantic with delight.

delirium (de-lir'i-um), *n.* excitement and aberration of the mind, caused by fever, &c.

deliver (de-liv'ēr), *v.t.* to set free; save; yield possession or control of; send forth vigorously; discharge; communicate; speak; disburden of a child.

deliverance (de-liv'ēr-ans), *n.* the act of delivering; rescue; an authoritative utterance by an official or judge on some technical point.

delivery (de-liv'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deliveries (de-liv'ēr-riz)], the act of delivering; a setting free; a surrender; transfer; manner of utterance; a distribution of letters, &c.; the act or manner of delivering a ball; parturition.

dell (del), *n.* a small secluded valley.

delta (del'ta), *n.* [*pl.* deltas (del'taz)], an alluvial deposit, shaped like the Greek letter Δ formed at the mouth of a river; any triangular surface.

delude (de-lūd'), *v.t.* to impose upon the mind or judgment of; beguile; deceive.

deluge (del'ūj), *n.* an inundation; a great overflowing of the land by water, especially that of the time of Noah (Genesis vii.); a sudden and resistless calamity: *v.t.* to overwhelm.

delusion (de-lū'zhun), *n.* the act of deluding; deceit; imposition; illusion.

delve (delv), *v.t.* to open with a spade; fathom; penetrate.

demagogue (dem'a-gog), *n.* a popular and factious orator, especially one who inveighs against constituted authority. [Greek.]

demand (de-mand'), *v.t.* to claim as by right or authority; ask in a peremptory manner; summon: *n.* an authoritative claim; a peremptory request; the state of being much sought after.

demarcation (de-mär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of defining, or marking, the bounds of.

demeanor (de-mēn'ĕr), *n.* behavior; deportment.

dement (de-ment'), *v.t.* to make insane.

dementia (de-men'shi-a), *n.* insanity.

demesne (de-mēn'), *n.* landed estate attached to a manor: *adj.* pertaining to a demesne.

demise (de-mīz'), *n.*; death, especially of a royal personage; the conveyance or transfer of an estate to a successor: *v.t.* to give or grant by will: *v.i.* to pass by bequest or inheritance.

democracy (de-mok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* democracies (de-mok'ra-siz)], government by the people collectively by elected representatives; political or social equality.

demolish (de-mol'ish), *v.t.* to throw down; reduce to ruins; destroy; annihilate. [Latin.]

demon (dē'mon), *n.* an evil spirit; devil; a guardian spirit or genius.

demonetize (de-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of standard value, as currency; withdraw from use as money.

demonstrate (de-mon' or dem'on-strāt), *v.t.* to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt; teach by examples: *v.i.* to organize, or take part in, a party demonstration.

demonstrative (dem-on'stra-tiv), *adj.* having the power of demonstration; conclusive; manifesting the feelings openly and strongly: *n.* a demonstrative pronoun.

demoralize (de-mor'al-īz), *v.t.* to corrupt, or undermine, the morals of; deprive of spirit or energy; throw into confusion.

demur (de-mur'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* demurred, *p.pr.* demurring], to hesitate; raise objections; to interpose a demurrer: *n.* an objection or exception.

demure (de-mūr'), *adj.* grave; sober; decorous in bearing; affectedly modest or grave.

den (den), *n.* the cave of a wild beast; lair; a small or secluded apartment, used as a retreat for work and leisure.

denationalize (de-nash'un-al-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of national rights or character; render local.

denaturalize (dē-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v.t.* to make unnatural; divest of the acquired rights of citizenship in a foreign country.

denial (de-nī'al), *n.* the act of denying; refusal; contradiction; non-compliance.

denizen (den'i-zen), *n.* an inhabitant; citizen; an alien who has received letters patent admitting him to the rights of citizenship.

denomination (de-nom-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; a sect, class, or division.

denominative (de-nom'i-na-tiv), *adj.* giving a name; formed from a substantive or adjectival stem; connotative: *n.* a verb formed from a substantive or adjectival stem.

denominator (de-nom'i-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, denominates; the expression of a fraction which, when placed below the line, gives the name or value to the unit.

denote (de-nōt'), *v.t.* to signify or identify by a visible sign; indicate; betoken.

denounce (de-nouns'), *v.t.* to threaten or accuse publicly; censure; stigmatize; lay claim to (as a new, or an abandoned, mine); to give notice to a government that the government of another nation intends to terminate a treaty.

dense (dens), *adj.* thick; compact; intense.

density (den'si-ti), *n.* compactness; mass of matter per unit of volume; depth of shade.

dent (dent), *n.* a slight depression caused by a blow or pressure; the tooth of a wheel; a cog, card, comb, or metallic brush: *v.t.* to make a dent in.

dental (den'tal), *adj.* pertaining to the teeth; pronounced by the aid of the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the teeth.

dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* tooth-powder.

denude (de-nūd'), *v.t.* to make bare or naked; lay bare (rocks) by erosive action.

denunciation (de-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act of denouncing; a threat; menace.

deny (de-nī'), *v.t.* to refuse to believe

or admit; contradict; refuse to grant; abjure.

deodorize (de-ō'dēr-īz), *v.t.* to disinfect.

depart (de-pärt'), *v.i.* to go or move away; leave; die; desist.

department (de-pärt'ment), *n.* a separate room or office for business; a branch of business, study, or science; a territorial administrative division.

department - store (dē - pärt'ment-stōr), *n.* a large retail store carrying on many different lines of business.

depend (de-pend'), *v.i.* to rely for support; trust; hang down.

dependent (de-pend'ent), *adj.* hanging down; contingent; conditional; subordinate: *n.* one dependent upon another; a retainer; consequence.

depict (de-pikt'), *v.t.* to paint or portray; describe or represent vividly.

depilatory (de-pil'a-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power of removing hair: *n.* an application for removing superfluous hairs.

depletion (de-plē'shun), *n.* the act of emptying or exhausting; blood-letting.

deplore (de-plōr'), *v.t.* to lament; grieve for.

deploy (de-ploi'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deployed, *p.pr.* deploying], to open out; extend in line so as to present a wider front: *n.* the act of deploying. Also deployment.

deponent (de-pōn'ent), *adj.* denoting a Latin verb with a passive form and an active meaning: *n.* a witness who makes an affidavit to a statement of fact.

depopulate (de-pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants; devastate; lay waste.

deport (de-pōrt'), *v.t.* to carry from one country to another; banish; behave (one's self).

deportment (de-port'ment), *n.* conduct; behavior.

depose (de-pōz'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne, or other high station; deprive of office: *v.i.* testify on oath.

deposit (de-poz'it), *v.t.* to put or set down; place; intrust to another for security: *n.* anything deposited; something committed to the care of another; a pledge; rocks produced by denudation or by the laying down of other formations.

deposition (dep-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of depositing or deposing; that which is deposited or deposed; an affidavit.

depository (de-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* depositories (de-poz'i-tō-riz)], the place where anything is deposited for security; a depot for the sale of publications.

depôt (dē'pō or dep'ō), *n.* a warehouse; a magazine for military stores, &c.; the headquarters of a regiment; a railway station.

deprave (de-prāv'), *v.t.* to make bad.

depravity (de-prav'i-ti), *n.* the state of being depraved or corrupt; wickedness.

deprecate (dep're-kāt), *v.t.* to pray against; disapprove strongly; express regret for.

depreciate (de-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* to lower the value, or rate, of; disparage: *v.i.* to fall in value.

depress (de-pres'), *v.t.* to press or thrust down; humble; dispirit; lower or cheapen.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shun), *n.* the act of taking away; destitution; loss; the deposition of a cleric from his office or functions.

deprive (de-prīv'), *v.t.* to take from; dispossess; debar; depose from office.

depth (depth), *n.* the state or degree of being deep; profoundness; extent of penetration; richness of tone or color. [Gothic.]

depute (de-pūt'), *v.t.* to appoint as an agent or deputy; send with authority to act on behalf of the principal.

deputy (dep'ū-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deputies (dep'ū-tiz)], one appointed to act for another; a delegate; in the French Parliament a member of the lower house.

derail (de-rāl'), *v.i.* to run off the rails: *v.t.* to cause to leave the rails.

derange (de-rānj'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the normal functions of; displace.

derby (dēr'bi and in England där'bi), *n.* a kind of stiff felt hat, with convex crown and curved brim.

derelict (der'e-likt), *adj.* abandoned; adrift: *n.* anything left, forsaken, or

cast away intentionally, as at sea: *pl.* abandoned goods found at sea; also, morally neglected.

deride (de-rīd′), *v.t.* to mock; laugh at: *v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.

derision (de-rizh′un), *n.* the act of deriding; ridicule; scorn; contempt.

derivation (der-i-vā′shun), *n.* the act of deriving, or the condition of being derived; the process of tracing a word from its original source; etymology; evolution; deduction.

derivative (de-riv′a-tiv), *adj.* derived or taken from another; deducible; secondary: *n.* a word obtained from some other by a prefix or suffix, or other modification.

derive (de-rīv′), *v.t.* to draw from an original source; obtain by transmission or descent; trace (a word) to its original root or stem; deduce; infer.

derogate (dēr′ō-gāt), *v.t.* to take away; annul partially: *v.i.* detract [with *from*].

derrick (der′ik), *n.* an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights.

dervish (dēr′vish), *n.* a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, chastity, and humility, and leads a very austere life; any Soudanese who adhered to the Mahdi in his attempt to expel the English from Egypt.

descant (des′kant), *n.* a varied song or melody; a disquisition or comment: (des-kant′) *v.i.* to comment freely; discourse at length.

descend (de-send′), *v.i.* to pass from a higher to a lower position; fall upon or invade; be derived from; fall in order of inheritance, or from one generation to another; move toward the south: said of a star: *v.t.* to move or pass along downwards.

descendant (de-send′ant), *n.* one who is lineally descended from an ancestor; offspring.

descent (de-sent′), *n.* change from a higher to a lower place; a sudden hostile invasion or attack; moral or social declension; transmission of an estate; derivation from a common ancestor; birth; a passage from a higher to a lower pitch.

describe (de-skrīb′), *v.t.* to delineate or trace out; narrate; set forth.

descriptive (de-skrip′tiv), *adj.* tending to, or serving to, describe; containing description.

desecrate (des′e-krāt), *v.t.* to divert from a sacred to a secular use; profane.

desert (de-zērt′), *v.t.* to forsake; abandon: *v.i.* abscond from duty.

desert (dez′ērt), *n.* a barren tract incapable of supporting life or vegetation; a solitude ; that which is merited: *adj.* pertaining to a desert.

deserve (de-zērv′), *v.t.* to earn by service; be justly entitled to, or worthy of, merit: *v.i.* to be worthy or deserving [usually with *well* or *ill*].

desiccation (des-i-kā′shun), *n.* the act of drying.

desiderate (de-sid′ēr-āt), *v.t.* to be in want or need of; desire to have.

design (dē-zīn′), *v.t.* to draw, mark, or plan out; project; set apart mentally: *v.i.* to formulate designs or execute original work: *n.* an outline, plan, or drawing; project; intention.

designate (dez′ig-nāt), *v.t.* to indicate by marks, lines, or a description the limits of; point out; distinguish; name: *adj.* designated; selected.

desire (de-zīr′), *v.t.* to wish earnestly for; crave : *v.i.* be in the state of desire: *n.* a longing for the possession of some object; a petition or prayer; natural or sensual tendency; the object longed for. [French.]

desirous (de-zīr′us), *adj.* full of desire.

desist (de-zist′), *v.i.* to cease from.

desk (desk), *n.* a sloping frame or table for reading or writing upon; a clerk's position.

desolate (des′ō-lāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; deprive of inhabitants; overwhelm with sorrow: *adj.* deprived of inhabitants; solitary; laid waste; abandoned; miserable.

despair (des-pār′), *v.i.* to abandon all hope, or expectation; become hopeless: *v.t.* to lose hope or confidence in: *n.* loss of hope or confidence; hopelessness; desperation.

despatch (des-pach′) or **dispatch** (dis-), *v.t.* to send off; expedite;

put to death; finish quickly: *n.* speedy performance; celerity; an express; an official document sent to a minister abroad.

desperate (des'pēr-āt), *adj.* regardless of danger or consequences.

despise (de-spīz'), *v.t.* to look down upon with scorn or contempt; disdain.

despite (de-spīt'), *n.* extreme contempt; malicious anger; scorn; hatred; *prep.* notwithstanding.

despoil (de-spoil'), *v.t.* to rob; deprive.

despond (de-spond'), *v.i.* to be cast down in spirits; give way to despondency.

despot (des'pot), *n.* an absolute irresponsible ruler; an autocrat; tyrant.

despotic (des-pot'ik), *adj.* absolute in power; autocratic; irresponsible; arbitrary; tyrannical.

dessert (dez-ērt'), *n.* a course of fruits, sweets, &c., usually served last at dinner. [French.]

destination (des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* purpose or end for which anything is appointed; ultimate design; goal; termination.

destine (des'tin), *v.t.* to appoint to any use or purpose; fix unalterably; doom.

destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.* [*pl.* destinies (des'ti-niz)], premeditated lot; fate; inevitable necessity.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *adj.* without means of existence; forsaken; poor; penniless.

destroy (de-stroi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* destroyed, *p.pr.* destroying], to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; kill; put an end to; disprove.

destroyer (de-stroi'ēr), *n.* one who destroys; a torpedo-boat destroyer.

destruction (de-struk'shun), *n.* the act or process of destroying; subversion; overthrow; ruin; death.

destructive (de-struk'tiv), *adj.* tending to, or causing, destruction; ruinous; hurtful.

desuetude (des'wē-tūd), *n.* disuse.

desultory (des'ul-tō-ri), *adj.* passing from one thing to another without order or method; cursory; erratic.

detach (de-tach'), *v.t.* to disconnect; detail for a specific purpose; send away from.

detachment (de-tach'ment), *n.* the act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops, or certain ships, detached from the main body and sent on special service; mental aloofness.

detail (de-tāl), *v.t.* to relate minutely; enumerate; tell off for a given duty: *v.i.* to give details of: *n.* an item; a particular or minute account; a small detachment for special service: *pl.* minute parts of a picture, statue, &c. [French.]

detain (de-tān'), *v.t.* to hold back; restrain from departure; retain in custody.

detect (de-tekt'), *v.t.* to discover; bring to light; expose; find out; ascertain the charactor of.

detectable (de-tek'ta-bl), *adj.* that may be detected.

detection (de-tek'shun), *n.* the act of detecting or its result; discovery.

detective (de-tek'tiv), *adj.* employed in detecting; pertaining to detectives, or detection: *n.* one whose business it is to trace wrong-doers.

detention (de-ten'shun), *n.* the act of detaining or withholding; restraint; delay.

deter (de-tēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deterred, *p.pr.* deterring], to discourage, or hinder, by fear; restrain; dishearten.

detergent (de-tēr'jent), *n.* any lotion or medicine that is applied to cleanse and help to heal ulcers, wounds, &c.

deteriorate (de-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.t.* to reduce to an inferior quality or value; impair: *v.i.* to grow worse.

determine (de-tēr'min), *v.i.* to decide; end: *v.t.* to fix or settle the bounds of; put an end to; restrict.

deterrent (de-tēr'ent), *adj.* serving, or tending, to deter: *n.* that which deters.

detest (de-test'), *v.t.* to hate intensely.

dethrone (de-thrōn'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne; deprive of authority.

detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud and sudden report: *v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly. [Latin.]

detract (de-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw or take away [with *from*]: *v.i.* take away the reputation. [Latin.]

detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* that which

injures, reduces in value, or causes damage.

deuce (dūs), *n.* the devil; a card or dice with two spots; a term used in scoring at lawn tennis. [Deuce in the sense of devil came from the early Teutons, who believed in a hairy wood demon whom they called *Dus*. The Celts gave him the name *Scrat*, whence "Old Scratch."]

devastate (dev'as-tāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; desolate; ravage; plunder.

develop (de-vel'op), *v.t.* to unfold gradually; make known in detail; complete; to cause to go from a lower to a higher state; bring to view by inducing changes on a sensitized plate: *v.i.* to advance from one stage to another; become gradually apparent.

development (de-vel'op-ment), *n.* the act of developing.

devest (de-vest'), *v.t.* to alienate or annul, as right or title: *v.i.* to be lost or alienated.

deviate (dē'viāt), *v.i.* to turn aside from a certain course; diverge; err: *v.t.* to change the direction or position of.

device (de-vīs'), *n.* a contrivance; invention; a stratagem; a fanciful design or pattern; a heraldic emblem.

devil (dev'l), *n.* the Evil Spirit, Satan; a fallen angel: *feminine*, she-devil; a false god or demon; a very wicked person; a bold dashing fellow; a malicious spirit in a person; a printer's apprentice; a machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making: *v.t.* to season cold meat highly with cayenne pepper, mustard and other condiments and then to broil it; prepare work for another; to stir up disturbance. Also be-devil. [Late Latin, Anglo-Saxon.]

deviltry (dev'l-tri), *n.* malicious mischief; diabolical wickedness.

devious (dē'vi-us), *adj.* rambling; circuitous.

devise (de-vīz'), *v.t.* to imagine; scheme; contrive; concoct; bequeath by will: *n.* a gift of real property by will; a will.

devoid (de-void'), *adj.* destitute of.

devolve (de-volv'), *v.t.* to transfer from one to another; transmit: *v.i.* to be transferred or transmitted.

devote (de-vōt'), *v.t.* to dedicate or consecrate; consign to evil; give up wholly to; apply (one's self, &c.) to some object.

devotion (de-vō'shun), *n.* the act of devoting or consecrating; the state of being devoted; strong affection; ardent love; religious worship; prayer [usually *pl.*].

devour (de-vour'), *v.t.* to swallow greedily or ravenously; consume or destroy rapidly; annihilate; enjoy with avidity.

devout (de-vout'), *adj.* devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; heartfelt.

dew (dū), *n.* aqueous vapor condensed from the atmosphere and deposited in small drops at evening; that which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner.

dexterity (deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* manual skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.

dexterous (deks'ter-us), *adj.* possessing manual skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever. Also dextrous.

dey (dā), *n.* the former title of the governor of Algiers, and of the chief of the Turkish Janizaries.

diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), *n.* a disease characterized by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine. [Greek.]

diabolic (dī-a-bol'ik) or **diabolical** (dī-a-bol'i-kal),*adj.* devilish; impious.

diadem (dī'a-dem), *n.* a crown; tiara.

diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.* [*pl.* diagnoses (dī-ag-nō'sēz)], scientific discrimination; the recognition of a disease by its symptoms.

diagonal (dī-ag'ō-nal), *adj.* extending from one angle to another: *n.* a straight oblique line dividing a rectangular figure into equal parts.

diagram (dī'a-gram), *n.* a geometrical figure; a mechanical plan; an outline, drawing, or figure.

dial (dī'al), *n.* an instrument for showing the time by the sun's shadow; the face of a timepiece; any plate on which an index finger marks revolutions, pressure, &c.; an insulated fixed wheel used in telegraphy: *v.t.* to measure or indicate by a dial; survey with a miner's compass. [Latin.]

dialect (dī'a-lekt), *n.* the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; idiom; a sub-division of a language, as the Yorkshire dialect in England, the Suabian dialect in Germany, and the Provençal dialect in France. [Greek.]

dialogue (dī'a-log), *n.* a conversation between two or more persons; a literary composition in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject.

diameter (dī-am'e-tēr), *n.* the length of a line passing through the center of any object from one side to the other; the distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column.

diamond (dī'a-mund), *n.* a gem of extreme hardness and refractive power; a rhomboidal figure; a playing card with one or more lozenge-shaped figures; a glass cutter's tool; the smallest kind of type generally used (see type): *adj.* resembling a diamond, as the so-called "baseball diamond" where the ground for the players is laid out diamond-wise. [French.]

diapason (dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* the entire compass of a voice or instrument; a recognized musical standard of pitch; the foundation stops of an organ.

diaper (dī'a-pēr), *n.* linen cloth woven in geometric patterns; a napkin; surface decoration of one or more simple figures repeated: *v.t.* to variegate or embroider; work in diaper.

diaphanous (dī-af'a-nus), *adj.* transparent.

diaphragm (dī'a-fram), *n.* the midriff, which divides the chest from the abdomen; any substance that intercepts or divides.

diarrhœa (dī-a-rē'a), *n.* a morbidly persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. Also diarrhea.

diary (dī'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* diaries (dī'a-riz)], a register of daily occurrences or duties; a book for daily memoranda.

diastole (di-as'tō-lē), *n.* the rhythmical expansion and dilatation of the heart and arteries in beating; the lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

diatonic (dī-a-ton'ik), *adj.* designating the regular tones of a key or scale.

diatribe (dī'a-trīb), *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; a strain of violent abuse; bitter criticism.

dice (dīs), *n.pl.* small cubes marked on the sides with one to six spots or pips; used in games of chance: *v.i.* to play with dice: *v.t.* to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; to cut into cubes.

dictate (dik'tāt), *v.t.* declare with authority; express orally so that another may take words down in writing: *v.i.* to speak with authority.

diction (dik'shun), *n.* manner of speaking or expression; choice of words; style. [Latin.]

dictionary (dik'shun-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dictionaries (dik'shun-a-riz)], a book containing all, or the principal, words in a language, with phonetics indicative of the sound of each, followed by definitions and other explanatory matter.

did (did), *p.t.* of do.

didactic (di-dak'tik), *adj.* teaching; instructing; explanatory. Also didactical. [Greek.]

die (dī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to cease to live; expire; perish; wither; become extinct gradually; languish with pleasure.

die (dī), *n.* [*pl.* dies (dīs)], a small cube (*pl.* dice, see dice); a piece of engraved metal with a device used for coining money, medals, &c.

dieresis (dī-ēr'e-sis), *n.* a sign (¨) placed over the second of two separate vowels to show that each has a separate sound in pronunciation.

Diesel engine (dē'sel en'gin), *n.* an oil-engine, using heavy oil, invented by Rudolf Diesel, in which the vapor produced from the oil is injected under extremely high pressure and is ignited by air raised to incandescence by compression, employed on ships.

diet (dī'et), *n.* solid or liquid food; manner of living, with special reference to food; a deliberative conven-

tion; a national or legislative assembly, as the Hungarian Diet. [Greek.]

differ (dif'ẽr), *v.i.* to be dissimilar; be distinguished from, or have different properties or qualities; disagree; contend.

difference (dif'ẽr-ens), *n.* the act or state of being unlike; disparity; distinction; controversy; quarrel; on the Stock Exchange, the margin payable on settlement: *v.t.* to distinguish between; discriminate; take the difference of.

different (dif'ẽr-ent), *adj.* unlike; distinct.

differentiate (dif-ẽr-en'shi-āt), *v.t.* to constitute a difference between; specialize in structure or functions: *v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *adj.* not easy; arduous; perplexing; not easily managed.

difficulty (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* difficulties (dif'i-kul-tiz)], something that requires labor or skill to overcome; scruple; objection; controversy: *pl.* complication of affairs; embarrassment; perplexity.

diffident (dif'i-dent), *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest.

diffuse (dif-ūz'), *v.t.* to pour out and spread all around; scatter; circulate: *adj.* (dif-ūs'), widely spread; verbose: redundant.

diffusive (dif-ūs'iv), *adj.* capable of diffusing; spreading every way; widely reaching.

dig (dig), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dug or digged, *p.pr.* digging], to work with a spade; cast up earth; study hard: *v.t.* to excavate; break up (ground); search; thrust or force in.

digest (dī'jest), *n.* any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged methodically under proper heads, or titles; the Pandects of the Emperor Justinian; a synopsis: *v.t.* (di-jest'), to arrange methodically under proper heads or titles; classify; dissolve in the stomach by the action of digestive juices; think over

digestion (dī-jes'chun), *n.* the act of digesting; the conversion of food by the action of the gastric juices into soluble products; mental or physical assimilation.

dig in, *v.* reflexive (of an invading force); intrench for a prolonged stay.

digit (dij'it), *n.* a finger or toe; a measure (¾ inch); 1-12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the ten Arabic numerals.

dignify (dig'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dignified, *p.pr.* dignifying], to invest with, or exalt in, dignity or rank; confer honor upon; elevate; ennoble.

dignitary (dig'ni-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dignitaries (dig'ni-tā-riz)], one who holds a position of dignity or honor; an ecclesiastic above a priest or canon.

dignity (dig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dignities (dig'ni-tiz)], elevation of rank; degree of excellence; moral worth; qualities suited to inspire or command respect and reverence.

digraph (dī'graf), *n.* combination of two sounds or characters to represent one simple sound, as *read.* Also digram.

digress (di- or dī-gres'), *v.i.* to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or line of argument; wander.

dike (dīk), *n.* an embankment or cutting of earth, especially one thrown up as a protection against the sea, floods, &c.; a mass of igneous intrusive rock. Also dyke: *v.t.* to surround, protect or inclose with a dike; drain by ditching.

dilapidate (di-lap'i-dāt), *v.t.* to bring into partial ruin by neglect or misuse: *v.i.* to become dilapidated.

dilate (di-lāt'), *v.t.* to enlarge or expand in all directions; distend: *v.i.* to be extended or enlarged; speak fully and copiously.

dilatory (dil'a-tō-ri), *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, delay; slow; inactive.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem'a), *n.* an awkward or vexatious situation; an argument which presents an antagonist with alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

dilettante (dil-e-tan'te), *n.* [*pl.* dilettanti (dil-e-tan'tē)], one who pursues the fine arts, literature, or science, only for amusement; an amateur: opposed to connoisseur: *adj.* pertaining to dilettanti, or dilettantism. [Italian.]

diligence (dil'i-jens), *n.* careful atten-

tion; assiduity; industry; a French stage-coach (dē-le-zhāns′).

dill (dil), *n.* an herb belonging to the parsley family, with an aromatic fruit.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *v.t.* to thin or weaken by the admixture of another fluid, especially water; weaken: *v.i.* to become thinner.

diluvial (di-lū′vi-al), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or resulting from, a deluge or flood.

dim (dim), *adj.* [*comp.* dimmer, *superl.* dimmest], somewhat dark; hazy; obscure; faint; tarnished; ill-defined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dimmed, *p.pr.* dimming], to render obscure or less distinct; cloud; tarnish; dull: *v.i.* to become dim; fade.

dime (dīm), *n.* a silver coin = 1-10th of a dollar, or ten cents: *adj.* of the value of a dime.

dimension (di-men′shun), *n.* the size or measured extent of a body; cubic capacity; the literal factor of an algebraic product or term: *pl.* magnitude or importance.

diminish (di-min′ish), *v.t.* to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; weaken; impair; detract from; reduce by a semitone: *v.i.* to lessen; dwindle.

diminutive (di-min′ū-tiv), *adj.* below the average size; little; contracted; narrow: *n.* a word formed from another to express the sense of littleness.

dimity (dim′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dimities (dim′i-tiz)], a cotton cloth of thick texture with a ridged surface.

dimple (dim′pl), *n.* a small depression or hollow in the cheek or chin; an indentation: *v.i.* to form dimples, as the sea: *v.t.* to mark with dimples.

din (din), *n.* a continued and violent noise: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dinned, *p.pr.* dinning], to stun with noise: *v.i.* make a clamor.

dine (dīn), *v.i.* to take dinner: *v.t.* to give or provide a dinner for; feed.

dingle (ding′gl), *n.* a narrow hollow between hills; the enclosed weather-porch of a house. [Americanism.]

dingy (din′ji), *adj.* dark-colored; dirty.

dinner (din′ẽr), *n.* the chief meal of the day; a dinner party. [French.]

dint (dint), *n.* a mark left by a blow or pressure; force or power [with *of*]: *v.t.* to make a mark on or in.

diocese (dī′ō-sēs), *n.* [*pl.* dioceses (dī′-ō-sē-sez)], a bishop's see; a bishopric.

diorama (dī-ō-rā′ma), *n.* an exhibition of pictures on movable screens, viewed through a large opening in a darkened room.

dip (dip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dipped, *p.pr.* dipping], to plunge for a short time into a fluid; baptize by immersion; lower and raise quickly: *v.i.* to immerse one's self; enter slightly into anything; sink: *n.* the act of dipping; the inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle made by it; the angle of inclination of strata to the horizon.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē′ri-a), *n.* a contagious throat-disease characterized by the formation of a false membrane in the air-passages. Also diphtheritis. [Greek.]

diphthong (dif′thông), *n.* the union of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable, as Cæsar, boil.

diploma (di-plō′ma), *n.* a writing on parchment or paper under sign and seal, conferring some honor or authority; any ancient record, such as a charter, royal proclamation, warrant, or legal document. [Latin.]

diplomacy (di-plōm′a-si), *n.* [*pl.* diplomacies (di-plōm′a-siz)], the art of conducting negotiations between two States or nations; or of transacting international business; skill in conducting negotiations. [French.]

dipper (dip′ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dips; a water-fowl; a tin cup with a long handle used in the country for dipping water.

dire (dīr), *adj.* dreadful; mournful.

direct (dī-rekt′), *adj.* straight; not circuitous; open; plain; straightforward; not of collateral descent; not retrograde: *v.t.* to aim or drive in a straight line; guide or show; point out or determine with authority: *v.i.* to act as a guide.

direction (dī-rek′shun), *n.* relative position; a command; order; guidance; the address of a person on a package or ticket.

director (dī-rekt'tēr), *n.* one who directs or superintends; one appointed to transact the affairs of the company, &c.; a spiritual guide or adviser; a surgical instrument.

directory (dī-rekt'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* directories (dī-rekt'to-riz)], a book containing the names, addresses, and occupations of the residents of a place; a body of directors; a book of ecclesiastical rules or directions for divine worship: *adj.* guiding

direct primary (dī-rekt' prī'ma-ri), *n.* method of selecting the nominees of a party for political office by direct vote of the people, winners of the primary becoming the party's candidates in the regular election.

direful (dīr'fool), *adj.* dreadful; dismal.

dirge (dērj), *n.* a funeral hymn.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *adj.* that may be guided or steered: *n.* a dirigible aircraft.

dirk (dērk), *n.* a dagger.

dirt (dērt), *n.* any foul or filthy substance; garden earth.

dis-, Latin *prefix*, signifies separation, privation or negation.

disable (dis-ā'bl), *v.t.* to deprive of power; disqualify; impoverish; incapacitate.

disabuse (dis-a-būz'), *v.t.* to clear from mistakes or false conceptions; set right.

disaffect (dis-a-fekt'), *v.t.* to fill with discontent; alienate the affections from; disturb the functions of.

disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v.i.* to be at variance; to differ.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *adj.* exciting repugnance or displeasure: *n.* that which is displeasing or unsatisfactory.

disappear (dis-a-pēr'), *v.i.* to pass away; vanish.

disappoint (dis-ap-point'), *v.t.* to thwart or frustrate the hopes of; fail to keep an appointment with.

disappointment (dis-a-point'ment), *n.* defeat or failure of expectation; state of depression caused by failure, &c.

disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.t.* to deprive of arms; reduce to a peace footing, render harmless; subdue.

disaster (dis-as'tēr), *n.* a sudden or unexpected misfortune; a serious accident.

disavow (dis-a-vow'), *v.t.* to abjure.

disband (dis-band'), *v.t.* to dismiss from military service; break up: *v.i.* to be dismissed.

disbar (dis-bär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disbarred, *p.pr.* disbarring], to deprive a lawyer of his right to practice.

disburse (dis-bērs'), *v.t.* to expend.

discard (dis-kärd'), *v.t.* to cast off as useless; dismiss from service; reject as useless: *v.i.* in card-playing, to throw out cards not required.

discern (diz-ērn'), *v.t.* to distinguish mentally, or with the eye; judge or decide between: *v.i.* to make distinction.

discernment (diz-ērn'ment), *n.* acuteness in judgment; penetration; discrimination.

discharge (dis-chärj'), *v.t.* unload; disembark; free from any burden, impediment, or obligation; exonerate or acquit; free from restraint or custody; let fly; explode; perform (a trust or duty): *v.i.* to send out liquid matter: *n.* the act of discharging; that which is discharged; an explosion; a flowing or issuing out; dismission from office or employment; liberation.

disciple (di-sī'pl), *n.* one who receives the teaching of another; a scholar; a follower.

discipline (dis'i-plin), *n.* mental or moral training; education; subjection to control; military regulation; chastisement: *v.t.* to train to obedience or efficiency; regulate; chastise.

disclaim (dis-klām'), *v.t.* to disown; repudiate.

disclose (dis-klōz'), *v.t.* to uncover; reveal.

disclosure (dis-klōz'ūr), *n.* the act of revealing anything secret; discovery.

discolor (dis-kul'ēr), *v.t.* to change from the natural color; give a false complexion to; stain.

discomfiture (dis-kum'fi-tūr), *n.* defeat; disappointment.

discommode (dis-kom-ōd′), *v.t.* to inconvenience.
discompose (dis-kom-pōz′), *v.t.* disarrange; vex; ruffle.
disconcert (dis-kon-sērt′), *v.t.* to disturb the composure or self-possession of; frustrate.
disconsolate (dis-kon′sō-lāt), *adj.* hopeless; sad.
discord (dis′kôrd), *n.* disagreement; a confused noise; a combination of discordant sounds; disagreement in coloring or parts.
discordant (dis-kôrd′ant), *adj.* at variance; inharmonious; jarring; incongruous.
discount (dis′kount), *n.* a sum deducted or allowed for prompt payment of an account; a deduction made according to the current rate of interest: *v.t.* (dis-kount′), to allow a discount on; advance money, deducting a certain rate per cent.; make a deduction from; anticipate.
discourage (dis-kur′āj), *v.t.* to deprive or lessen the courage of; dishearten; deter.
discouragement (dis-kur′āj-ment), *n.* the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys courage.
discourse (dis-kōrs′), *n.* speech or language; conversation; a treatise or dissertation; sermon: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to talk or converse; utter; communicate ideas orally.
discover (dis-kuv′ẽr), *v.t.* to bring to light; reveal; find (something previously unknown).
discovery (dis-kuv′ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* discoveries (dis-kuv′ẽr-iz)], a bringing to light or making known, especially for the first time; disclosure.
discreet (dis-krēt′), *adj.* prudent; circumspect.
discrepant (dis-krep′ant), *adj.* disagreeing; different.
discrete (dis-krēt′), *adj.* separate from others; distinct; not continuous.
discretion (dis-kresh′un), *n.* prudence; judgment; sagacity; skill.
discriminate (dis-krim′i-nāt), *v.t.* to observe or mark the differences between; select: *v.i.* to make a difference or distinction.
discursive (dis-kẽr′siv), *adj.* desultory.
discuss (dis-kus′), *v.t.* to debate; agitate; reason upon; test (viands).
discussion (dis-kush′un), *n.* argument; debate; ventilation of a question.
disdain (dis-dān′), *v.t.* to think unworthy; deem unsuitable; look upon with contempt or scorn: *n.* contempt; haughty, or indignant scorn.
disease (di-zēz′), *n.* any mental, moral, or physical disorder; malady; illness: *v.t.* to cause disease in; derange.
disembowel (dis-em-bou′el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disemboweled, *p.pr.* disemboweling], to deprive of bowels; wound in the abdomen, so that the bowels protrude.
disfigure (dis-fig′ūr), *v.t.* to injure the shape, form, or beauty of; deform.
disfranchise (dis-fran′chīz), *v.t.* to deprive of electoral or municipal privileges; especially the right to vote.
disgorge (dis-gôrj′), *v.t.* to force out of the mouth or stomach with violence; surrender what has been unlawfully obtained; make restitution of.
disgrace (dis-grās′), *n.* the state of being out of favor; ignominy; shame; dishonor: *v.t.* to bring shame, reproval, or dishonor upon; dismiss with dishonor. [Old French.]
disguise (dis-gīz′), *v.t.* to change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; counterfeit; conceal: *n.* a dress designed to conceal the identity of the wearer; counterfeit appearance; false pretense. [French.]
disgust (dis-gust′), *v.t.* to cause aversion in, or repugnance to; offend the moral sense of: *n.* strong aversion or repugnance. [French.]
dish (dish), *n.* a broad hollow vessel with a rimmed edge; food served in a dish: *v.t.* to put into a dish for serving at table [often with *up*]; frustrate.
dishearten (dis-här′tn), *v.t.* to discourage.
dishevel (dis-hev′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disheveled, *p.pr.* disheveling], to disorder (the hair) or cause it to hang negligently: *v.i.* to be spread in disorder.
dishonor (dis-on′ẽr), *v.t.* to deprive of honor; bring shame upon the character of; lessen the reputation of; violate the chastity of; refuse, or fail, to pay (a bill or note when due

and presented): *n.* disgrace; ignominy; shame; violation of dignity.

disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā'shun), *n.* unwillingness.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), *v.t.* to free from infection; to purify.

disingenuous (dis-in-jen'ū-us), *adj.* not frank or open; crafty.

disintegrate (dis-in'tē-grāt), *v.t.* to break up into component parts by mechanical or atmospheric agency: *v.i.* separate.

disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving, or tending, to disjoin or separate: *n.* a disjunctive conjunction which connects grammatically two words or clauses disjoined in meaning.

disk (disk), *n.* an ancient quoit; a flat circular plate, or anything resembling it; the whole surface of a leaf. Also disc. [Greek.]

dislike (dis-līk'), *n.* a strong feeling of repugnance or aversion; antipathy: *v.t.* to regard with aversion.

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *v.t.* to put out of joint; interrupt the continuity of.

dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.t.* to remove or drive out from a place of lodgment; drive from a hiding place or chosen station.

disloyal (dis-loi'al), *adj.* unfaithful to one's sovereign or country; untrue to plighted faith or duty.

dismal (diz'mal), *adj.* gloomy; depressing; dark; horrid; sorrowful.

dismantle (dis-mant'l), *v.t.* to strip or divest of furniture, equipment, or means of defense; raze; demolish.

dismay (dis-mā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dismayed, *p.pr.* dismaying], to terrify; dispirit; discourage; intimidate: *n.* loss of courage through fear.

dismember (dis-mem'bēr), *v.t.* to cut or tear limb from limb; sever into parts and distribute; dislocate; sever; divide.

dismiss (dis-mis'), *v.t.* to send away; permit to depart; discharge from office or employment.

dismount (dis-mount'), *v.t.* to remove from a horse or the like; to displace from a mounting, as a cannon: *v.i.* to alight; to descend.

disobey (dis-ō-bā'), *v.t.* to refuse to submit to lawful authority.

disorder (dis-ôr'dēr), *n.* want of order or arrangement; lack of system; irregularity; breach of public order; riot; mental or physical disease: *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the regular mental or physical functions; derange; ruffle.

disorganize (dis-ôr'ga-nīz), *v.t.* to throw into confusion.

disown (dis-ōn'), *v.t.* to cast off; to sever specific or general relations.

disparage (dis-par'āj), *v.t.* treat with contempt; criticise unjustly; depreciate; belittle.

disparity (dis-par'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* disparities (dis-par'i-tiz)], inequality of rank, station, degree, or excellence; disproportion.

dispassionate (dis-pash'un-āt), *adj.* free from passion; calm; unprejudiced; impartial.

dispatch, same as despatch.

dispel (dis-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dispelled, *p.pr.* dispelling], to drive away by, or as by, scattering; disperse; dissipate.

dispensary (dis-pen'sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dispensaries (dis-pen'sa-riz)], a place where medicines are kept and made up; a charitable institution for providing the poor with medical advice and medicines.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā'shun), *n.* the act of dispensing; distribution; that which is appointed or bestowed by a higher power.

dispense (dis-pens'), *v.t.* to deal out in portions; distribute; give forth effusively; excuse: *v.i.* to give dispensation; distribute medicines.

disperse (dis-pērs'), *v.t.* to scatter in different directions or parts; diffuse; spread; cause to vanish: *v.i.* to separate; go to different parts; vanish out of sight.

dispirit (dis-pir'it), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; render cheerless.

displace (dis-plās'), *v.t.* to put out of place; disorder; depose from office or dignity.

display (dis-plā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* displayed, *p.pr.* displaying], to spread out; unfold; exhibit; force into notice; manifest mentally or physically: *v.i.* to make a display.

displeasure (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* annoyance; vexation; distaste; pique.

disport (dis-pōrt'), *v.t.* to amuse or

divert [with *self*]; to display gaily: *v.i.* to play.

dispose (dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to place; arrange; order; distribute; adapt; incline.

disposition (dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of disposing; order; arrangement; natural temperament.

disputation (dis-pū-tā'shun), *n.* a verbal controversy; an altercation.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.i.* to debate; argue: *v.t.* contend for by words or actions; express doubt of; controvert: *n.* a controversy; altercation; quarrel; contest.

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'un), *n.* a systematic investigation or discussion of some subject; an elaborate essay.

disrate (dis-rāt'), *v.t.* to degrade or lower in rank, as a petty officer.

disruption (dis-rup'shun), *n.* forcible separation; breach.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* discontent; uneasiness of mind arising from disappointed wishes.

dissect (di-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut in pieces; anatomize; divide and examine minutely. [Latin.]

dissemble (di-sem'bl), *v.t.* to hide under a false appearance; give the semblance of something else to: *v.i.* to act the hypocrite.

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* to scatter abroad, like seed; propagate; diffuse.

dissension (dis-sen'shun), *n.* strife; disagreement; breach of union; variance.

dissent (di-sent'), *v.i.* to disagree in opinion [with *from*]; refuse adherence to an Established Church.

dissertation (dis-ẽr-tā'shun), *n.* a formal discourse; treatise.

dissever (di-sev'er), *v.t.* to cut in two; disjoin; divide; separate.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), *n.* disagreement.

dissilient (di-sil'i-ent), *adj.* springing asunder, or bursting open with force.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dissemble; feign; disguise.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt), *v.t.* to scatter completely; drive in different directions; squander: *v.i.* to engage in dissipation.

dissipation (dis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being dissipated; mental distraction; excessive indulgence in luxury.

dissociate (di-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to separate.

dissoluble (dis'ol-ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved or converted into a fluid.

dissolute (dis'ō-lut), *adj.* given to vice or dissipation; loose in morals or conduct.

dissolution (dis-ō-lu'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving or liquefying; separation of component parts; separation of the soul from the body; death.

dissolve (dis-olv'), *v.t.* to liquefy; melt; terminate; annul: *v.i.* to become liquefied; waste away; separate.

dissonance (dis'ō-nans), *n.* discord; lack of harmony.

dissuade (di-swād'), *v.t.* to advise or counsel against; divert by argument.

dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl), *n.* a word of two syllables.

distaff (dis'taf), *n.* [*pl.* distaffs (dis'tafs)], the staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.

distance (dis'tans), *n.* the space or interval between two objects or points; remoteness of time, rank, relationship or place; interval between two notes; reserve of manner; alienation: *v.t.* to place remotely; leave behind in a race.

distant (dis'tant), *adj.* remote; reserved.

distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* aversion of the palate; dislike; disinclination.

distasteful (dis-tāst'fool), *adj.* unpleasant to the taste; expressive of dislike.

distemper (dis-tem'per), *n.* a morbid state of body or mind: *v.t.* to disorder or disease.

distend (dis-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out in all directions; expand: *v.i.* to swell.

distich (dis'tik), *n.* a couplet.

distil (dis-til'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* distilled, *p.pr.* distilling], to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle forth; practice the art of distillation: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; obtain by distillation; rectify.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *adj.* separate; different; clear; plain; unconfused.

distinction (dis-tingk'shun), *n.* mark

of difference or superiority; eminence of rank or conduct; fame; discrimination.

distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), *adj.* marking a difference or distinction; characteristic; discriminating; plain.

distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; designate by special characteristics; discriminate; make known: *v.i.* to make a distinction [with *between*].

distort (dis-tôrt), *v.t.* to twist or turn from the natural shape or figure; twist; pervert from the true meaning; misrepresent.

distract (dis-trakt'), *v.t.* to perplex; harass; confuse the mind; bewilder; derange.

distrain (dis-trān'), *v.t.* to seize and hold (goods or chattels) as security for payment of a debt: *v.i.* to levy a distress.

distrait (dis-trā'), *adj.* absent-minded.

distraught (dis-trawt'), *adj.* bewildered or harassed.

distress (dis-tres'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or suffering upon; grieve; harass; perplex; in law, to seize for debt: *n.* physical or mental anguish; the act of distraining; goods taken in distraint.

distribute (dis-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to deal out or divide; allot; apportion; arrange according to classification; dispose of separately; separate and return (as types) to their respective cases.

district (dis'trikt), *n.* a territorial division; circuit; region or tract of country.

distrust (dis-trust'), *n.* want of confidence, faith or reliance; suspicion; discredit: *v.t.* to have no confidence or trust in; doubt; suspect.

disturb (dis-tērb), *v.t.* to trouble; vex; throw into confusion; agitate; displace.

disturbance (dis-tērb'ans), *n.* the interruption of a settled state; uproar; mental agitation.

disuse (dis-ūs'), *n.* cessation of use or custom.

ditch (dich), *n.* a trench cut in the earth; a moat: *v.i.* make a ditch: *v.t.* surround with a ditch.

ditto (dit'tō), *n.* that which has been said; a duplicate: *adv.* as before; likewise. [Italian.]

ditty (dit'i), *n.* [*pl.* ditties (dit'iz)], a little song.

divan (di-van'), *n.* a court of justice; a council of state in Turkey; a council-hall; a smoking-room; couch.

dive (dīv), *v.i.* to plunge head foremost into water; enter deeply into any subject or question: *v.t.* to explore by diving: *n.* a sudden plunge head foremost into water.

diverge (dī-vērj'), *v.i.* to spread out from one point; recede from.

divergence (dī-vēr'jens), *n.* a receding from each other; a tending apart.

diverse (dī'vērs or dī-vers'), *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; separate.

diversion (di-vēr'shun), *n.* variation; alteration; pastime; the act of diverting the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.

divert (di-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn aside from any direction or course; draw away from; entertain; amuse.

divest (di-vest'), *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything; despoil; make bare.

divide (di-vīd'), *v.t.* to cut into two or more parts; separate; keep apart; disunite by discord; distribute: *v.i.* to be separated; cleave; diverge; have a share; vote by division: *n.* a watershed.

dividend (div'i-dend), *n.* a share of the profits of a public company or business; a sum paid *pro rata* out of a bankrupt's estate; interest payable on money invested in the public funds; a number or quantity to be divided. [Latin.]

divine (di-vīn'), *adj.* partaking of the nature of God; excellent in the highest degree; godlike; sacred; holy; pertaining to theology: *n.* a theologian; clergyman: *v.t.* to foretell; presage: *v.i.* to conjecture; guess.

divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* divinities (di-vin'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being divine; Godhead; a pagan or heathen deity; theology.

division (di-vizh'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; a partition; section; discord; difference; the separating of the members of a legislative or municipal assembly in order to take a vote;

two or more brigades under the command of a general officer; a section of a fleet under one commander; the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.

divisor (di-vī′zor), *n.* the number by which another (the dividend) is divided. [Latin.]

divorce (di-vôrs′), *n.* a dissolution of the marriage bond by legal authority: *v.t.* to dissolve the marriage contract between by legal authority; release from close union.

divulge (di-vulj′), *v.t.* to make known, as something previously kept secret; disclose.

dizzy (diz′i), *adj.* giddy.

do (dōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* did, *p.p.* done, *p. pr.* doing], to perform; achieve; cause to bring about; make ready for some object or purpose; cheat or swindle: *v.i.* to act or behave; succeed; suffice; fare as to health: *n.* a trick or hoax.

docile (dos′il), *adj.* easy to teach; tractable; easily managed.

dock (dok), *n.* a place for constructing and laying up ships; the place where a prisoner stands in a court to be tried; a coarse weed with broad leaves; the tail of a horse after it has been docked: *v.t.* to cut off or curtail; deduct from; diminish.

docket (dok′et), *v.t.* to mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; indorse: *n.* a directed label or ticket tied on goods; a summary of a larger writing; a digest.

dockyard (dok′yärd), *n.* a place where ships are built and naval stores are kept.

doctor (dok′tēr), *n.* one skilled in any particular branch of knowledge; an academical degree denoting the highest proficiency in a faculty of a university; a learned man; a medical practitioner: *v.t.* to treat medically; tamper with.

doctrine (dok′trin), *n.* that which is taught; the principles, belief, or dogma of any church, sect or party.

document (dok′ū-ment), *n.* a printed or written paper relied upon to establish some fact or assertion, or conveying information.

dodge (doj), *v.i.* to start aside and shift about; evade by craft; avoid; practice tricky devices: *v.t.* to establish by starting aside: *n.* the act of dodging; a trick.

doe (dō), *n.* the female of a buck or fallow deer, or of an antelope, rabbit, or hare.

doff (dof), *v.t.* to take or put off, as clothes: *v.i.* remove the hat in saluting.

dog (dog), *n.* a domesticated carnivorous animal belonging to the genus Canis; name of various mechanical contrivances: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dogged, *p.pr.* dogging], to hunt as a dog; follow pertinaciously.

doggerel (dog′ēr-el), *n.* a kind of verse devoid of skill or rhythm; *adj.* weak and illiterate in construction: said of verse.

dogma (dog′ma), *n.* [*pl.* dogmas (dog′-maz)] or dogmata (dog′ma-ta), an established principle, tenet, or doctrine; a doctrine stated in a formal manner and received by the Church as authoritative.

doily (doi′li), *n.* [*pl.* doilies (doi′liz)], a small mat or napkin: used on dessert plates, &c.

dole (dōl), *n.* that which is dealt out sparingly; a charitable gift of money or food; alms: *v.t.* to deal out sparingly.

doll (dol), *n.* a girl's puppet or toy-baby; a childish-featured girl or woman.

dollar (dol′ar), *n.* a silver coin current in the United States and Canada = 100 cents; a coin of various other countries. [Dutch.]

dolman (dol′man), *n.* a long outer garment worn by the Turks; an hussar's uniform jacket; a woman's sleeveless mantle.

dolorous (dol′ō-rus), *adj.* sorrowful.

dolphin (dol′fin), *n.* a marine animal closely resembling the porpoise.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* a heavy, stupid fellow.

domain (dō-mān′), *n.* lordship; authority; empire; landed property; demesne.

dome (dōm), *n.* a hemispherical roof.

domestic (dō-mes′tik), *adj.* pertaining to the house or household affairs; private; home-made: *n.* a household servant: *pl.* articles of

home manufacture, especially cotton-cloths.

domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make domestic; familiarize with domestic life; tame: *v.i.* to become domestic.

domicile (dom'i-sil), *n.* a permanent residence or place of abode; home: *v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.

dominant (dom'i-nant), *adj.* exercising chief authority; ruling; predominant; ascending: *n.* the recitative note in Gregorian scales; the fifth tone of a musical scale in any ascending key.

dominate (dom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to govern; rule; predominate over: *v.i.* to be dominant.

domineer (dom-i-nēr'), *v.i.* to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster.

dominion (dō-min'yun), *n.* supreme authority; sovereignty; independent right or possession; a territory or country subject to the control of one government; such especially is the Dominion of Canada.

don (don), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* donned, *p.pr.* donning], to put on; invest with; assume: *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy [Latin]; [*fem.* Doña (don'ya')]; a fellow or collegiate dignitary.

donate (dō'nāt), *v.t.* to contribute, especially to some religious or philanthropic object.

done (dun), *p.adj.* completed; published officially; cooked sufficiently; thoroughly fatigued; cheated: *interj.* agreed!

donjon (don' or dun'jun), *n.* the principal tower or keep of a mediæval castle, containing the prison.

donkey (dong'ki), *n.* [*pl.* donkeys (dong'kiz)], an ass; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

doom (dōōm), *n.* a judicial sentence of condemnation; the infliction of a sentence; irrevocable destiny; fate; ruin; the Day of Judgment: *v.t.* to pronounce condemnation upon; sentence to punishment; ordain as a penalty.

door (dôr), *n.* the gate or entrance of a house; portal; means of access.

dormant (dôr'mant), *adj.* sleeping; quiet; in abeyance.

dormitory (dôr'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dormitories (dôr'mi-tō-riz)], a large apartment capable of holding several beds.

dory (dō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dories (dō'riz)], a popular name for a golden-colored fish much esteemed for the table; the wall-eyed pike-perch, John Dory; a small flat-bottomed skiff with a sharp prow.

dose (dōs), *n.* the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; anything nauseous; quantity: *v.t.* to give doses to; administer anything objectionable or nauseous.

dost (dust), 2 *p. sing. pres. indic.* of do.

dot (dot), *n.* a small point or speck; a diminutive child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dotted, *p.pr.* dotting], to mark with dots or specks.

dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* imbecility of mind due to old age; foolish or excessive affection.

doth (duth), 3 *p. sing. indic.* of do.

double (dub'l), *adj.* twofold; two of a sort; being in pairs; twice as much; deceitful; insincere: *n.* twice the quantity; a duplicate; trick; a turning back to escape pursuit; an apparition; a fold or plait: *pl.* changes rung on five bells; games played by two on a side: *v.t.* to make double; duplicate; repeat; fold; sail round or by: *v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity; return on one's track; march at double quick time: *adv.* twice over.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* a duplicate; pair; a kind of close-fitting man's garment; a ring in which the stone has been split into two halves, or one shallow stone imposed upon another.

doubt (dout), *v.i.* to waver in opinion; hesitate; be in suspense: *v.t.* to suspect; distrust: *n.* uncertainty of mind; suspense; scruple; perplexity.

doubtful (dout'fool), *adj.* of uncertain issue; questionable; hazardous; insecure.

doubtless (dout'les), *adv.* assuredly; certainly.

dough (dō), *n.* a soft mass of moistened flour yet unbaked.

doughty (dou'ti), *adj.* valiant; strong.

dove (duv), *n.* a pigeon of the genus Columba; a term of endearment.
dovetail (duv'tāl), *v.t.* to unite by a joint resembling a dove's tail spread out; fit closely and exactly.
dowager (dou'a-jēr), *n.* the widow of a king, prince, or person of rank; a widow with a jointure. [Old French.]
dowdy (dow'di) and **dowd** (doud), *n.* [*pl.* dowdies (dow'diz)], a slatternly woman who affects finery: *adj.* slovenly or ill-dressed; shabby.
dower (dou'ēr), *n.* that part of a husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life; jointure; personal endowment.
down (doun), *n.* soft feathers, hair, or wool; the soft fibres of plants: *pl.* a tract of bare, hilly land used for pasturing sheep; banks or rounded hillocks of sand: *adv.* from a higher to a lower degree or position; at the lowest point; on the ground; below the horizon; from earlier to later times; in hand, or on the counter; on paper, or in a book: *adj.* dejected; downcast: *prep.* along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; along the course or current of.
downward (doun'ward), *adj.* tending to the ground; moving from a higher to a lower place, grade, or direction; descending: *adv.* from a higher to a lower condition, state, or place; from the source. Also downwards.
dowry (dou'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dowries (dou'riz)], the property a woman brings to her husband at marriage; gift or possession.
doxology (doks-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* doxologies (doks-ol'ō-jiz)], an ascription or short hymn of praise to God. [Greek.]
doze (dōz), *v.i.* to sleep lightly or fitfully: *n.* a light sleep, or nap.
dozen (duz'n), *n.* twelve units. [A remnant of the duodecimal system.]
drab (drab), *n.* a kind of thick dull brown or yellowish-grey woolen cloth; a tint of such a color; a dissolute woman; a prostitute: *adj.* of a drab color.
draft (draft), *n.* a sketch or outline; bill of exchange; an order for money; detachment of soldiers; the act of drawing a load; the state of being drawn; the act of drinking or the amount drunk at once; an outline or sketch; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fish caught at one draw of the net; the depth of water a vessel draws or to which she sinks; a current of air: *v.t.* to delineate or sketch out; call forth; select by a draft for military service.
drag (drag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dragged, *p.pr.* dragging], to pull or draw along by force; draw along slowly or heavily; haul; tug: *v.t.* to trail along the ground: *n.* the act of dragging; a net or apparatus for drawing along the bottom of the water; a coach drawn by four horses; a kind of sledge for heavy loads; the difference between the draft of water forward or aft of a ship.
dragon (drag'un), *n.* a fabulous animal represented as a winged serpent or lizard; a fierce person; a winged heraldic beast: *adj.* fierce; destructive. [Greek.]
dragoon (dra-gōōn'), *n.* originally a kind of mounted infantry, now cavalry, either light or heavy, wearing helmets: *v.t.* to harass or reduce to submission by military force; to harass; to worry; to force into some action against one's will.
drain (drān), *v.t.* to draw off gradually; exhaust: *v.i.* to become dry: *n.* a channel or pipe for superfluous water; a sewer; the act of exhausting.
drake (drāk), *n.* a male duck.
dram (dram), *n.* 1-8th of an ounce troy, and 1-16th of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity of spirituous liquor.
drama (drä'ma), *n.* a prose or poetical composition depicting a story of human life in character, &c., on the stage; theatrical entertainment.
dramatic (dra-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, the drama.
drank, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drink.
drape (drāp), *v.t.* to cover with cloth; arrange in folds or hangings.
drapery (drā'pēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* draperies (drā'pēr-iz)], textile cloths or fabrics used for garments or hangings; costumes represented in sculpture or painting.

drastic (dras'tik), *adj.* powerful; vigorous; severe. [Greek.]

draught (draft), *n.* Same as draft.

draw (draw), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drew, *p.p.* drawn, *p.pr.* drawing], to pull along or haul; raise; suck in; pull out; force out; elongate; disembowel; win, as in a lottery; drive or beat out; sketch; draft; require a certain depth to float in; entice or allure; induce; receive; write out; leave undecided: *v.i.* to produce motion; act as an inducement; shrink; come together or near; practice drawing; settle in the water to a certain depth: *n.* the act of drawing; a lot or chance drawn; a game left undecided; a feeler; the act of drawing a covert.

drawer (draw'ẽr), *n.* one who draws; a draftsman; a sliding box-like arrangement for holding clothes, papers, &c.; one who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money: *pl.* an under-garment worn by both sexes, covering the lower part of the body and legs.

drawl (drawl), *v.t.* to utter in a slow, lazy tone: *n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.

drawn (drawn), *p.adj.* left undecided; disemboweled; contracted.

dray (drā), *n.* a low, stoutly-built cart used for heavy loads.

dread (dred), *v.t.* to fear greatly; anticipate with shrinking or terror; venerate: *v.i.* to be in great fear: *n.* apprehensive terror; reverential awe: *adj.* awful; solemn.

dreadful (dred'fool), *adj.* inspiring dread.

dream (drēm), *n.* a train of thoughts or images passing through the mind during sleep; an idle fancy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dreamt, *p.pr.* dreaming], to see or imagine in sleep; think about vainly: *v.i.* to have a train of ideas in sleep.

dreary (drēr'i), *adj.* cheerless; gloomy.

dredge (drej), *n.* a drag or instrument for sweeping the bottoms of rivers to bring up something: *v.t.* to clean out and deepen by a dredge; gather with a dredge; sprinkle flour upon.

dregs (dregz), *n.pl.* the sediment of liquor; lees; worthless matter.

drench (drench), *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; steep in moisture; forcibly administer a draft to: *n.* a large draft; a dose of medicine for a horse or cattle.

dress (dres), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dressed, *p.pr.* dressing], to invest with, or as with, clothing; adorn; deck out; embellish; prepare or make ready; cook; curry or rub down; adjust to a straight line; prune or trim: *v.i.* to put on clothes: *n.* a covering for the body; a robe; external finish or ornament; adjustment. [Old French.]

drew (drōō), *p.t.* of draw.

dried (drīd), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dry.

drier (drī'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dries; a substance added to paint, &c., causing it to dry quickly; an apparatus for drying off moisture.

drift (drift), *n.* the direction in which anything is driven; an impellent force; overbearing influence; an accumulation heaped up by sea or wind; tendency; scope; the horizontal passage of a mine; a collection of loose earth, rocks, &c., transported from a distance by the agency of ice; leeway made in a gale; the direction of a current: *v.t.* to drive along, or in heaps; cover with driftage: *v.i.* to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances; accumulate in heaps.

drill (dril), *v.t.* to pierce with a drill; bore; perforate; instruct thoroughly in the rudiments of any business, &c.; train; sow in lines or rows: *v.i.* to engage in military exercises: *n.* a tool for boring or making holes in a hard substance; a machine for sowing seeds in rows; military exercise.

drink (dringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* drank, *p.p.* drunk, *p.pr.* drinking], to swallow a liquid; imbibe alcoholic liquors habitually: *n.* any beverage swallowed to quench thirst; as much liquor as can be taken at once; strong or intoxicating liquor.

drip (drip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dripped, *p.pr.* dripping], to fall in drops: *v.t.* to let fall in drops: *n.* that which falls in drops; a projecting cornice to throw off rain.

drive (drīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drove, *p.p.* driven, *p.pr.* driving], to impel or urge forward by force; propel; communicate motion to; convey in a vehicle: *v.i.* to press, or be impelled, forward with violence; travel in a carriage; aim a blow [with *let*]: *n.* the act of driving or impelling; a strong blow; a road prepared for driving; an excursion in a carriage; an annual gathering of cattle for branding; a forward blow given to a ball at cricket; a forward movement in force by an army.

drizzle (driz'l), *v.i.* to rain slightly or in misty drops: *n.* fine misty rain.

droll (drōl), *adj.* ridiculous; queer.

drone (drōn), *v.i.* to utter in a monotonous tone or sound; live in idleness: *v.t.* to read in a monotonous tone: *n.* a dull, monotonous tone; one of the pipes of a bagpipe; the male of the honey-bee which produces no honey; a lazy fellow.

droop (drōōp), *v.i.* to sink or hang down; languish; bend down gradually: *v.t.* cause to hang down: *n.* the act of drooping.

drop (drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dropped, dropt, *p.pr.* dropping], to fall in drops; distil; sink to a lower position; fall in death; visit informally [with *in*]: *v.t.* to let fall; discontinue; utter casually; send off (a hasty note): *n.* a globule of moisture; something that hangs like a drop; a small quantity of a liquid; a falling trap-door; the painted curtain of a theater (drop-scene): *pl.* medicine regulated by drops.

dropsy (drop'si), *n.* an unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any cavity of the body or its tissues; a disease affecting the food-sac of young trout; blue swelling.

dropt, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drop.

dross (dros), *n.* the scum or slag of melted metal; sediment; refuse.

drought (drout), *n.* continued absence of rain or moisture; dryness.

drove (drōv), *p.t.* of drive: *n.* a collection of cattle or sheep driven in a body; a crowd; sprats caught early in the season.

drown (droun), *v.i.* to perish by suffocation in water: *v.t.* to suffocate by immersion in water; overwhelm; inundate; deluge.

drowse (drouz), *v.i.* to be heavy with sleepiness; be half-asleep: *n.* a light sleep.

drowsy (drouz'i), *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.

drub (drub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drubbed, *p.pr.* drubbing], to beat vigorously: *n.* a thump.

drudge (drudj), *v.i.* to labor hard at mean or uncongenial tasks; slave: *v.t.* to spend or pass laboriously: *n.* one employed in menial work who works hard for insufficient remuneration.

drug (drug), *n.* an ingredient used in medicine; a narcotic; an unsalable article: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drugged, *p.pr.* drugging], to mix drugs with; render stupid by a narcotic drug; to take or to administer drugs habitually. [French.]

drugget (drug'et), *n.* a coarse woolen fabric used as a floor-cloth.

drum (drum), *n.* an instrument of percussion, consisting of a hollow cylinder with vellum at the ends, and beaten with sticks (drumsticks); the tympanum of the ear beat a drum; beat up recruits; beat rapidly with the fingers: *v.t.* to play on a drum; din; expel ignominiously [with *out*]. [Danish.]

drunk (drungk), *p.p.* of drink: *n.* a fit of drunkenness; a drunken person: *adj.* intoxicated.

drunkard (drungk'ard), *n.* one habitually drunk.

dry (drī), *adj.* [*comp.* drier, *superl.* driest], free from moisture or wetness; not yielding juices; devoid of interest; unintentionally humorous or quaint: *v.t.* free from moisture or juice; stop the flow of; parch.

dry dock (drī'dok), *n.* a dock, or basin, in which ships are laid up dry for repairs.

dual (dū'al), *adj.* expressing or composed of the number two: *n.* the form of the noun or verb connoting two persons or things, as in Greek.

duality (dū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

dubious (dū'bi-us), *adj.* doubtful.

ducal (dū'kal), *adj.* pertaining to a duke.

duchess (duch'es), *n.* the consort or widow of a duke.

duck (duk), *n.* any bird of the family Anatidæ, especially the domestic duck; the female of this bird, as distinguished from the drake; an expression of endearment, also of slight contempt; a strong linen untwilled fabric: *pl.* sailors' trousers or light clothes worn in hot climates: *v.i.* to plunge the head under water and then withdraw it quickly; bob the head.

duct (dukt), *n.* a passage, tube, or canal by which a fluid or secretion is conveyed.

ductile (duk'til), *adj.* capable of being drawn out into threads or wire; tractable.

dude (dūd), *n.* a kind of dandy, characterized by over-affectedness in manners, dress, &c. [Slang.]

dudgeon (duj'un), *n.* sullen anger; resentment; ill-will.

due (dū), *adj.* owed or owing; payable; fulfilling obligation; suitable to a case; ascribable; proper: *adv.* exactly; directly: *n.* that which is owed or required by an obligation; a custom, toll, tribute, or fee.

duel (dū'el), *n.* a combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.i.* to fight in a duel. [French.]

duet (dū-et'), *n.* a vocal or instrumental composition for two performers. Also duetto. [Italian.]

duff (duf), *n.* a pudding of flour, &c., boiled in a bag; a vegetable growth accumulated in forest ground. When duff is dealt out to sailors, sweetened or with currants, they style it "plum-duff."

dug, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dig: *n.* a teat.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* a canoe hollowed out from a log; a rough kind of shelter excavated in the side of a hill or bank.

duke (dūk), *n.* the highest order in the British peerage and ranking next below an archbishop and the princes of the blood. A title given in monarchical countries on the Continent of Europe, but carrying no right to legislate, as is the case with peers of the United Kingdom.

dulcet (dul'set), *adj.* sweet or pleasant to the ear; harmonious.

dull (dul), *adj.* slow of apprehension or action; stupid; sluggish; without sensibility; not bright or clear to the eye; blunt; without wind: *v.t.* to deprive of sharpness; make stupid or heavy; tarnish.

duly (dū'li), *adv.* in a fit and becoming manner; fitly; regularly.

dumb (dum), *adj.* incapable of speech.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* [*pl.* dummies (dum'iz)], one who is mute or silent; that which imitates a reality; an exposed hand at whist when three persons are playing: *adj.* fictitious.

dump (dump), *n.* a thud or heavy sound; anything short, thick, and heavy; a place to discharge rubbish in: *pl.* low spirits: *v.t.* to throw down and empty.

dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* a pudding of paste or dough, often put around fruit or meat.

dun (dun), *adj.* of a dull brown color: *n.* a creditor who presses persistently for payment of a debt; a fortified eminence; earthwork; mound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dunned, *p.pr.* dunning], to urge importunately, especially for a debt; cure, as codfish, after salting, to impart a dark color.

dunce (duns), *n.* a dull, ignorant person.

dune (dūn), a heap of drifted sand piled up on the sea-shore by the action of the wind.

dung (dung), *n.* the excrement of animals; anything filthy or rotten: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* the principal keep of a mediæval castle; a dark underground cell; a prison.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des'i-mal), *adj.* consisting of, or computing by, twelves.

dupe (dūp), *n.* one who is, or can be, easily tricked; a credulous person: *v.t.* to deceive by trickery; cheat.

duplex (dū'pleks), *adj.* double; compound: applied to the transmission of two telegraphic messages over a single wire at the same time: *v.i.* to transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make or render double; make a copy or copies of: *v.i.* to celebrate Mass or receive the Eucharist twice in one

day: *adj.* corresponding exactly with another; twofold; double; growing in pairs: *n.* facsimile; counterpart; an exact copy.

duplicity (dū-plis'i-ti), *n.* deceit; hypocrisy.

durable (dū'ra-bl), *adj.* not perishing; permanent; stable; lasting.

durance (dū'rans), *n.* imprisonment. [French.]

duration (dū-rā'shun), *n.* continuance in time; permanency.

during (dūr'ing), *prep.* in the time of; at some period of.

durst (dērst), *p.t.* of dare.

dusk (dusk), *adj.* tending to darkness; shadowy; swarthy: *n.* incipient darkness; twilight. [Swedish.]

dust (dust), *n.* fine dry particles of matter; a stirring of such fine particles; gold-dust, hence money; unorganized matter; pollen; obscurity; confusion: *v.t.* to brush away from; cover with a powdered substance.

dutiful (dū'ti-fool), *adj.* respectful; obedient to parents.

duty (dū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* duties (dū'tiz)], obligatory service; tax, impost, or toll levied by Government on certain articles.

dwarf (dwawrf), *n.* a human being, animal, or plant much below the average height: *adj.* of smaller size or height than the average: *v.t.* hinder from growing to the natural size.

dwell (dwel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dwelt, *p.pr.* dwelling], to reside for a length of time; have a fixed abode; continue; linger: *v.t.* to inhabit.

dwelling (dwel'ing), *n.* a house or place of abode.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.i.* to become gradually less; diminish; decrease.

dye (dī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dyed, *p.pr.* dyeing], to stain or color: *v.i.* to follow the trade of a dyer: *n.* a coloring liquid or stain.

dynamic (dī-nam'ik), *adj.* pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium; effective. [Greek.] *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the effects of force in producing motion. Also kinetics.

dynamite (dī'na-mīt), *n.* a highly explosive compound of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust or infusorial silica: *v.t.* to destroy by dynamite.

dynamo (dī'na-mō), *n.* an electric machine for converting mechanical into electric energy.

dynasty (dī'nas-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dynasties (dī'nas-tiz)], a line or succession of sovereigns of a particular family; the length of time during which a certain family reigns.

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* a tropical disease akin to diarrhœa, attended with fever.

dyspepsia (dis-pep'si-a), *n.* indigestion.

E

E, the fifth letter of the English alphabet, deriving its form from a Phœnician sign through the Greek and Latin scripts. E occurs with great frequency because it came indiscriminately to take the place of other vowels at the end of words in Latin, *a, i(s), u(s).*

each (ēch), *adj.* & *pron.* every one; either.

eager (ē′gẽr), *adj.* impetuous; vehement; earnest; keen; enthusiastic.

eagle (ē′gl), *n.* a bird of prey, genus Aquila, noted for its strength, size, and keenness of vision; a gold coin of the United States = 10 dollars; the military standard of ancient Rome.

ear (ēr), *n.* the organ of hearing; delicate perception of sounds; attention; a spike of corn; anything that resembles an ear.

earl (ērl), *n.* an English nobleman next in rank below a marquis. On the Continent the title "count" is the same in origin.

early (ēr′li), *adj.* [*comp.* earlier, *superl.* earliest], before the usual time; seasonable: *adv.* soon; seasonably.

earn (ērn), *v.t.* to gain as a just recompense for one's labor, service, &c.; merit.

earnest (ērn′est), *adj.* in serious reality; serious in speech or action; ardent; zealous; eager: *n.* a portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge.

earth (ērth), *n.* the inhabited terraqueous globe; the solid materials which compose the globe; ground; soil; a region or land; worldly things or interests; the inhabitants of the globe; that part of the ground forming part of an electric circuit: *v.t.* to hide or bury in the earth; place in connection with the earth: *v.i.* to burrow.

earthly (ērth′li), *adj.* pertaining to the earth; sensual; worldly; possible; conceivable.

earthquake (ērth′kwāk), *n.* a shaking or trembling of the earth produced by subterranean volcanic forces.

ease (ēz), *n.* freedom from pain, disturbance, labor, or affectation; quiet; repose; facility: *v.t.* to free from pain, anxiety, or trouble; give rest or relief.

easel (ē′zl), *n.* a wooden frame or tripod for supporting a canvas, blackboard, &c.

east (ēst), *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to rise; one of the four cardinal points; the eastern part of the earth: *adj.* coming from the east; near the altar of a church, as seen from the nave: *adv.* in an easterly direction.

Easter (ēs′tẽr), *n.* a festival of the Christian Church to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ: *adj.* pertaining to Easter.

easy (ēz′i), *adj.* [*comp.* easier, *superl.* easiest], free from pain, disturbance, &c.; not burdensome; moderate; credulous; natural; not formal; yielding; gentle; self-indulgent: *adv.* easily.

eat (ēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* ate, *p.p.* eaten, *p.pr.* eating], to chew and swallow, as food; devour; consume; corrode; waste or wear away: *v.i.* to take food; penetrate; taste.

eaves (ēvz), *n.pl.* the edges of the roof which overhang a building.

ebb (eb), *n.* the flowing back of the tide; ebb-tide; decline: *v.i.* to flow back or return, as the tide to the sea; decline; recede.

ebony (eb′un-i), *n.* a hard, heavy, durable black-colored wood [*pl.* ebonies

(eb'un-iz)], negroes: *adj.* made of, or like, ebony.

ebullition (eb-ū-lish'un), *n.* the act of boiling; effervescence; a sudden outburst of feeling.

eccentric (ek-sen'trik), *adj.* not situated in, or deviating from, the center; peculiar in manner or character; erratic; not having the same center: opposed to concentric: *n.* a circle or sphere not having the same center as another circle; a mechanical device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion.

ecclesiastical (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the Church and its organization or government.

echo (ek'ō), *n.* [*pl.* echoes (ek'ōz)], the repetition of a sound caused by reflection; the repetition of the words or opinions of others: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* echoed, *p.pr.* echoing], to emit an echo; give, or reflect back, a sound: *v.t.* to repeat the sound of; repeat closely (the words, &c., of others).

éclat (ā-klä'), *n.* a bursting forth, as of applause or admiration; renown; striking effect; splendor. [French.]

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *adj.* selecting or choosing from different systems, doctrines, or sources; liberal and broad in taste or belief: *n.* one of a class of ancient philosophers. [Greek.]

eclipse (e-klips'), *n.* the total or partial obscuration of the light of a heavenly body caused by its entering the shadow of another body: hence diminution; obscuration; temporary failure: *adj.* pertaining to an eclipse: *v.t.* to cover or obscure by an eclipse; darken or conceal; overshadow.

ecliptic (e-klip'tik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth, in the heavens during a year.

economize (ē-kon'ō-mīz), *v.t.* to manage with care or frugality: *v.i.* to be careful in outlay.

economy (ē-kon'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* economies (ē-kon'ō-miz)], the regulation of household affairs; frugality in expenditure; any system of religious laws, rites, or ceremonies. [Greek.]

ecstasy (ek'sta-si), *n.* [*pl.* ecstasies (ek'sta-siz)], the state of being beside one's self; excessive joy; a kind of cataleptic trance. [Greek.]

eczema (ek'zē-ma), *n.* an inflammatory disease of the skin.

eddy (ed'i), *n.* [*pl.* eddies (ed'iz)], a contrary current of air or water causing a circular motion; a small whirlpool: *v.i.* to move with a circular motion; whirl.

edge (ej), *n.* the thin, sharp or cutting part of an instrument; extreme border; brink; margin; keenness; mental acuteness: *v.t.* to furnish with an edge or a border; exasperate; incite; move forward little by little: *v.i.* to sail close to the wind

edible (ed'i-bl), *adj.* fit to be eaten as food: *n.* something fit to be eaten [usually in *pl.*]. [Latin.]

edict (ē'dikt), *n.* a public proclamation or decree issued by a sovereign and having the force of a law.

edify (ed'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* edified, *p.pr.* edifying], to build up or strengthen, especially in faith or morals; impart instruction to.

edit (ed'it), *v.t.* to revise and prepare for publication; direct, select, and adapt literary matter for the press; make a revision of.

edition (ē-dish'un), *n.* the published form of a literary work; the number of copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper published at one time; reproduction.

editor (ed'i-tēr), *n.* one who superintends, revises, or prepares a literary work for publication; one who conducts a newspaper, magazine, &c.

editorial (ed-i-tōr'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to an editor, or his duties: *n.* a leading article.

educate (ed'ū-kāt), *v.t.* to impart knowledge to; cultivate the moral or intellectual faculties of; instruct; train.

education (ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* the act, process, or result of educating; the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties; the rearing of animals.

eel (ēl), *n.* an elongated fish, destitute of ventral fins, having a slippery mucous skin.

e'en (ēn), contraction of even and evening. [Poetical.]

e'er (ār), contraction of ever.

efface (ef-fās′), *v.t.* to obliterate; render indistinguishable; destroy.
effable (ef′a-bl), *adj.* capable of being expressed.
effect (ef-fekt′), *v.t.* to produce as a cause, consequence, or result; accomplish; fulfil: *n.* result; purpose; realization; efficiency; purport: *pl.* goods; personal estate.
effective (ef-fekt′iv), *adj.* having the power to effect; operative; efficient; powerful: *n.* a soldier fit for duty.
effeminate (ef-fem′i-nāt), *v.t.* to make womanish or delicate: *v.i.* become womanish: *adj.* having the qualities or characteristics of a woman; delicate or unmanly. [Latin.]
efferent (ef′fēr-ent), *adj.* conveying or discharging outwards.
effervesce (ef-fēr-ves′), *v.i.* to be in a state of natural ebullition; bubble or hiss. [Latin.]
effete (ef-fēt′), *adj.* worn out; barren; exhausted.
efficacy (ef′i-ka-si), *n.* power to produce results or effects; ability.
efficient (e-fish′ent), *adj.* producing or causing effects or results; powerful; ready: *n.* an agent or cause; a qualified person.
effigy (ef′i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* effigies (ef′i-jiz)], an image; a likeness or figure in sculpture, painting, or on coins, &c.
efflorescence (e-flō-res′ens), *n.* the time or state of flowering; the production of flowers; redness of the skin; the formation of fine white crystals on the surface of efflorescing substances.
effluence (ef′flū-ens), *n.* an issuing out.
effluvium (e-flū′vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* effluvia (e-flū′vi-a)], an invisible subtle emanation; disagreeable exhalations arising from decaying matter.
efflux (ef′fluks), *n.* the act of flowing out; effluence; emanation; a passing away.
effort (ef′fōrt), *n.* strenuous exertion, physical or mental; struggle; attempt.
effrontery (e-frunt′ēr-i), *n.* impudence.
effulgence (e-ful′jens), *n.* a great luster, brightness, or splendor.
effusive (e-fū′siv), *adj.* pouring forth freely or widely.
egg (eg), *n.* the oval or roundish body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced; something shaped like an egg; the germ or first principle of anything: *v.t.* to urge on or incite; pelt with eggs.
ego (ē′gō), *pr.* I: *n.* self; personality. [Latin.]
egotism (ē′gō- or eg′ō-tizm), *n.* self-exaltation in thought, speech, or writing; vanity. Also egoism.
egregious (e-grē′jus), *adj.* extraordinary.
egress (ē′gres), *n.* departure.
eider (ī′dēr), *n.* a large marine duck, the down of which is an article of commercial value. [Icelandic.]
eight (āt), *adj.* one more than 7: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 7 and 1; a symbol (8, VIII., viii.) denoting this number.
eighteen (ā′tēn), *adj.* one more than 17: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 17 and 1; a symbol (18, XVIII., xviii.) denoting this number.
eighth (āth), *adj.* next after seventh: an ordinal numeral: *n.* an interval of an octave.
eighthieth (ā′ti-eth), *adj.* next to 79th.
eighty (ā′ti), *adj.* 8 times 10.
either (ē′ or ī′*th*ēr), *adj.* one or the other of two; both: *pron.* one of two: *conj.* the correlative to *or*.
ejaculate (ē-jak′ū-lāt), *v.t.* to utter suddenly: *v.i.* to utter ejaculations.
eject (ē-jekt′), *v.t.* to cast forth; dismiss from office; evict.
ejection (ē-jek′shun), *n.* expulsion.
eke (ēk), *v.t.* to extend or lengthen [with *out*]: *adv.* also; likewise. [Poet.]
elaborate (e-lab′ō-rāt), *v.t.* to produce with labor; improve or refine with study or labor: *adj.* highly-finished; complicated.
elapse (ē-laps′), *v.i.* to slip or glide away; run out without notice.
elastic (ē-las′tik), *adj.* springing back: having the power of returning to its original form; rebounding; springy; capable of extension: *n.* an elastic woven fabric made partly of india-rubber.
elate (ē-lāt′), *v.t.* to raise the spirits of; cause to feel exultant; excite.
elbow (el′bō), *n.* the joint or bend of the arm; anything bent or curved

like an elbow: *v.t.* to thrust on one side.

elder (el'dẽr), *adj.* older; exceeding another in age; prior in time, origin, or appointment: *n.* one older in age, rank, or station.

elect (e-lekt'), *v.t.* to choose for any office or use; choose by ballot; select from a number: *adj.* taken in preference; chosen to an office but not yet invested with the dignity: *n.pl.* those chosen to eternal life by Divine Sovereignty.

election (ẽ-lek'shun), *n.* the act of electing; voluntary preference.

elective (ẽ-lek'tiv), *adj.* regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice; opposed to hereditary; having the tendency to attract, or combine with.

electricity (ẽ-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* an imponderable and invisible agent producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena; the science of the laws and phenomena which characterize electricity.

electrify (ẽ-lek'tri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* electrified, *p.pr.* electrifying], to charge with, or act upon, by electricity; pass an electric current through. Also electrize.

electro (ẽ-lek'trō), a Greek *prefix* denoting electricity as the motive power or operating agent.

electrocution (ẽ-lek-trō-kū'shun), *n.* the act of electrocuting.

electron (ẽ-lek'tron), *n.* an atom corpuscle; the Beta ray of radium; the carrier of negative electricity.

electroplate (ẽ-lek'trō-plāt), *v.t.* to cover or give a coating of metal to by means of a current of electricity: *n.* an article thus coated: generally applied to silver plate.

electrotype (ẽ-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of any object made: *v.t.* to take a copy of by electrical deposition.

eleemosynary (el-ẽ-mos'i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to alms; devoted to charitable purposes; dependent upon charity: *n.* one who lives on alms.

elegance (el'e-gans), *n.* [*pl.* elegances (el'e-gan-siz)], the state or quality of being elegant; polish; refinement; symmetry. [French.]

elegant (el'e-gant), *adj.* characterized by refinement and good taste; refined; polished; beautiful in form, color, or design.

elegy (el'e-ji), *n.* [*pl.* elegies (el'e-jiz)], a funeral song or ode; dirge; requiem.

element (el'e-ment), *n.* a first or constituent principle; a component or essential part; a substance which cannot be decomposed by any known method; natural environment; ingredient: *pl.* the letters or sounds of the alphabet; the Eucharistic bread and wine.

elephant (el'e-fant), *n.* a large five-toed proboscidian mammal with a flexible trunk and large tusks.

elevate (el'e-vāt), *v.t.* to raise from a lower to a higher position; ennoble; animate; inspire; raise by training or education; to intoxicate slightly.

elevator (el'e-vā-tẽr), *n.* that which raises up or exalts; a hoisting machine or lift; a warehouse for the storage of grain.

eleven (e-lev'n), *adj.* 10 with 1 added: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 10 with 1 added.

elf (elf), *n.* [*pl.* elves (elvz)], a diminutive mischievous sprite supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy.

elicit (ẽ-lis'it), *v.t.* to draw out. [Latin.]

elide (ẽ-līd'), *v.t.* to slur over, or cut off, as a final vowel. [Latin.]

eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, chosen; legally qualified.

eliminate (ẽ-lim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to leave out of consideration, or cast aside.

elision (ẽ-lizh'un), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel or syllable for the sake of euphony, as *o'er* for *over*.

élite (ā-lēt'), *n.* the choicest part, as of society, a profession, an army, &c.

elixir (e-lik'sẽr), *n.* an imaginary liquid of the alchemists supposed to be capable of prolonging life indefinitely, and of changing baser metals into gold; a tincture, essence, or cordial. [Arabic.]

elk (elk), *n.* a very large deer of North

America and Northern Europe; the moose-deer. [Icelandic.]

ell (el), *n.* a measure formerly used for cloth, varying in different countries, an English ell being 45 inches.

ellipse (el-lips′), *n.* one of the sections of a cone; the elliptical orbit of a planet. [Greek.]

ellipsis (el-lips′is), *n.* the omission of a word or words in a sentence, the sense of which is obvious.

elm (elm), *n.* a tree of various species belonging to the genus Ulmus.

elocution (el-ō-kū′shun), *n.* the art, manner, or style of speaking in public; delivery.

elongate (ē-lông′gāt), *v.t.* to stretch out; extend; lengthen.

elope (ē-lōp′), *v.i.* to escape privately; run away with a lover or paramour. [Dutch.]

eloquent (el′ō-kwent), *adj.* having the power of fluent and elegant oratory.

else (els), *adv.* besides; otherwise.

elsewhere (els′hwār), *adv.* in another place.

elucidate (ē-lūs′i-dāt), *v.t.* to make clear; render intelligible; illustrate.

elude (ē-lūd′), *v.t.* to avoid by artifice or dexterity; shun; escape.

em (em), *n.* the square body of any size of type, serving as a unit of measurement.

emaciate (ē-mā′shi-āt), *v.i.* to lose flesh gradually; pine away: *v.t.* to make thin. [Latin.]

emanate (em′a-nāt), *v.i.* to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source.

emancipate (e-man′si-pāt), *v.t.* to liberate from servitude or bondage; set free; enfranchise.

emasculate (ē-mas′kū-lāt), *v.t.* to castrate; deprive of virility; weaken by expurgation; *adj.* castrated.

embalm (em-bäm′), *v.t.* to preserve from decay by balsams, aromatic spices or antiseptics.

embank (em-bangk′), *v.t.* to inclose with a bank; protect by a bank.

embargo (em-bär′gō), *n.* [*pl.* embargoes (em-bär′gōz)], an order by authority prohibiting the departure of vessels from a port.

embark (em-bärk′), *v.t.* to put on board ship; venture or invest: *v.i.* to go on board a vessel; engage in any affairs.

embarrass (em-bar′as), *v.t.* to hinder; perplex; involve in pecuniary difficulties; distress.

embassy (em′ba-si), *n.* [*pl.* embassies (em′ba-siz)], the public function, or official residence of an ambassador.

embattled (em-bat′ld), *p.adj.* furnished with battlements; drawn up in battle array.

embed (em-bed′), *v.t.* to lay in, or as in, a bed; set in surrounding matter.

embellish (em-bel′ish), *v.t.* to make beautiful; set off by ornamentation.

ember (em′bẽr), *n.* a small live coal or unextinguished smoldering ashes.

embezzle (em-bez′l), *v.t.* to appropriate fraudulently, as property entrusted to one's care.

embitter (em-bit′ẽr), *v.t.* to make bitter, or more bitter; exasperate. Also imbitter.

emblazon (em-blā′zn), *v.t.* to adorn with heraldic figures; blazon; decorate; celebrate the praises of.

emblem (em′blem), *n.* a symbolical figure or design; a visible sign of an idea.

embody (em-bod′i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* embodied, *p.pr.* embodying], to collect into one mass or united whole; invest with, or as with, a material body; *v.i.* to coalesce.

embolden (em-bold′en), *v.t.* to encourage.

embosom (em-booz′um), *v.t.* to hold in the bosom; inclose in the midst; shelter.

emboss (em-bos′), *v.t.* to cover with bosses or studs; raise in relief from the surface.

embower (em-bou′ẽr), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a bower: *v.i.* to rest, as in a bower; form a bower.

embrace (em-brās′), *v.t.* to take in close, or press to the bosom with affection; hug; cling to; receive with willingness; in law, to attempt to influence by threats or bribes: *v.i.* to join in an embrace: *n.* the act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug.

embrasure (em-brā′zhūr), *n.* an opening in a wall or parapet from which to fire guns; a window or door having its sides slanted on the inside.

embrocate (em'brō-kāt), *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as a diseased or injured part, with a lotion.

embroider (em-broid'ēr), *v.t.* to decorate with needlework; embellish with additions.

embroil (em-broil'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; involve in contention; mix up; entangle.

embryo (em'bri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* embryos (em'bri-ōz)], the first germ or rudiment of an organism; the first or undeveloped state of anything.

emend (ē-mend'), *v.t.* to alter or correct a text or manuscript.

emerge (ē-mērj'), *v.i.* to rise up, or come forth, from anything which conceals; become apparent.

emergency (e-mēr'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* emergencies (ē-mēr'jen-siz)], a sudden occasion; pressing necessity; strait; crisis: *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, an emergency.

emeritus (e-mer'i-tus), *adj.* retired from service with honor: said of a university or college professor, or of the rector of a church. [Latin.]

emery (em'ēr-i), *n.* a very hard variety of corundum; used when powdered for grinding or polishing.

emetic (e-met'ik), *adj.* inducing vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing emetic properties.

emigrate (em'i-grāt), *v.i.* to leave one's country to settle in another.

eminent (em'i-nent), *adj.* high in office, rank, or reputation; distinguished; exalted; conspicuous.

emissary (em'i-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emissaries (em'i-sā-riz)], a person, or agent, sent on a mission, especially of a secret nature.

emit (ē-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emitted, *p.pr.* emitting], to send or give forth; issue, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as bank notes. [Latin.]

emollient (ē-mol'yent), *adj.* softening: *n.* a medicine that has a softening effect on living tissues.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* profit; remuneration; income; pecuniary gain.

emotion (ē-mō'shun), *n.* mental agitation; excited feeling; passion.

emperor (em'pēr-ēr), *n.* the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

emphasis (em'fa-sis), *n.* a particular stress of the voice on a word or words in reading or speaking; special force of language or thought.

emphatic (em-fat'ik), *adj.* uttered with emphasis; forcibly significant; impressive; earnest. Also emphatical.

empire (em'pīr), *n.* supreme power or dominion; imperial rule or sovereignty; the region ruled over by an emperor or sovereign; sway; control. [French.]

empiric (em-pir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, founded upon, or derived from, experience. Also empirical.

employ (em-ploi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* employed, *p.pr.* employing], to give occupation to; keep busy; exercise; make use of; apply or devote to an object: *n.* occupation.

employment (em-ploi'ment), *n.* business; occupation.

emporium (em-pō'ri-um), *n.* a commercial center or place of trade; a large shop.

empower (em-pou'ēr), *v.t.* to authorize; enable.

empress (em'pres), *n.* the consort or widow of an emperor.

empty (emp'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* emptier (emp'ti-ēr), *superl.* emptiest (emp'ti-est)], containing nothing; vague; unsatisfactory; destitute of force, knowledge, or sense; fasting; vacant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emptied, *p.pr.* emptying], to deprive of the contents; pour out; discharge; make vacant: *v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself: *n.* (*pl.* empties), an empty vessel, packing case, or sack.

empyrean (em-pir-ē'an), *adj.* pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven, or the region of pure fire; ethereal. Also empyreal.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival.

emulsion (ē-mul'shun), *n.* any liquid preparation resembling milk; a substance suspended in gelatine or collodion, used in the preparation of dry photographic plates.

enable (en'ā-bl), *v.t.* to make able; furnish with adequate means or power; empower.

enact (en-akt'), *v.t.* to decree; pass into law; act the part of.
enallage (en-al'a-jē), *n.* the exchange of one case, mood or tense for another.
enamel (en-am'el), *n.* an opaque, semi-transparent, or colored substance, or glass, used in coating the surface of metals or porcelain, and afterwards fired; anything enameled; any smooth hard coating, especially the dense white substance of the teeth: *v.t.* cover with enamel.
enamor (en-am'ẽr), *v.t.* to captivate.
encamp (en-kamp'), *v.i.* to form a camp; halt on the march; go into camp or settle in temporary quarters: *v.t.* to form into a camp.
encaustic (en-kaws'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of painting in burnt wax. [Greek.]
enceinte (äng-sangt'), *n.* the main inclosure of a fortress: *adj.* with child; pregnant. [French.]
enchain (en-chān'), *v.t.* to hold fast with, or as with, a chain.
enchant (en-chant'), *v.t.* to charm or subdue, as by spells or sorcery; bewitch; fill with delight.
encircle (en-sẽr'kl), *v.t.* to form, or inclose, in a circle; enclasp; embrace.
enclose. See inclose.
enclosure. See inclosure.
encomium (en-kō'mi-um), *n.* [*pl.* encomiums (en-kō'mi-umz)], formal praise; eulogy. [Greek.]
encompass (en-kum'pas), *v.t.* to surround.
encore (äng-kōr'), *adv.* once more; again; *n.* a repetition in response to a call by an audience: *v.t.* to call for a repetition of.
encounter (en-koun'tẽr), *v.t.* to come upon suddenly; meet face to face: *v.i.* to come into collision; meet in combat: *n.* a sudden or accidental meeting; conflict; battle.
encourage (en-kur'āj), *v.t.* to give, or inspire with, courage; stimulate.
encroach (en-krōch'), *v.i.* to invade gradually or by stealth; infringe; intrude (usually with *on* or *upon*).
encumber (en-kum'bẽr), *v.t.* to impede; retard; clog; obstruct; load with debt or other legal liabilities.
encyclical (en-sik'li-kal), *adj.* sent to all members of a class or community; intended for general circulation. Also encyclic: *n.* a circular letter sent by the Pope to the bishops, treating of topics of general ecclesiastical interest. [Greek.]
encyclopædia or **encyclopedia** (en-sī-klō-pē'di-a), *n.* the circle of the arts and sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a comprehensive summary of knowledge; a cyclopædia.
encyst (en-sist'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to enclose, or become enclosed, in a cyst or vesicle.
end (end), *n.* the extreme limit or terminal point of anything; purpose in view; design; necessary termination, or logical outcome; death: *v.t.* to bring to an end; finish; terminate; destroy: *v.i.* to come to an end; die.
endanger (en-dān'jẽr), *v.t.* expose to, or bring into, danger; hazard.
endear (en-dēr'), *v.t.* to make dear or beloved; attach to one's self.
endeavor (en-dev'ẽr), *v.i.* to strive for the attainment of some object; attempt: *n.* an effort or attempt.
endemic (en-dem'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: applied to a disease.
endless (end'les), *a.* everlasting; without termination.
endo and **endon,** a Greek *prefix* meaning *within.*
endocardium (en-do-kär'di-um), *n.* the membrane lining the heart.
endogen (en'dō-jen), *n.* an endogenous plant: *pl.* one of the primary classes of the vegetable kingdom, in which the plants increase by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and have a distinct pith.
endosperm (en'dō-spẽrm), *n.* the albumen of a seed.
endow (en-dou'), *v.t.* to bestow a fund or income upon; settle upon; furnish, as with some gift or quality (with *with*).
endue (en-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe; invest; assume; furnish with some moral or spiritual gift. Also indue.
endurable (en-dūr'a-bl), *adj.* bearable.
endurance (en-dūr'ans), *n.* the capacity to endure; power of suffering without succumbing; continuance; fortitude.
endure (en-dūr'), *v.t.* to support without breaking or yielding; put up

with; remain in: *v.i.* to harden; remain in the same state.

enema (en'e-ma), *n.* an injection thrown into the rectum as a medicine.

enemy (en'e-mi), *n.* [*pl.* enemies (en'e-miz)], one hostile to another; foe; antagonist; a hostile army.

energy (en'ēr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* energies (en'-ēr-jiz)], internal or inherent power; vigorous operation; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; capacity for performing work; emphasis.

enervate (en'ēr-vāt or e-nēr'vāt), *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, force, or vigor; render effeminate or feeble; debilitate.

enfeeble (en-fē'bl), *v.t.* to weaken; relax.

enfilade (en-fi-lād'), *n.* a straight line or passage; the situation of a place or a body of men liable to be raked with shot through its whole extent: *v.t.* to pierce or rake with shot in a straight line.

enforce (en-fōrs'), *v.t.* to put into execution with vigor; compel; make clear or intelligible.

enfranchise (en-fran'chīz), *v.t.* to liberate or set free; make free of a state, city, or corporation; confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting in public elections.

engage (en-gāj'), *v.t.* to pledge or bind by oath or contract; make liable for a debt; secure for aid or employment; encounter in battle; occupy the time or attention of; interlock: *v.i.* to promise or assume an obligation; occupy one's self; enter a conflict.

engagement (en-gāj'ment), *n.* the act of engaging; the state or condition of being engaged; betrothal; occupation; a conflict between armies or fleets.

engender (en-jen'dēr), *v.t.* to beget; excite: *v.i.* to come into existence.

engine (en'jin), *n.* anything used to effect a purpose; a machine by which power is applied for the performance of work; an apparatus for producing some mechanical effect: *v.t.* to furnish or fit up a vessel with engines.

engineer (en-ji-nēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles or practice of any branch of engineering; one who has charge of and manages an engine; one who carries through a scheme or undertaking by skill or astuteness: *v.t.* plan, to lay out, or direct, as an engineer, the formation or execution of, as a road or work.

English (ing'glish), *adj.* belonging to, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the language or the people of England, or those descended from them: *n.* the English people or the language spoken by them.

engrave (en-grāv'), *v.t.* to cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with figures or lines; impress deeply or indelibly.

engross (en-grōs'), *v.t.* to purchase in the gross or bulk; monopolize; write in a large distinct round hand.

engulf (en-gulf'), *v.t.* to draw down into an abyss; to overwhelm in a mass of water. Also ingulf.

enhance (en-hans'), *v.t.* to raise in esteem; advance; heighten in price or value.

enigma (e-nig'ma), *n.* a riddle.

enjoin (en-join'), *v.t.* to direct with authority or urgency; enforce; prohibit or restrain by an injunction.

enjoy (en-joi'), *v.t.* to feel or perceive with pleasure; have the use or possession of.

enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v.t.* to set on fire; rouse.

enlarge (en-lärj'), *v.t.* to make larger; extend in limits or dimensions; amplify; extend to more purposes or uses; release from confinement; dilate upon: *v.i.* to become larger; expatiate.

enlighten (en-līt'n), *v.t.* to illuminate; make clear to the mind; furnish with increased knowledge; elevate morally or spiritually.

enlist (en-list'), *v.t.* to enroll, as for military service; register; gain over, or employ in some cause: *v.i.* to engage one's self for military service.

enliven (en-līv'n), *v.t.* to make vigorous, active, or vivacious; exhilarate; inspirit.

enmity (en'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* enmities (en'mi-tiz)], animosity; hatred; hostility; ill-will.

ennoble (en-nō'bl), *v.t.* to make noble; dignify; exalt; make famous or illustrious.
ennui (äng-wē'), languor of mind; listlessness. [French.]
enormous (ē-nôr'mus), *adj.* excessive; very great; immense; huge; extremely wicked.
enough (e-nuf'), *adj.* sufficient: *n.* a sufficiency: *adv.* so as to be sufficient; very; quite: *interj.* stop!
enquire (en-quīr'), same as inquire.
enquiry (en-quī'ri), same as inquiry.
enrage (en-rāj'), *v.t.* to throw into a rage.
enrich (en-rich'), *v.t.* to make rich; fertilize; store; adorn.
enroll (en-rōl'), *v.t.* to insert in a register; enlist; record.
ensconce (en-skons'), *v.t.* to hide; fix securely or comfortably; settle.
ensemble (äng-säm'bl), the whole, with the parts all gathered together. [French.]
enshrine (en-shrīn'), *v.t.* to place in a shrine; keep sacred.
ensign (en'sīn), *n.* a flag; badge; the lowest rank in the navy, formerly known as "passed midshipman." In the British navy the name ensign has been changed to "sublieutenant."
ensilage (en'si-lāj), *n.* fodder or vegetable produce stored in a silo or pit: *v.t.* to preserve in a silo.
enslave (en-slāv'), *v.t.* to bring into, or reduce to, slavery; enthrall.
ensnare (en-snār'), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a snare; take by craft; allure.
ensue (en-sū'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; succeed.
entablature (en-tab'la-tūr), *n.* the whole parts on the top of a pillar
entail (en-tāl'), *n.* an estate in fee limited to a particular heir or heirs: *v.t.* to leave or settle, as if by entail; involve; necessitate.
entangle (en-tang'gl), *v.t.* to involve; tangle; ensnare; perplex; bewilder.
entente (äng-tänt), *n.* understanding between governments; alliance.
enter (en'tẽr), *v.t.* to go or come into; begin; penetrate; set down in writing; join or become a member of; initiate into a business, &c.; place on the records of a court: *v.i.* to effect an entrance; come in.
enterprise (en'tẽr-prīz), *n.* an undertaking of importance or risk; boldness; energy and invention.
entertain (en-tẽr-tān'), *v.t.* to receive and treat hospitably; afford diversion to; keep in the mind; take into consideration: *v.i.* to receive guests hospitably.
entertainment (en-tẽr-tān'ment), *n.* the act of entertaining; hospitality at table; a feast or banquet; a diverting performance; amusement.
enthrall (en-thrawl'), *v.t.* to enslave; bring or hold under some overmastering influence.
enthrone (en-thrōn'), *v.t.* to place on a throne; invest with sovereign power and authority.
enthusiasm (en-thū'zi-azm), *n.* elevation of fancy; ardor of mind; fervent zeal; fanaticism. [Greek.]
entice (en-tīs'), *v.t.* to attract or allure; tempt.
entire (en-tīr'), *adj.* complete in all parts; whole; undivided or unbroken; unalloyed; consisting of one piece: *adv.* entirely; wholly: *n.* the whole; entire beer.
entitle (en-tī'tl), *v.t.* to give a title, name, or designation to; style; give a right to.
entity (en'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* entities (en'ti-tiz)], anything that exists, or is supposed to exist; being.
ento, ent, a Greek *prefix* forming many compounds with scientific words, meaning *within, interior.*
entomb (en-tōōm'), *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a tomb.
entomology (en-tō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of insects and their habits.
entourage (äng-tōō-räzh'), *n.* associates, surroundings.
entrails (en'trālz), *n.pl.* the intestines.
entrain (en-trān), *v.t.* to dispatch (troops) by train: *v.i.* to board a train.
entrance (en'trans), *n.* the act of entering; a passage; avenue; the entry of a ship, or goods, at the custom house of a port: *v.t.* (en-trans') to bewitch, to fascinate.
entrap (en-trap'), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a trap; inveigle; ensnare.

entreat (en-trēt'), *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; importune; beseech.
entrée (äng-trā'), *n.* entrance; admission; a side dish. [French.]
entrust, same as intrust.
entry (en'tri), *n.* [*pl.* entries (en'triz)], an entrance; passage; entrée; the act of entering and inscribing in a book; item; the taking possession of.
entwine (en-twīn'), *v.t.* to twine around; twist together.
enumerate (ē-nū'mēr-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or name singly; count; go over in detail.
enunciate (ē-nun'shi-āt), *v.t.* to declare or proclaim; utter; express; speak.
envelop (en-vel'up), *v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; hide; cover.
envelope (en'vel-ōp), *n.* a case or wrapper, usually gummed, for safe conveyance of a letter by post, &c.; covering; wrapper.
envenom (en-ven'um), *v.t.* make poisonous; infuse venom into; embitter.
enviable (en'vi-a-bl), *adj.* exciting envy; capable of awakening the desire to possess.
envious (en'vi-us), *adj.* feeling, or characterized by, envy; jealous.
environ (en-vī'run), *v.t.* to surround or inclose; encompass; hem in: *n.pl.* places near a town or city; suburbs.
envoy (en'voi), *n.* a diplomatic representative, second in rank to an ambassador; one sent on a special mission. [French.]
envy (en'vi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* envied, *p.pr.* envying], to grudge; feel displeasure at the excellence or prosperity of; covet: *v.i.* to feel or exhibit envy: *n.* malice, ill-will; displeasure felt at the excellence of another; an object of envy.
enwrap (en-rap'), *v.t.* to wrap up.
enzym, enzyme (en'zim), *n.* any of the unorganized ferments; leavened bread.
eon (ē'on), *n* a period of time; an age: eternity. Also æon. [Greek.]
epact (ē'pakt), *n.* the excess of the solar over the lunar month, about 11 days in the year. [French.]
epaulet (ep'aw-let), *n.* an ornamental badge sometimes worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers. [French.]
ephemeral (e-fem'ēr-al), *adj.* existing only for a day; short-lived.
epic (ep'ik), *adj.* heroic; narrative; said of a poem: *n.* a narrative poem of some heroic deed or event. [Greek.]
Epicurean (ep-i-kū-rē'an), *n.* a follower of the Greek philosopher, Epicurus (third century B.C.), who taught that pleasure is the chief good; by a perversion of his meaning, the word came to be applied to a voluptuary, or gourmand.
epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik), *adj.* attacking many at the same time: said of a disease: *n.* a disease having this characteristic. [Greek.]
epidermis (ep-i-dēr'mis), *n.* the cuticle or scarf skin; the outer coating or bark of a plant.
epigastrium (ep-i-gas'tri-um), *n.* the upper part of the abdomen and more particularly the walls of the stomach and the stomach itself. [Greek.]
epiglottis (ep-i-glot'is), *n.* the leaf-shaped cartilage which covers the upper part of the larynx in the act of swallowing.
epigram (ep'i-gram), *n.* a verse or short poem ending in some ingenious or witty turn; a pithy phrase.
epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* a chronic nervous disease accompanied by loss of consciousness and convulsions.
epilogue (ep'i-log), *n.* a poem or speech at the conclusion of a play.
episcopacy (e-pis'ko-pa-si), *n.* church government by bishops; prelacy.
episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* an incident; a digression, or incidental narrative.
epistle (e-pis'l), *n.* a letter; a written communication or message.
epitaph (ep'i-taf), *n.* a memorial inscription on a tomb or monument.
epithelium (ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* the cells that line the alimentary canal and sometimes other parts of the body.
epithet (ep'i-thet), *n.* an adjective denoting any quality either good or bad; appellation.
epitome (e-pit'ō-me), *n.* a summary; abridgment; compendium.
epoch (ep'ok), *n.* a point of time

from which succeeding years are reckoned; era; date.

epode (ep'ōd), *n.* the last part of an ode; a burden or refrain in music.

equable (ek'wa-bl), *adj.* uniform; consistently equal; proportionate.

equal (ē'kwal), *adj.* of the same extent, or magnitude; uniform; adequate; of the same rank, degree, or value; just; parallel: *n.* one of the same age, rank, office, talents, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equaled, *p.pr.* equaling], to be, become or make equal; return a full equivalent for.

equality (ē-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equalities (ē-kwal'i-tiz)], the state of being equal; uniformity; evenness, equability.

equanimity (ē-kwa-nim'i-ti), *n.* evenness of temper or mind; calmness.

equation (ē-kwā'shun), *n.* in mathematics, a proposition expressing the equality of two quantities, the sign = being placed between them; a representation of a chemical reaction expressed by symbols.

equator (ē-kwā'tēr), *n.* the imaginary circle which passes round the middle of the earth and divides it into two equal parts.

equerry (ek'wer-i), *n.* [*pl.* equerries (ek'wer-iz)], an officer in the house of a prince or nobleman, who attends him in public, and has the supervision of his horses.

equestrian (e-kwes'tri-an), *adj.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performing with horses: *n.* one skilled in horsemanship.

equi, a Latin *prefix* meaning *equal.*

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ēr-al), *adj.* having all the sides equal: *n.* a figure with equal sides.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um), *n.* equality of weight, power, force, &c.; equipoise.

equinox (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* the point of intersection of the ecliptic and the equator; the time the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points when the days and nights are of equal duration.

equip (e-kwip'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equipped, *p.pr.* equipping], to furnish or fit out; accoutre; prepare or qualify.

equipage (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* the arms and outfit of an army, vessel, traveler, &c.; the carriage, horse, liveried servants of a person of rank or gentleman.

equity (ek'wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equities (ek'wi-tiz)], justice; just regard to right or claim; impartiality; the administration of law according to its spirit and not according to the letter.

equivalent (e-kwiv'a-lent), *adj.* equal in value or power; the same in significance or effect: *n.* a thing of the same effect.

equivocal (e-kwiv'ō-kal), *adj.* of a doubtful or double significance; ambiguous; open to suspicion or doubt; uncertain.

era (ē'ra), *n.* the point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; period; the beginning of a new geological system or formation.

eradicate (ē-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to destroy thoroughly; exterminate.

erase (ē-rās'), *v.t.* to obliterate by, or as by, scratching, or blotting out; expunge.

ere (ār), *conj.* & *prep.* before; sooner than.

erect (ē-rekt'), *v.t.* to raise upright; construct; build; raise; establish; distend or stiffen: *adj.* upright; firmly uplifted; bold or unshaken.

ergo (er'go), *adv.* therefore; consequently. [Latin.]

ermine (ēr'min), *n.* a weasel-like animal, much valued for its fur, which becomes white in winter, except the tip of the tail, which remains black; the emblem, dignity, or office of a judge.

erosion (e-rō'zhun), *n.* the act of eating away; gradual destruction.

erotic (e-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, love; amorous: *n.* an amatory poem or composition.

err (ēr), *v.i.* to commit an error or mistake; wander; deviate from the path of rectitude.

errand (er'and), *n.* a message; commission.

erratic (er-rat'ik), *adj.* wandering; irregular; eccentric: *n.pl.* boulders transported by natural agencies from their original site.

error (er'ēr), *n.* deviation from the

truth; mistake; blunder; an irregularity.

erst (ērst), *adv.* formerly.

eructation (e-ruk-tā'shun), *n.* the act of throwing off wind from the stomach.

erudite (er'ū-dīt), learned.

erudition (er-ū-dish'un), *n.* knowledge obtained by the study of books; learning.

eruption (e-rup'shun), *n.* a breaking or bursting forth; that which bursts forth; a breaking out.

erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* an inflammation of the skin, accompanied with fever. [Greek.]

escalator (es'ka-lā'tôr), *n.* a moving stairway.

escapade (es'ka-pād'), *n.* a breach of propriety; misdeed; freak.

escape (es-kāp'), *v.t.* to flee from; get out of the way of; avoid; enjoy immunity from: *v.i.* to get out of danger; fly; *n.* a getting away from danger; flight; deliverance.

escarp (es-kärp'), *v.t.* to give a steep slope to: *n.* the side of the ditch next the rampart forming a steep slope.

escheat (es-chēt'), *v.t.* to forfeit through failure of heirs in British law: *v.i.* to revert to the crown or lord of the manor by reason of forfeiture or failure of heirs: *n.* land or tenements which fall to the crown or lord of the manor by forfeiture or failure of heirs.

eschew (es-chū'), *v.t.* to shun; avoid.

escort (es'kôrt), *n.* a body of armed men acting as a guard; a retinue: *v.t.* (es-kôrt') to accompany; convoy.

escutcheon (es-kuch'un), *n.* a shield on which the heraldic arms of a family are emblazoned.

esophagus (ē-sof'a-gus), *n.* the gullet or canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* secret; confidential; profound.

especial (es-pesh'al), *adj.* particular; chief.

espionage (es'pi-ō-nāj), *n.* the act or practice of spying to detect wrongdoing, or of employing spies or secret agents.

esplanade (es-pla-nād'), *n.* a levelled terrace or promenade, for public use.

espouse (es-pouz'), *v.t.* to promise, engage, or give in marriage; wed; adopt; advocate or defend, as a cause.

espy (es-pī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* espied, *p.pr.* espying], to see at a distance; discover (something intended to be hid); see unexpectedly.

esquire (es-kwīr'), *n.* originally the armor-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below a knight's; a title applied to professional men, justices of the peace, and often used instead of Mr. in the address of a letter. In England it is considered discourteous or contemptuous to use Mr. in place of Esq. in a letter.

essay (es'sā), *n.* a short written composition or treatise; an attempt; experiment: *v.t.* (es-sā'), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* essayed, *p.pr.* essaying], to try or attempt.

essence (es'ens), *n.* the concentrated preparation of any substance; volatile matter; perfume; that in which the real character of a thing consists.

essential (es-sen'shal), *adj.* necessary to the existence of a thing; most important; indispensable; pure; volatile; highly rectified.

establish (es-tab'lish), *v.t.* to fix firmly; settle; prove legally; strengthen; restore.

estate (es-tāt'), *n.* condition of life; rank, position, or quality; the title or interest one has in lands or tenements; property in general: *pl.* orders or classes of men in a country; a legislative assembly composed of these classes.

esteem (es-tēm'), *v.t.* to set a high value upon; respect; prize; consider: *n.* favorable opinion; estimation; respect; reverence.

estimate (es'ti-māt), *v.t.* to compute; determine the value of: *n.* the computed cost or value of anything; appraisement.

estop (es-top'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* estopped, *p.pr.* estopping], to place under estoppel; bar.

estrange (es-trānj'), *v.t.* to alienate; keep at a distance; turn from kind-

ness to indifference or enmity (with *from*).

estuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* estuaries (es'tū-ā-riz)], the mouth of a tidal river.

et cætera (et set'ēr-a), and others of the same kind; and so forth. Also et cetera.

etch (ech), *v.t.* to engrave by biting out with an acid the design previously drawn with an etching-needle: *v.i.* to practice etching.

eternal (ē-tēr'nal), *adj.* without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; incessant.

eternity (ē-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eternities (ē-tēr'ni-tiz)], infinite duration; unending existence.

ether (ē'thēr), *n.* an extremely fine fluid, lighter than air, supposed to pervade all space beyond the atmosphere of the earth; a volatile inflammable liquid produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid. It is now used as an anæsthetic largely supplanting chloroform as being safer.

ethics (eth'iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the principles of human morality and duty; moral philosophy; morals.

ethnic (eth'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, races or peoples.

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* a monatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical, contained in alcohol and ether.

etiquette (et'i-ket), *n.* the conventional rules or ceremonial observed in polite society; good breeding. [French.]

etymology (et-i-mol'o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* etymologies (et-i-mol'o-jiz)], that branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words. [Greek.]

euchre (ū'kēr), *n.* a particular game of cards, those between seven and ace being discarded: *v.t.* to prevent (an opponent at euchre) from taking three of the five tricks: hence to outwit. [From German *Jucks.*]

eugenics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* the science which is concerned in securing the birth of healthy children.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *n.* a castrated person, especially an attendant in a harem. [Greek.]

euphemism (ū'fem-izm), *n.* the substitution of a delicate or pleasing expression in place of one which is offensive or indelicate.

euphonic (ū-fon'ik), *adj.* sounding pleasantly to the ear. Also euphonical, euphonious. [Greek.]

euphony (ū'fō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* euphonies (ū'fō-niz)], an agreeable sound, or pronunciation.

euphuism (ū'fū-izm), *n.* a pedantic or affected use of words or language, prevalent at the court of Queen Elizabeth.

eureka (hū-rē'ka), *n.* a Greek word signifying "I have found it."

evacuate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make void or empty; discharge through the excretory passages; abandon possession, or withdraw from.

evade (ē-vād'), *v.t.* to elude; escape by artifice, stratagem, or sophistry.

evanescent (ev-a-nes'ent), *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight; vanishing.

evangel (ē-van'jel), *n.* good news, especially that of the Gospel.

evangelical (ev-an-jel'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the Gospel, or the four Gospels.

evaporate (ē-vap'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to disperse in vapor; pass away without effect: *v.t.* to convert into vapor.

evasion (ē-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of evading; an excuse; equivocation; subterfuge.

evasive (ē-vā'siv), *adj.* tending, or seeking to evade; elusive.

eve (ēv), *n.* the fast or vigil before a church festival, or Saint's day; the period immediately preceding some important event; evening [Poet.].

evection (ē-vek'shun), *n.* a periodical irregularity of the moon's motion.

even (ē'vn), *adj.* level; uniform; smooth; parallel; divisible by two without a remainder; equal; balanced; calm; whole: *n.* evening [Poet.]: *v.t.* to level or make even: *v.t.* to be quits: *adv.* verily; exactly; noting emphasis; but also.

evening (ē'vn-ing), *n.* the close of the day and beginning of the night; the latter end of life.

event (ē-vent'), *n.* an occurrence; incident; consequence of an action;

any single item in a program of sports or games.

eventide (ē'vn-tīd), *n.* evening.

eventual (ē-ven'tū-al), *adj.* happening as a result; ultimate; contingent.

ever (ev'ēr), *adv.* at any time; always; without end; in any degree.

everglade (ev'ēr-glād), *n.* a low, swampy tract of land, with patches of tall grass; especially such the great marsh in Southern Florida.

evergreen (ev'ēr-grēn), *n.* a tree or plant which retains its foliage throughout the year: *adj.* always green, or fresh.

everlasting (ev-ēr-last'ing), *adj.* perpetual: *n.* eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their color when dried; a kind of stout woolen material.

evermore (evēr-mōr'), *adv.* eternally; always.

every (ev'ri or ev'ēr-i), *adj.* the whole, taken one at a time; each.

evict (ē-vikt'), *v.t.* to expel or dispossess by legal process.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* indubitable certainty; proof; testimony: *v.t.* to prove; make evident or plain.

evident (ev'i-dent), *adj.* plain; obvious.

evil (ē'vl), *adj.* morally bad; wicked; sinful; unfortunate; mischievous; disastrous; worthless: *adv.* badly; unkindly: *n.* moral depravity; injury; affliction.

evince (ē-vins'), *v.t.* to manifest or make evident; demonstrate.

evoke (ē-vōk'), *v.t.* to call forth.

evolution (ev-o-lū'shun), *n.* development or growth; the movements of troops in marching or on the battle field; the extraction of roots of any arithmetical or algebraical power; the gradual development or descent of forms of life from simple or low organized types consisting of a single cell. [Latin.]

evolve (ē-volv'), *v.t.* to develop; unfold; expand; work out.

ewe (ū), *n.* a female sheep.

ewer (ū'ēr), *n.* a large water pitcher, used in the toilet.

ex, a Latin *prefix,* meaning *out of, beyond, from*; before words denoting occupation or office, it indicates previous occupancy.

exact (egz-akt'), *adj.* very correct or accurate; precise; methodical; strict; particular: *v.t.* require or claim authoritatively; compel to be paid; insist upon as a right.

exaction (egz-ak'shun), *n.* the act of exacting; extortion.

exaggerate (egz-aj'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to enlarge or heighten by overstatement; color highly.

exalt (egz-awlt'), *v.t.* to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; raise on high; glorify or extol.

examine (egz-am'in), *v.t.* to scrutinize or investigate carefully; search or inquire into; interrogate as a witness; test orally or by papers the knowledge, qualifications, &c., of, as a candidate for a degree or office; experiment; analyze; test.

example (egz-am'pl), *n.* a pattern; a model or copy; an illustration of a rule or precept; sample; specimen; one punished for the admonition of others.

exasperate (egz-as'pēr-āt), *v.t.* to irritate exceedingly; enrage greatly; embitter; intensify: *adj.* covered with hard, stiff points: said of a plant.

excavate (eks'ka-vāt), *v.t.* to dig or hollow out; scoop or cut out.

exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.t.* to go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass; excel; transcend: *v.i.* to be greater; go beyond bounds.

excel (ek-sel'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* excelled, *p.pr.* excelling], to possess good qualities in a great degree: *v.t.* surpass; outdo in comparison; to be superior to.

excellence (ek'sel-ens), *n.* the state of excelling in anything; superior merit, goodness, or virtue.

excellent (ek'sel-ent), *adj.* of great value, merit, or virtue; highly useful or desirable; eminently distinguished for goodness, or ability.

excelsior (ek-sel'si-ēr), *n.* wood shavings, long and thin, and used for packing material.

except (ek-sept'), *v.t.* to omit or leave out; exclude: *v.i.* to object (with *to*): *prep.* omitting; without inclusion of; besides: *conj.* unless.

exception (ek-sep'shun), *n.* the state of being excepted; omission; exclu-

sion; objection; offense taken (with *to*); a formal objection to a decision of a court during trial.

exceptionable (ek-sep'shun-a-bl), *adj.* objectionable.

exceptional (ek-sep'shun-al), *adj.* unusual.

excerpt (ek-serpt'), *v.t.* to take out or select from, as a book; quote: *n.* a selection or extract from a book or writing.

excess (ek-ses'), *n.* that which exceeds the ordinary limit, measure, or experience; overplus; superfluity; intemperance.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.t.* to give in return for an equivalent; barter, give, resign, or abandon: *n.* the act of exchanging; barter; reciprocity; the act of resigning one thing for another; a place where merchants meet (often 'change).

exchequer (eks-chek'ēr), *n.* a treasury; cash or funds; formerly an English court of law, now merged into the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. [Old French.]

excise (ek-sīz'), *v.t.* to levy an excise duty upon: *n.* an inland tax levied on commodities of home production and consumption.

excision (eks-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting out, or off; the state of being cut off; destruction; ruin; amputation.

excite (ek-sīt'), *v.t.* to animate; rouse up; encourage; put into motion or action.

excitement (ek-sīt'ment), *n.* the state of being excited; commotion; sensation; stimulation; warmth of temper.

exclaim (eks-klām), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to cry out abruptly and passionately; to vociferate.

exclamation (eks-kla-mā'shun), *n.* an abrupt or clamorous outcry; an expression of surprise, pain, &c.; a mark (!) in writing or printing to denote emotion, surprise, &c.

exclude (eks-klūd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from entrance or admission; prohibit; debar; except.

exclusive (eks-klū'siv), *adj.* tending to exclude; illiberal; shutting out from limits fixed by law: *n.* one who excludes all but a few from his society or fellowship.

excogitate (eks-koj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to invent; discover by thinking.

excommunicate (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *v.t.* to punish by cutting off from the membership and communication of the church. [Latin.]

excoriate (eks-kō'ri-āt), *v.t.* to strip off the skin; rub or gall; abrade.

excrement (eks'kre-ment), *n.* matter discharged from the body of an animal after digestion.

excrescence (eks-kres'ens), *n.* an unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth.

excretion (eks-krē'shun), *n.* the throwing off or ejection of waste matter from the body.

excruciate (eks-kru'shi-āt), *v.t.* to inflict severe pains upon; torture.

exculpate (eks-kul'pāt), *v.t.* to clear from the imputation of a fault; exonerate.

excursion (eks-kēr'shun), *n.* a pleasure trip; a short or rapid tour; a digression.

excuse (eks-kūz'), *v.t.* to extenuate by apology; pardon; free from obligation or duty; remit; justify: *n.* (eks-kūs'), a plea offered in extenuation of some fault or neglect of duty; apology; pretext.

execrate (eks'e-krāt), *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; detest; abhor.

execute (eks'e-kūt), *v.t.* to perform; carry into effect; put to death; pursue to the end; make valid or legal by signing or sealing: *v.i.* to perform any act or office; play some piece of music. [Latin.]

execution (eks-e-kū'shun), *n.* the act of executing; performance; manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; a legal warrant or order; the act of giving validity to a legal instrument; capital punishment; destruction; effective work or operation.

executive (egs-ek'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the governing body; administrative; active: *n.* an official, or body, charged with carrying the laws into effect; the administrative branch of a government.

exegesis (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* explanation or interpretation of a text or passage, especially of the Bible. [Latin.]

exemplary (egz-em'plā-ri), *adj.* serving as a copy or model; commendable.

exemplify (egz-em'pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* exemplified, *p.pr.* exemplifying], to illustrate by example; transcribe.

exempt (egz-empt'), *v.t.* to free from some duty or obligation; grant immunity to: *adj.* free from some duty or obligation (with *from*): *n.* a person thus set free; an exon.

exercise (eks'ēr-sīz), *v.t.* to train by use; exert; practice; employ actively; make anxious; harass: *v.i.* to undergo training: *n.* bodily exertion; mental or physical development; labor; practice; a lesson or example for practice.

exert (eks-ērt'), *v.t.* to put forth; use with an effort.

exhale (eks-hāl'), *v.t.* to breathe forth; emit or send out; cause to evaporate: *v.i.* to rise in vapor.

exhaust (egz-awst'), *v.t.* to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; weaken; wear out by exertion; discuss or treat thoroughly: *adj.* wholly or partially deprived of strength.

exhibit (egz-ib'it), *v.t.* to present to view; display; show; manifest publicly; present formally or officially; administer: *n.* a legal document presented in proof of facts; an object offered for public view.

exhibition (eks-i-bish'un), *n.* the act of exhibiting; a public show; a private benefaction for the support of a scholar at a university.

exhilarate (egz-il'a-rāt and eks-hil'a-rāt), *v.t.* to make joyous, glad, or cheerful; enliven.

exhort (egz-ôrt'), *v.t.* to incite by appeal or argument to good deeds; caution; admonish.

exhume (eks-hūm'), *v.t.* to disinter.

exigency (eks'i-jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* exigencies (eks'i-jen-siz)], pressing necessity or demand; urgency.

exile (ex'il), *v.t.* to banish from one's native country: *n.* the state of being banished from one's native country; the condition of living away from one's home or friends. [Latin.]

exist (egz-ist'), *v.i.* to have existence; live.

existence (egz-ist'ens), *n.* the state of being; life; duration; occurrence.

exit (eks'it), *n.* the act of going out; egress; the departure of an actor from the stage.

exo, a Greek *prefix*, meaning on the *outside*, occurring in many scientific words.

exodus (eks'o-dus), *n.* a departure, especially that of the Israelites from Egypt.

exonerate (egz-on'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to free from the imputation of a fault; acquit; justify; relieve or discharge from a responsibility, duty, &c.

exorbitant (egz-ôr'bi-tant), *adj.* excessive.

exorcise (eks'ôr-sīz), *v.t.* to expel (an evil spirit) by prayers or incantations; pronounce exorcisms over.

exordium (egz-ôr'di-um), *n.* the opening part of a speech or composition.

exoteric (eks-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the uninitiated public: opposed to esoteric.

exotic (eks-ot'ik), *adj.* foreign.

expand (eks-pand'), *v.t.* to distend; dilate; extend: *v.i.* to increase in size.

expanse (eks-pans'), *n.* a continuous area; the firmament; extent.

expansive (eks-pan'siv), *adj.* capable of being expanded; widely extended.

expatiate (eks-pā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to enlarge in statement or language.

expatriate (eks-pat'ri-āt), *v.t.* to drive from one's native country.

expect (eks-pekt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for with an apprehension of something good or evil.

expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.t.* to eject from the lungs by coughing, &c.; spit.

expedient (eks-pē'di-ent), *adj.* fit; convenient; suitable; proper: *n.* that which aids as a means to an end; device.

expedite (eks'pe-dīt), *v.t.* to hasten; facilitate.

expedition (eks-pē-dish'un), *n.* haste; despatch; promptness; a march, voyage, &c., by an army or several persons for some particular purpose.

expeditious (eks-pē-dish'us), *adj.* quick; speedy.

expel (eks-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* expelled, *p.pr.* expelling], to drive away; force out; send away by authority; exclude. [Latin.]

expend (eks-pend'), *v.t.* to lay out; spend.
expenditure (eks-pen'di-tūr), *n.* a laying out, as money, time, labor, &c.; disbursement.
expense (eks-pens'), *n.* expenditure; drain on resources; detriment; cost.
expensive (eks-pen'siv), *adj.* causing expense.
experience (eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* knowledge gained by trial and practice; test; practice; spiritual exercise of mind.
experiment (eks-per'i-ment), *n.* a trial or operation to discover something previously unknown; proof trial: *v.i.* to search out by trial. Also experimentalize.
expert (eks-pērt'), *adj.* skilful, through practice or experience; adroit; dexterous: *n.* (eks'pērt), one who is skilled through practise or experience.
expiate (eks'pi-āt), *v.t.* to atone for.
expire (eks-pīr'), *v.t.* to breathe out from the lungs: *v.i.* to die.
explain (eks-plān'), *v.t.* to make intelligible or clear; expound or interpret.
explanatory (eks-plan'a-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to explain.
expletive (eks'ple-tiv), *n.* a word not necessary for the sense inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse: *adj.* filling up; added or inserted for emphasis, &c.; an oath.
explicable (eks'pli-ka-bl), *adj.* that may be explained or interpreted.
explicit (eks-plis'it), *adj.* plain; definite.
explode (eks-plōd'), *v.i.* to burst forth with sudden noise and violence; collapse: *v.t.* to cause to pass from a solid to a gaseous state; refute; demolish.
exploit (eks-ploit'), *v.t.* to make use of for one's own profit; put to use; explore in search of; explain at length: *n.* (eks'ploit), a remarkable deed or heroic act.
explore (eks-plōr'), *v.t.* to search into or examine thoroughly; travel in or over (a country) to discover its characteristic features, &c.
explosion (eks-plō'zhun), *n.* the act of exploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; a sudden and violent outbreak.
explosive (eks-plō'siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, explosion: *n.* any substance that causes an explosion; a mute consonant.
exponent (eks-pō'nent), *n.* the index of an algebraical power; one who explains or interprets the principles of something.
export (eks-pōrt'), *v.t.* to send or carry out of a country, as merchandise: *v.i.* to send goods to a foreign country: (eks'port), *n.* a commodity carried to a foreign country.
expose (eks-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay open; put forward for sale; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; disclose; place in peril; lay open to censure or ridicule.
expostulate (eks-pos'tū-lāt), *v.i.* to reason earnestly or remonstrate (followed by *with, on* or *upon*).
exposure (eks-pō'zhūr), *n.* the act of exposing; situation; aspect.
expound (eks-pound'), *v.t.* to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear.
express (eks-pres'), *v.t.* to exhibit by language; utter; show; represent; squeeze out; despatch by express; *adj.* plainly stated; exact; resembling precisely; not implied; specially prepared; pertaining to quick or direct conveyance: *n.* a person or vehicle that carries letters or small packages expeditiously; an express-train; a message or despatch; a regular and systematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, &c. [Latin.]
expression (eks-presh'un), *n.* the act or power of representing anything; a saying; mode of speech; transient change of the countenance; modulation of the voice.
expressive (eks-pres'iv), *adj.* serving to express; full of significance; forcibly.
expulsion (eks-pul'shun), *n.* forcible ejection.
expunge (eks-punj'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase; destroy; obliterate. [Latin.]
expurgate (eks'pēr-gāt), *v.t.* to remove whatever is offensive to good taste or morality from: said of books. See Bowdlerize. [Latin.]
exquisite (eks'kwi-zit), *adj.* refined; delicate; nice; accurate; choice; ex-

cellent; highly finished; extreme: *n.* a person over refined in dress; a dandy. [Latin.]

extant (eks'tant), *adj.* still existing.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pō-rā'ne-us), *adj.* unpremeditated; without previous notes or study; off-hand.

extempore (eks-tem'po-re), *adj.* and *adv.* without study or premeditation.

extemporize (eks-tem'pō-rīz), *v.t.* to compose on the spur of the moment: *v.i.* to discourse, &c., without notes or previous study.

extend (eks-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out; enlarge; amplify; continue; diffuse; communicate; disseminate: *v.i.* to reach to any distance; be prolonged.

extension (eks-ten'shun), *n.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; a branch line of railway, &c.; space regarded as having dimensions.

extensive (eks-ten'siv), *adj.* having great extent; wide; comprehensive.

extent (eks-tent'), *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; reach; a writ of execution.

extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to offer excuses for; palliate; mitigate.

exterior (eks-tē'ri-ēr), *adj.* outward; external: *n.* that which is outside; outer surface.

exterminate (eks-tēr'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to destroy utterly; annihilate; root out.

external (eks-tēr'nal), *adj.* outside; exterior; superficial; objective; foreign: *n.* an exterior or outward part; an outward form, rite, or ceremony.

extinct (eks-tingkt'), *adj.* extinguished; put out; quenched; worn out; inactive.

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to put out; pay off and satisfy in full; eclipse.

extinguisher (eks-ting'gwish-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extinguishes: a hollow cone for extinguishing a light; an instrument filled with liquids, and by which these can be thrown upon fire.

extirpate (eks-tēr'pāt), *v.t.* to eradicate; destroy; exterminate.

extol (eks-tōl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* extolled, *p.pr.* extolling], to praise highly; magnify; laud; celebrate.

extort (eks-tôrt'), *v.t.* to obtain by threats, violence, or injustice: *v.i.* to practice extortion.

extortion (eks-tôr'shun), *n.* the act or practice of extorting: oppressive or unjust exaction.

extortionate (eks-tôr'shun-at), *adj.* characterized by extortion; unjust.

extra, a Latin *prefix* meaning *over and above; beyond; besides;* found in numerous words, the sense of which is self-evident, as *extra*-official, *extra*-parochial, *extra*-judicial, &c.

extra (eks'tra), *adj.* additional: *n.* something not included in the usual fee or charge; an edition of a newspaper issued in addition to the regular edition, or for some particular object.

extract (eks-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out of; pull out; select from a larger literary work: *n.* (eks'trakt) a substance extracted by distillation, solution, &c.; an abstract or excerpt from a book; quotation.

extraction (eks-trak'shun), *n.* the act of extracting: lineage, birth, or descent.

extradite (eks'tra-dīt), *v.t.* to surrender (a person) to another government under the terms of a treaty of extradition.

extradition (eks-tra-dish'un), *n.* the surrender by the government of one nation to another of a person guilty of a crime, in accordance with the terms of a treaty existing between the two nations.

extramural (eks-tra-mū'ral), *adj.* beyond the wall of a city or university.

extraneous (eks-trā'nē-us), *adj.* external; foreign.

extraordinary (eks-trôr'di-nā-ri, or eks-tra-ôr'di-nā-ri), *adj.* beyond or out of the usual course; uncommon; unusual; remarkable; rare; eminent; special.

extravagance (eks-trav'a-gans), *n.* excess in anything, especially expenditure; profusion.

extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), *adj.* exceeding reasonable limits; wasteful; prodigal; irregular; needlessly lavish in expenditure; visionary.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan'za), *n.* a stage burlesque: an irregular piece of music: a wild flight of language or feeling. [Italian.]

extravasate (eks-trav'a-sāt), *v.t.* to force out of a duct or vessel, as blood: *v.i.* to escape out of the proper vessel.

extreme (eks-trēm'), *adj.* of the highest degree; last; utmost; furthest; final; most severe or strict; uncompromising: *n.* the utmost degree of anything; extremity; excess; end: *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other.

extremist (eks-trēm'ist), *n.* a supporter of extreme views or practice.

extremity (eks-trem'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* extremities (eks-trem'i-tiz)], the utmost point or degree; remotest part; utmost violence, vigor, or necessity; end: *pl.* the limbs.

extricate (eks'tri-kāt), *v.t.* to free from difficulties, complications, or perplexity; disembarrass.

extrinsic (eks-trin'sik), *adj.* external, not inherent or essential; foreign.

extrude (eks-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out.

exuberance (eks-ū'bēr-ans), *n.* superabundance.

exuberant (eks-ū'bēr-ant), *adj.* copious.

exude (eks-ūd'), *v.t.* to discharge gradually through pores: *v.i.* to flow out slowly.

exult (egz-ult'), *v.i.* to rejoice in triumph; be glad above measure.

exultant (egz-ult'ant), *adj.* rejoicing triumphantly.

eye (ī), *n.* [*pl.* eyes (īz)], the organ of sight; the eyeball, sight; observation; view; a small perforation; bud; that which resembles an eye: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* eyed; *p.pr.* eyeing], to watch closely; keep in view; scrutinize.

eyeball (ī'bawl), *n.* the globe of the eye.

eyebrow (ī'brou), *n.* the hairy arch above the eyes.

eyelash (ī'lash), *n.* the ridge of hair that lines the eyelid.

eyelet (ī'let), *n.* a small hole to receive a lace or cord.

eyelid (ī'lid), *n.* the movable skin which covers over and closes the eye.

eye-piece (ī'pēs), *n.* the lens or lenses in an optical instrument through which the image of an object is magnified and viewed.

eyesight (ī'sīt), *n.* the sight of the eye: range of vision; view.

eyesore (ī'sōr), *n.* anything that offends the sight.

eyot (ī'ot), *n.* a little island in a river or lake. Also ait. [English.]

eyre (ār), *n.* a circuit of itinerant judges.

eyrie (ē' or ā'ri), *n.* the nest of a predatory bird.

F

F, the sixth letter in the alphabet; derived from Greek and Latin. In the Oriental character it was called *van* or *wan,* which means a nail.

fa (fä), *n.* the fourth note in the sol-fa musical notation = F.

Fabian (fā'bi-an), *adj.* avoiding battle; cautious; adopting the policy of delay.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* a short fictitious narrative intended to convey some moral; an idle story or falsehood: *v.t.* to feign; fabricate: *v.i.* to speak falsely or untruthfully.

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* an edifice or building; a woven, felted, or knitted material.

fabricate (fab'ri-kāt), *v.t.* to construct; form by manufacture or art; invent falsely.

fabulous (fab'ū-lus), *adj.* fictitious; mythical.

façade (fa-sad'), *n.* front elevation.

face (fās), *n.* the countenance; dial of a clock, &c.; front; visage; surface; appearance; outward aspect; confidence; personal influence; an expressive grimace; value, excluding discount or interest: said of a note, &c. (face-value): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* faced, *p.pr.* facing], to meet in front; oppose with boldness or confidence; stand opposite to; cover with an additional surface: *v.i.* to turn the face.

facet (fas'et), *n.* a small surface or face; one of the minute planes into which the surface of a diamond is cut: *v.t.* to cut or work a facet upon.

facetious (fa-sē'shus), *adj.* humorous; jocular.

facial (fā'shal), *adj.* pertaining to the face.

facile (fas'il), *adj.* yielding; pliant; affable.

facility (fa-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* facilities (fa-sil'i-tiz)], freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ease; pliancy; ready compliance: *pl.* the means by which the performance of any act may be more easily accomplished.

fact (fakt), *n.* anything that is done; reality; event; truth.

faction (fak'shun), *n.* a party in disloyal opposition; dissension.

factitious (fak-tish'us), *adj.* artificial; sham.

factor (fak'tẽr), *n.* an agent who transacts business for another; one of two or more quantities (multiplier and multiplicand) which, multiplied together, give a product; any circumstance, &c., which produces a result: *v.t.* to manage or act as a factor for; resolve into mathematical factors.

factory (fak'to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* factories (fak'to-riz)], a manufactory; a trading settlement.

faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* faculties (fak'ul-tiz)], any mental or physical power; mental capacity; skill obtained by practice; ability; ease; readiness; the members collectively of any one of the learned professions, especially the medical; the professors and instructors of a department in a university.

fad (fad), *n.* a crotchet; a pet idea or hobby; a passing fashion.

fade (fād), *v.i.* to lose color or distinctness; languish; wither; droop; die away.

fæces (fe'sēz), *n.pl.* excrement; sediment.

fag (fag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fagged, *p.pr.* fagging], to work hard; grow weary; drudge for another: *v.t.* to tire out or exhaust; to compel to drudge for another: *n.* one who drudges for another; fatigue; drudgery.

fagot (fog'ot), *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together; a bundle of fish laid

up for drying; a bundle of scrap- or wrought-iron or steel to be worked over; a kind of meat-cake of pork: *v.t.* to form into fagots.

Fahrenheit (fä'ren-hīt), *n.* the name of a thermometer-scale, having 32° as its freezing point, and 212° as the boiling point of water.

fail (fāl), *v.i.* to fall short; be deficient; waste away; decline; turn out badly; become bankrupt: *v.t.* to be wanting, or insufficient for; forsake; *n.* failure; omission.

failing (fāl'ing), *n.* a fault; weakness; imperfection; the act of becoming bankrupt.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* the act of failing; omission; neglect or non-performance; want of success; lapse; the act of becoming bankrupt.

fain (fān), *adv.* willingly; gladly.

faint (fānt), *v.i.* to become feeble; lose consciousness; swoon; lose courage and hope: *adj.* feeble; languid; depressed; spiritless; not bright or vivid in color; not loud or clear: *n.* a sudden loss of consciousness: *pl.* the impure spirit which distils over first and last in making whisky.

fair (fār), *adj.* beautiful; handsome; pleasing to the eye or mind; free from any dark hue; spotless; not cloudy; fine; favorable; prosperous; just; equitable; civil; legible; above mediocrity; of good reputation; reasonable; passably good; blowing direct; the female sex (with *the*); a market held at particular times: *adv.* distinctly; openly; honestly; on good terms; legibly.

fairy (fār'i and fā'e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* fairies (fār'iz)], an imaginary being of graceful and diminutive human form, supposed to interfere in human affairs for good or evil; an elf; fay; sprite; brownie: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, fairies.

faith (fāth), *n.* belief; trust in the honesty and truth of another; the assent of the mind to Divine revelation; unshaken adherence; fidelity; honesty; a system of doctrines or tenets.

faithful (fāth'fool), *adj.* full of faith; trustworthy; truthful; honest; loyal: *n.* Christians in full communion (with *the*).

fake (fāk), *v.t.* to fold or coil; to cover up imperfections of, or fabricate with the view to deception; steal: *n.* a coil or turn of a rope; a cheat or dodge; canard; hoax; a swindler or trickster.

faker (fāk'ĕr), *n.* one who fakes; a swindler, pickpocket.

fakir (fā'kēr), *n.* a Mohammedan ascetic or mendicant priest.

falcon (fawl'kn), *n.* a predatory bird with a hooked beak, trained for hunting.

fall (fawl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* fell, *p.p.* fallen, *p.pr.* falling], to drop from a higher to a lower place; drop from an erect posture; descend; sink; flow into; perish; be degraded or disgraced; happen; apostatize or fall into sin; begin with ardor; become the property of: *adj.* pertaining to the autumn: *n.* the act of falling; distance through which anything falls; overthrow; ruin; death; cadence; waterfall; cataract; decrease in value; a vail: autumn.

fallacy (fal'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* fallacies (fal'a-siz)], a deceptive or false appearance; mistake; an unsound method of reasoning; sophism.

fallible (fal'i-bl), *adj.* liable to be deceived, misled, err, or fail.

fallow (fal'ō), *v.t.* to make or keep fallow: *adj.* plowed but not sown for the season; untilled; neglected; of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color: *n.* land plowed but left unseeded.

false (fawls), *adj.* untrue; dishonest; disloyal; perfidious; counterfeit; not well founded; unreliable; made for temporary use; not in harmony: *adv.* falsely.

falsehood (fawls'hood), *n.* an untruth; lie.

falsetto (fal-set'ō), *n.* an artificial tone higher in key than the natural compass of the voice. [Italian.]

falsify (fawl'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* falsified, *p.pr.* falsifying], to make, or prove to be false; counterfeit; forge: *v.i.* to lie.

falter (fawl'tēr), *v.t.* to utter in a weak trembling manner (with *out*): *v.i.* to exhibit moral or physical hesitancy; waver; tremble; fail in utterance.

fame (fām), *n.* public report; rumor; celebrity; renown.

familiar (fa-mil'yēr), *adj.* well acquainted, or intimate with; domestic; affable; easy; unconstrained; unceremonious; habituated by custom: *n.* a spirit or demon supposed to attend at the call of a necromancer; a domestic of the papal household.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* [*pl.* families (fam'i-liz)], a household; children as distinguished from the parent; a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; tribe; race; genealogy; noble lineage; class; a group of animals larger than a genus, but less than an order; an order [Bot.].

famine (fam'in), *n.* extreme dearth; great scarcity.

famous (fā'mus), *adj.* renowned; conspicuous; noted.

fan (fan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fanned, *p.pr.* fanning], to cool with a fan; agitate the air, as with a fan; ventilate; winnow: *n.* a flat implement used to cool the face by agitating the air; an instrument for exciting a current of air; anything resembling a fan in shape; a winnowing implement; an enthusiastic spectator at baseball.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *n.* one who is intemperately zealous, or wildly extravagant, especially on religious subjects: *adj.* characterized by fanaticism; visionary. Also fanatical.

fanciful (fan'si-fool), *adj.* influenced by the fancy; unreal; whimsical; wild.

fancy (fan'si), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fancied, *p.pr.* fancying], to imagine; take a liking to; to be pleased with: *v.i.* to imagine; suppose: *adj.* ornamental; elegant; imaginary; characterized by variety: *n.* creative imagination; idea; notion; liking; caprice; pet pursuit; sporting characters, as pugilists, &c. (with *the*).

fane (fān), *n.* a temple; church. [Latin.]

fanfare (fan'fār or fäng-fär'), *n.* a flourish of trumpets; noisy ostentatious parade. [French.]

fang (fang), *n.* the lower part of a tooth set in the socket; the poison-tooth of a serpent; a tusk, claw, talon, or pointed tooth.

fantastic (fan-tas'tik), *adj.* odd; whimsical; grotesque; unreal; imaginary. Also fantastical.

fantasy (fan'tā-si), *n.* [*pl.* fantasies (fan'ta-siz)], a fantastic idea; a whimsical fancy.

far (fär), *adj.* [*comp.* farther, further, *superl.* farthest, furthest], remote; distant; extending widely or at length; contrary to design or purpose; alienated: *adv.* remotely; very much; to a certain point or degree; to a great distance; widely.

farce (färs), *n.* a short comedy in which qualities and actions are much exaggerated; ridiculous or empty parade.

farcy (fär'si), *n.* a disease of horses, closely allied to glanders.

fardel (fär'del), *n.* a burden; anything cumbersome or irksome.

fare (fār), *v.i.* to be in any state, either good or ill; be entertained with food; live; succeed; result: *n.* the sum paid for a journey by rail, &c.; a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; provisions of a table; entertainment; the quantity of fish taken by a smack.

farewell (fār-wel'), *interj.* may you fare well or prosper; good-bye: *adj.* noting, or accompanying, a parting: *n.* an adieu.

farm (färm), *n.* a portion of land, cultivated by one person, with the buildings, &c., appurtenant to it: *v.t.* to cultivate (land) at a fixed rental; lease or let: *v.i.* to carry on the operation of farming.

farming (färm'ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, agriculture: *n.* the leasing out, or collection of taxes, revenues, &c., for a certain commission or rate per cent.

farrier (far'i-ēr), *n.* one who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.

farrow (far'ō), *v.t.* to give birth to: said of pigs: *n.* a litter of pigs: *adj.* noting a cow not calving in a given season.

farther (fär'*th*ēr), *adj.*, *comp.* of *far;* more distant or remote; additional: *adv.* more remotely: *conj.* moreover.

farthing (fär'*th*ing), *n.* one-fourth of an English penny; half a cent.

fascicle (fas'i-kl), *n.* a small collection, group, or bundle; a serial division of a book.

fascinate (fas'i-nāt), *v.t.* to influence the mind or will of as if by enchant-

ment; bewitch; captivate: *v.i.* to exercise a bewitching or captivating power. [Latin.]

fashion (fash'un), *n.* the shape or form of anything; conventional custom or usage, especially in dress; compliance with the rules of good society; method; general practice: *v.t.* to mold, shape, or form; accommodate.

fast (fast), *v.i.* to abstain from food, either from necessity, or as a religious obligation: *n.* abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence. [Anglo-Saxon.]

fast (fast), *adj.* quick; speedy in motion; expeditious; in advance of the standard: said of a timepiece; firm; immovable; close; faithful; dissipated; gay: *adv.* rapidly; firmly.

fastidious (fas-tid'i-us), *adj.* squeamish; overnice.

fastness (fast'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fast; a fortress or natural stronghold.

fat (fat), *adj.* [*comp.* fatter, *superl.* fattest], corpulent; fleshy; adipose; greasy; unusually extended: said of type; broad; sluggish; stupid; dull; lucrative; fertile; affluent: *n.* a solid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals; the best or richest of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fatted, *p.pr.* fatting], to fatten; cause to gain flesh: *v.i.* to become fat.

fatal (fā'tal), *adj.* causing death or destruction; fateful. [Latin.]

fatality (fa-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fatalities (fa-tal'i-tiz)], predetermined order or series of events; destiny; a calamity; fatal occurrence.

Fate (fāt), *n.* destiny; inevitable necessity; death or destruction; predestined lot: *pl.* the three classic goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who presided over the destinies of mankind.

father (fä'*th*ēr), *n.* a male parent or ancestor; one who stands in the relation of a father; an originator or founder; the official title of a confessor of the Roman Catholic Church, the superior of a convent, or of an ancient Roman senator; the senior member of any class, profession, or body; an ecclesiastical writer of the Early Christian Church: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter; to ascribe to anyone as his offspring or production: with *on.*

fathom (fa*th*'um), *n.* a measure of length = 6 ft.: *v.t.* to reach; ascertain the depth of.

fatigue (fa-tēg'), *n.* weariness; toil; bodily or mental exhaustion: *v.t.* to weary with bodily or mental exertion; tire; harass.

fatuity (fa-tū'i-ti), *n.* weakness of intellect; obstinate folly.

faucet (faw'set), *n.* a short pipe with a valve, used for drawing out liquor.

fault (fawlt), *n.* a slight crime or offense; blemish; defect; omission; the loss of scent in hunting: said of a hound; fracture of strata; an accidental leak in an electric circuit; an improper service in lawn-tennis.

faun (fawn), *n.* a classic woodland deity, resembling the satyrs in appearance.

fauna (faw'na), *n.* [*pl.* faunæ (fäw'nē), faunas (faw'naz)], the animals characteristic of any particular region, or geological period. [Latin.]

favor (fā'vēr), *n.* kindness; support; patronage; good will; facility; partiality; bias; a love token; a bunch of ribbons worn on some special occasion; a letter: *v.t.* to regard with favor; befriend; facilitate; resemble in features; spare. [Latin.]

favorite (fā'vēr-it), *n.* one who, or that which, is particularly esteemed; one regarded with undue preference; a person or animal considered to have the best chance of winning in a contest: *adj.* preferred; esteemed.

fawn (fawn), *n.* a young deer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to court servilely (with *on* or *upon*); to exhibit affection by leaping upon, cringing, or licking the hand of a person: said of a dog.

fay (fā), *n.* an elf; fairy: *v.t.* to fit (two pieces of wood) flush together: *v.i.* to fit closely: *adj.* fated; dead. [Scotch.]

faze (fāz), *v.t.* to worry; annoy; frighten; disturb; produce an effect on. Also fease.

fealty (fē'al-ti), *n.* the duty of a vassal or tenant to his feudal superior; loyalty. [O. French.]

fear (fēr), *n.* apprehension of evil or danger; dread; anxiety; solicitude;

reverence: *v.t.* to regard with apprehension; dread: *v.i.* to be in fear; feel anxiety.

fearful (fēr'fool), *adj.* affected with fear; timorous; inspiring fear.

fearless (fēr'les), *adj.* intrepid.

feasible (fē'zi-bl), *adj.* practicable.

feast (fēst), *n.* a sumptuous repast, especially in commemoration of some event, &c.; a festival, especially of the Church; anything affording pleasure to the palate or mind: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; delight: *v.i.* to feed sumptuously; enjoy one's self.

feat (fēt), *n.* a notable achievement, deed, or performance.

feather (fe*th*'ēr), *n.* part of the exterior covering of a bird; a plume; something resembling a feather; the water thrown up by the turn of the blade of an oar; kind or class: *v.t.* to ornament with feathers; cover with, or as with, feathers; turn the blade of (an oar) horizontally when leaving the water: *v.i.* to become covered with, or something resembling, feathers.

feature (fē'tūr), *n.* the cast of the face; lineament; principal part; outline; characteristic; appearance: *v.t.* to make public or conspicuous; to give a prominent place to.

febrile (feb'ril or fē'bril), *adj.* pertaining to, accompanied by, or indicating fever.

feckless (fek'les), *adj.* good-for-nothing; shiftless. [Scottish.]

fecund (fek'und or fē-kund'), *adj.* fruitful; prolific. [Latin.]

fecundity (fek-un'di-ti), *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness; fertility of invention; germination.

fed, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of feed.

federal (fed'ēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, or founded upon, a league or treaty; consisting in a union or compact between States, especially of the United States or Switzerland; confederated.

federation (fed-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* a league; federal government.

fee (fē), *n.* a payment for service rendered, especially professional service; a gratuity; an heritable or inherited estate; land held from a superior; feud: *v.t.* in the sense of to pay or give a fee to, it is French.

feeble (fē'bl), *adj.* weak; wanting in physical strength or mental vigor; infirm: *v.t.* to weaken.

feed (fēd), *v.t.* to give food to; nourish; graze or pasture; supply with necessaries; furnish with materials, as a machine: *v.i.* to eat; subsist (with *on* or *upon*): *n.* a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; fodder; pasture; a banquet.

feel (fēl), *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; be conscious of; understand; test; be influenced or moved by; experience, as pleasure or pain; examine by touching or handling: *v.t.* seem to the touch; have the passions moved: *n.* the sense of feeling; touch; sensation.

feet (fēt), *pl.* of foot.

feign (fān), *v.t.* to pretend; invent.

feint (fānt), *n.* a pretense; mock attack.

felicitate (fe-lis'i-tāt), *v.t.* to congratulate.

felicity (fe-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* felicities (fe-lis'i-tiz)], a condition of supreme happiness; blissfulness; prosperity; appropriateness; a neat or well-chosen expression. [Latin.]

feline (fē'līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a cat; stealthy; treacherous. [Latin.]

fell (fel), *v.t.* to hew, cut, or knock, down; cause to fall; turn down (a seam): *adj.* cruel; savage; barbarous; hideous; powerful: *n.* the skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the material; a rocky or barren hill; small pieces of ore.

fellow (fel'ō), *n.* a companion or associate; one of the same kind; compeer; one of a pair; an individual; one held in slight esteem; a member of an incorporated society; a graduate member of a college who holds a fellowship: *adj.* associated or joined with (used in composition).

felly (fel'i), *n.* [*pl.* fellies (fel'iz)], one of the curved pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel; the rim.

felon (fel'un), *n.* one guilty of felony; a whitlow: *adj.* malignant; traitorous.

felony (fel'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* felonies (fel'ō-niz)], a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in a state prison.

felt, *p.t.* of feel.

felt (felt), *n.* an unwoven fabric

composed of wool or wool and hair, compacted together by pressure or heat.

female (fē'māl), *n.* one of that sex which conceives and produces young; the plant or flower which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower: *adj.* pertaining to that sex which produces young; feminine; womanly; having pistils but destitute of stamens; noting, in mechanics, something, as a hollow, into which another part fits.

feminine (fem'i-nin), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, women; delicate; tender; sensitive; wanting in manly characteristics; effeminate: *n.* a woman.

femur (fē'mēr), *n.* the thigh-bone.

fen (fen), *n.* low, flat, marsh land, covered with sedges, &c.; a kind of mold or moss causing disease in hops.

fence (fens), *v.i.* to practise fencing; deposit stolen property with a confederate: *v.t.* guard or protect; defend; to inclose or surround with a fence; fortify: *n.* the art of fencing; defense; guard; a boundary consisting of posts, wire, &c.; inclosure; skill in debate; a receiver of stolen goods.

fence (fens), *n.* a row of stakes or wooden piles that defend a place enclosed by them. [Latin.]

fencing (fens'ing), *n.* the art of skilfully using a foil or sword for attack or defense; materials used for constructing a fence; a collection of fences; guard; skilful debate.

fend (fend), *v.t.* to ward off; protect with a fender.

fender (fend'ẽr), *n.* a cushion of rope, or piece of wood hung over the side of a vessel to prevent injury by contact with a landing-stage, &c.; a metal guard in front of a fireplace to prevent the hot coal falling upon the floor; a device affixed to the front of a street car to prevent injury to pedestrians. [Latin.]

ferment (fẽr'ment), *n.* a microscopic fungus which produces fermentation; internal commotion; tumult: *v.t.* (fẽr-ment'), to produce fermentation in; excite: *v.i.* to be in a state of fermentation; effervesce; be excited.

fern (fẽrn), *n.* a cryptogamous or flowerless plant with broad and feathery fronds or leaves, on the under surface of which the reproductive seeds are situated.

ferocious (fe-rō'shus), *adj.* savage; fierce; rapacious; of cruel nature.

ferocity (fe-ros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ferocities (fe-ros'i-tiz)], savageness or cruelty of disposition; inhuman cruelty.

ferret (fer'et), *n.* a domesticated variety of polecat, employed to hunt rats and rabbits from their holes; a kind of binding: *v.t.* to search minutely (with *out*).

ferrous (fer'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, iron.

ferrule (fer'il), *n.* a metal ring placed at the end of a stick, &c., to strengthen it. [Latin.]

ferry (fer'i), *n.* [*pl.* ferries (fer'iz)], a passage across a river, &c.; a ferry-boat; the place where a ferry-boat lands its passengers: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ferried, *p.pr.* ferrying], to convey across a river, &c., in a boat: *v.i.* go across water in a boat.

fertile (fẽr'til), *adj.* producing abundantly; fruitful; reproductive; rich in resources or invention. [Latin.]

fertilize (fẽr'til-īz), *v.t.* to make fertile; render fruitful; impregnate.

ferule (fer'ūl), *n.* a rod or flat stick used for chastisement: *v.t.* to chastise with a ferule. [Latin.]

fervent (fẽr'vent), *adj.* zealous; earnest; vehement; very hot.

fervid (fẽr'vid), *adj.* burning; ardent; fiery; intense; eager. [Latin.]

fervor (fẽr'vẽr), *n.* intensity of feeling; zeal; warmth.

festal (fes'tal), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; festive; hilarious.

fester (fes'tẽr), *v.t.* to cause to fester or rankle: *v.i.* to become ulcerated; suppurate; rankle; become putrid; rot: *n.* an ulcerous or purulent sore; act of festering or rankling. [French.]

festival (fes'ti-val), *n.* a joyful celebration in commemoration of some event, religious or civil; an entertainment on behalf of some charity at which fruit, &c., is sold. [Latin.]

festive (fes'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; gay; joyous; merry.

festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* festivities (fes-tiv'i-tiz)], social gaiety at

an entertainment or feast; merry-making; joyfulness; a festival.

festoon (fes-tōōn′), *n.* a wreath or garland suspended at the extremities and hanging in a curve; an architectural ornament of such form: *v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, festoons.

fetch (fech), *v.t.* to go after and bring; obtain as its price; call for and accompany; heave, as a sigh; fascinate: *v.i.* to move and turn; reach or get: *n.* an artifice or trick; the deep long breath, as of a person dying; a wraith; the appearance at night of a light resembling a candle, supposed to portend death (fetch-light).

fête (fāt), *n.* a festival or holiday: *v.t.* to entertain, or honor, with festivities. [French.]

fetid (fē′tid, or fet′id), *adj.* giving forth an offensive smell; stinking.

fetish (fē′tish, or fet′ish), *n.* any material object, as a stone, weapon, feather, &c., supposed by the negroes of Western Africa to be the abode of a spirit, and to give to its possessor power over such a deity: hence any object of unreasoning devotion; image or idol. Also fetich.

fetlock (fet′lok), *n.* a tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint.

fetter (fet′ĕr), *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet (usually *pl.*); a restraint; hindrance: *v.t.* to place fetters upon; chain; bind; hinder; restrain.

fettle (fet′l), *v.i.* to repair; work with activity; clean up: *v.t.* to put in order; cover or line; fasten: *n.* good condition or repair; fuss.

feud (fūd), *n.* an inveterate quarrel between clans or families; blood-feud; quarrel; enmity; hatred.

fever (fē′vĕr), *n.* a disease characterized by marked increase of heat of the skin, quickened pulse, great debility, thirst, &c.; a condition of extreme nervous excitement: *v.t.* to put into a fever. [Latin.]

few (fū), *adj.* [*comp.* fewer, *superl.* fewest], not many; small in number; limited. [Latin.]

fez (fez), *n.* a brimless, close fitting, felt hat, usually red, with a black tassel: worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c. [French.]

fiacre (fē-ä′kr), *n.* a hackney-coach. [French.]

fiancé (fē-äng-sā′), *n.* one who is betrothed or affianced. *Fem.* fiancée.

fiasco (fē-äs′kō), *n.* a complete or ludicrous failure, as of some enterprise of which high hopes were entertained, as a musical performance, &c.; a flask or bottle. [Italian.]

fiat (fī′at), *n.* a peremptory order or decree; an order of a court authorizing certain proceedings, as in bankruptcy. [Latin, "Let it be done."]

fib (fib), *n.* a falsehood; white lie: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fibbed, *p.pr.* fibbing], to tell fibs; to deliver a quick succession of blows.

fiber (fī′bĕr), *n.* a slender, thread-like substance, or filament; raw material which can be separated into threads for making up textile fabrics.

fibula (fib′ū-la), *n.* [*pl.* fibulæ (-lē)], the outer and smaller of the two bones which form the lower leg; an ancient ornamental brooch or safety-pin.

fichu (fish′ū), *n.* a light three-cornered article of ladies' dress worn on the neck, or over the neck and shoulders.

fickle (fik′l), *adj.* capricious; inconstant.

fiction (fik′shun), *n.* the act of feigning or inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a literary production of the imagination in prose form, as a novel, romance, &c.; a legal assumption for the purpose of convenience, the furtherance of justice, &c. [Latin.]

fid (fid), *n.* an iron or wooden bar to support a topmast; a large tapering wooden pin for opening the strands of a rope: *v.t.* to put into place and secure by a fid. Also fidd.

fiddle (fid′l), *n.* a violin; a rack used on board ship to prevent articles from rolling off the table in stormy weather: *v.i.* to play the fiddle or violin: *v.t.* to cheat by artifice.

fidelity (fi-del′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fidelities (fi-del′i-tiz)], integrity; faithful adherence to obligation or duty; honesty; loyalty; reliability.

fidget (fij′et), *n.* one who is fidgety;

nervous restlessness (often in *pl.*): *v.t.* to put in a fidget; worry: *v.i.* to move about uneasily or restlessly.

fidgety (fij'et-i), *adj.* restless; impatient.

fiduciary (fi-dū'shi-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* fiduciaries (fi-dū'shi-a-riz)], a trustee; one who depends for salvation on faith without works: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a trust; confident; unwavering.

fie (fī), *interj.* for shame. Also fy; fye.

fief (fēf), *n.* a fee or feud; a landed estate or manor held under a feudal superior. [Old French.]

field (fēld), *n.* a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; open country; a region yielding some natural product; site of a battle; sphere of action; a wide expanse; space within which telescopic or microscopic objects are viewed; outdoor work; in heraldry, the surface of the shield; the ground upon which a game is played; the competitors in a race, hunt, &c.: *v.t.* to catch or stop and return to the wicket-keeper, as a ball at cricket, &c.: *v.i.* to act as a fielder; in a race, bet on the field against the favorite.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* an infernal being; demon; one who is intensely malicious or wicked.

fiendish (fēnd'ish), *adj.* like a fiend.

fierce (fērs), *adj.* savage; violent; merciless; ferocious; unrestrained.

fiery (fīr'i), *adj.* [*comp.* fierier, *superl.* fieriest], pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; passionate; easily roused; fervent; ardent.

fife (fīf), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument of the flute class: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a fife.

fifteen (fif'tēn), *adj.* consisting of 5 and 10; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the number made up of 5 and 10; one point scored at lawn-tennis.

fifteenth (fif'tēnth), *adj.* next in order after fourteenth: *n.* a fifteenth part.

fifth (fifth), *adj.* next in order after 4th: *n.* one of five equal parts; in music, an interval of three tones and a semi-tone; the dominant.

fiftieth (fif'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 49th: *n.* one of 50 equal parts.

fifty (fif'ti), *adj.* consisting of five times 10: *n.* [*pl.* fifties (fif'tiz)], the number which amounts to five times 10.

fig (fig), *n.* the pear-shaped fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree; a snap of the fingers in token of contempt; anything insignificant or worthless.

fight (fīt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fought, *p.pr.* fighting], contend in battle or in arms; make war; offer resistance: *v.t.* to war against; strive for the mastery of; manœuvre in battle, as ships: *n.* a combat; battle or engagement; contest.

figment (fig'ment), *n.* an invention; fiction.

figurative (fig'ū-ra-tiv), *adj.* representing by figure; symbolical; unreal; metaphorical.

figure (fig'ūr), *n.* the outline or shape of a person or object; appearance; an image or statue; representation of a person by drawing or painting; idea; pattern; type; sign or character denoting a number; a movement in a dance; musical phrase, or repeated theme; a horoscope; value or cost; in logic, the character of a syllogism as determined by the place of the middle term; a space bounded on all sides by lines or planes: *v.t.* to form into any determinate shape; show by resemblance; represent; symbolize; adorn or cover with figures; calculate or compute: *v.i.* to be conspicuous; cipher. [Latin.]

figure-head (fig'ūr-hed), *n.* a carved representation of a human or other figure placed at the prow of a ship; a person who is only nominally important.

filament (fil'a-ment), *n.* a fine thread, or thread-like process or appendage; the stalk of an anther.

filch (filch), *v.t.* to pilfer; rob.

file (fīl), *n.* a wire, &c., on which papers are strung for preservation or reference; a bundle of papers fastened together and endorsed with the date, contents, &c., of each; a line of soldiers ranged one behind the other; a tool of hard steel with small grooves on the surface, used for cutting and smoothing: *v.t.* to cut or smooth with a file; string (papers, &c.) on a file, or place

them away, endorsed, for future reference; place among the records of a court or house of legislature: *v.i.* to march in a file or line.

filial (fil'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a son or daughter; due to a father.

filibuster (fil-i-bus'tēr), *n.* a freebooter; buccaneer; a lawless military adventurer who invades a foreign country: *v.i.* to act as a filibuster; to delay legislation by obstructive tactics.

filigree (fil'i-grē), *adj.* made of, or relating to, work in filigree: *n.* ornamental work, resembling lace, in gold or silver wire; something delicate and ornamental, but not lasting. [French.]

fill (fil), *v.t.* to make full; satisfy; crowd; engage; occupy; employ: *v.i.* to become full or replete; be distended; pour a glass or vessel full: *n.* as much as produces complete satisfaction; satiety.

filler (fil'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, fills; a funnel for filling bottles, &c.; composition for stopping up holes or pores in a material before painting it; the body of a cigar.

fillet (fil'et), *n.* a narrow band of metal, linen, silk, &c., worn around the forehead, for securing the hair; the fleshy part of the thigh: said of veal; a boneless lump of meat or fish served flat or rolled together and tied round; a raised rim, narrow ornament, or molding; a plain line or band; the loins of a horse: *v.t.* to bind with a fillet; ornament with a fillet; make into fillets, as veal, &c.

fillip (fil'ip), *n.* a sudden sharp jerk or stroke with the finger; an incitement: *v.t.* to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden movement; project: *v.i.* to aim a fillip.

filly (fil'i), *n.* [*pl.* fillies (fil'iz)], a young mare; a bold, lively girl.

film (film), *n.* a thin skin or filament; a thin covering of some sensitized substance to receive a photographic impression: *v.i.* to become covered with a film.

filmy (film'i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, films.

filter (fil'tēr), *n.* any material or apparatus by which water or any other liquid is purified; a contrivance for arresting particles of steel, dust, &c., in the air; a strainer: *v.t.* to purify, as a liquid.

filth (filth), *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement, moral or physical.

filthy (filth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* filthier, *superl.* filthiest], foul; dirty; unclean, morally or physically; obscene.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* a liquid which has been filtered: *v.t.* to filter.

fin (fin), *n.* one of the organs of locomotion of a fish.

final (fī'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the end; ultimate; finishing; decisive: *n.* that which is last, or makes an end; the deciding heat of an athletic contest.

finale (fē-nä'lā), *n.* the last passage in a musical composition; the final act, &c., of a scene or performance; termination; end.

finality (fī-nal'i-ti), *n.* completeness.

finance (fi-nans'), *n.* the public revenue of a government or state; the science of the profitable management of monetary affairs: *v.t.* to manage the financial arrangement of: *v.i.* to raise money for some special object.

financial (fi-nan'shal), *adj.* pertaining to finance.

finch (finch), *n.* the common name for various small birds, as the chaffinch, canary, &c.

find (fīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* found, *p.pr.* finding], to discover; obtain by searching; ascertain by experiment; meet by accident; regain, as something lost; supply; declare by judicial verdict: *n.* the discovery of something valuable.

fine (fīn), *n.* money paid as a penalty; forfeiture: *v.t.* to impose a monetary penalty upon; purify; refine; clarify.

fine (fīn), *adj.* slender; thin; keen; pure; refined; subtle; delicate; elegant; of small diameter; very handsome; noble; showy; admirable; splendid; beautiful in thought or language; free from clouds or rain; dexterous; discriminating; artful: *adv.* very much; finely.

finery (fī'nēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fineries (fī'-

nēr-iz)], personal adornment, as fine or showy clothes, &c.; outward show.

finesse (fi-nes′), *n.* artifice or stratagem; skill; dexterity; finessing at whist: *v.i.* to use artifice or skill to accomplish some end; in playing whist, to endeavor to take a trick with a lower card than that held by an opponent, while holding a higher card. [French.]

finger (fing′gēr), *n.* one of the five divisions of the hand; one of the four digits of the hand, as distinguished from a thumb; a finger's breadth; any mechanical contrivance resembling a finger; an index; musical touch: *v.t.* to handle, or perform, with the fingers; meddle with; steal; pilfer: *v.i.* to use the fingers skilfully in performing upon a musical instrument.

finical (fin′i-kal), *adj.* fastidious; over particular.

finis (fī′nis), *n.* the end. [Latin.]

finish (fin′ish), *v.t.* to bring to an end; complete; put an end to; conclude; make perfect; polish; kill or render powerless: *v.i.* to come to an end; expire: *n.* completion; careful elaboration; the final touches given to a work; the end.

finite (fī′nīt), *adj.* having limits: *n.* that which is finite [with *the*].

finny (fin′ni), *adj.* having fins; resembling, or abounding in, fish.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* a long narrow inlet or arm of the sea between high rocks or banks. Also fjord. [Norwegian.]

fir (fēr), *n.* the name of various cone-bearing trees of the genus Abies, and allied genera; a fir-tree.

fire (fīr), *n.* heat and light evolved by ignition and combustion; the result of combustion of bodies; a burning; conflagration; flame; discharge of firearms; light; intensity of feeling; ardor; spirit; severe trial or affliction: *v.t.* to set on fire; inflame; kindle; bake, as porcelain; explode; excite violently; irritate; illuminate; cauterize: *v.i.* to become ignited; be inflamed; discharge firearms; ring a peal of bells all together.

firebrand (fīr′brand), *n.* a piece of burning wood; an incendiary; one who inflames the passions of others.

firecracker (fīr′krak-ēr), *n.* a small explosive firework.

fire-damp (fīr′damp), *n.* carburetted hydrogen, explosive when brought into contact with fire in mines.

firefly (fīr′flī), *n.* a winged insect which emits light at night.

firkin (fēr′kin), *n.* a small wooden vessel for holding butter, lard, &c.; a measure of capacity = 1-4th of a barrel; 9 gals.

firm (fērm), *adj.* hard; compact; solid; closely compressed; unyielding; not easily moved; rigorous; staunch; unfaltering; steadfast; *n.* the title or style under which a mercantile house transacts its business; a mercantile partnership.

firmament (fēr′ma-ment), *n.* the sky.

first (fērst), *adj.* the ordinal of one; foremost in place, rank, dignity, time, excellence, &c.; earliest; most important; chief: *adv.* before all others in order, place, rank, time, &c.; sooner: *n.* the beginning; the upper part of a vocal or instrumental duet, trio, &c. [Mus.]

fiscal (fis′kal), *adj.* pertaining to the exchequer or public revenues; financial: *n.* in Spain a state treasurer. [Latin.]

fish (fish), *n.* [*pl.* fish, fishes (fish′ez)], a vertebrate, cold-blooded, aquatic animal furnished with permanent gills; the flesh of fish used as food; a machine for hoisting an anchor; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; one of the signs (Pisces) of the zodiac; a counter used at cards: *v.t.* to search in quest of fish; catch (fish); seek for and bring to light; draw up; strengthen by spars: *v.i.* to try to catch fish; seek to gain or obtain something by artifice or indirect methods.

fisherman (fish′ēr-man), *n.* one whose occupation it is to catch fish; a fishing-smack.

fishery (fish′ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fisheries (fish′ēr-iz)], the business of catching fish; a fishing-ground; the right to fish at a particular time or ground.

fishmonger (fish′mung-gēr), *n.* one who sells fish.

fissile (fis'il), *adj.* capable of being split: said of rocks.

fission (fish'un), *n.* the act of cleaving or splitting up into parts; the spontaneous division of a simple organism into two parts, each of which becomes a new individual.

fissure (fish'ūr), *n.* a cleft or crack; a narrow opening; furrow: *v.t.* to make a fissure: *v.i.* to crack. [Latin.]

fist (fist), *n.* the hand when closed or clenched: *v.t.* to grip or strike with the fist.

fistic (fis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

fisticuffs (fis'ti-kufs), *n.* a combat with the fists; boxing.

fistula (fis'tū-la), *n.* a deep pipe-like ulcer in the rectum.

fit (fit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fitted, *p.pr.* fitting], to make fit or suitable; adapt; accommodate to anything; qualify; adjust; equip; benefit: *v.i.* to be proper or suitable: *n.* adaptation of one thing to another; suitability: *adj.* [*comp.* fitter, *superl.* fittest], convenient; suitable; prepared; qualified.

fit (fit), *n.* a sudden attack of disease attended with convulsions, and often with loss of consciousness; a temporary mental paroxysm, or attack of pain or illness; caprice.

fitful (fit'fool), *adj.* capricious; spasmodic.

fitness (fit'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fit.

five (fīv), *adj.* consisting of 4 and 1; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 4 and 1: *pl.* a game resembling tennis, played in England.

fix (fiks), *v.t.* to make fast, secure, or stable; direct steadily; set or place permanently; adjust; transfix; deprive of volatility; predispose: *v.i.* to become solid or firm; settle down: *n.* an awkward situation; quandary.

fixative (fiks'a-tiv), *n.* something that serves to fix, as a mordant, &c.

fixed (fikst), *p.adj.* firm; lasting; settled; permanent; stable; established; resolute; not volatile.

fixity (fiks'i-ti), *n.* stability; permanence.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* that which is firmly fixed; an article of furniture fixed to a house and regarded as part of it.

fizz (fiz), *n.* a hissing noise; an effervescent beverage, as sparkling champagne: *v.i.* to make a fizzing noise. Also fizzle.

flabby (flab'i), *adj.* easily shaken, or yielding to the touch; lacking muscle; mentally or physically feeble.

flaccid (flak'sid), *adj.* flabby; weak.

flag (flag), *n.* a piece of cloth or bunting on which usually some device is wrought, used as the standard of a nation, an ensign, signal, &c.; a plant of the genus Iris; a flagstone: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flagged, *p.pr.* flagging], to become weary; lose vigor; hang down: *v.t.* signal with a flag; pave with flagstones.

flagellant (flaj'el-ant), *adj.* using a whip or scourge: *n.* one who scourges himself for religious discipline.

flagellate (fla'jel-āt), *v.t.* to whip: *adj.* having whip-like processes.

flagging (flag'ing), *n.* pavement of flagstones.

flagitious (fla-jish'us), *adj.* atrocious; wicked; highly criminal.

flagon (flag'un), *n.* a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

flagrant (flā'grant), *adj.* openly wicked; heinous; glaring; notorious.

flagstone (flag'stōn), *n.* a large flat paving-stone.

flail (flāl), *n.* a wooden instrument for threshing wheat, &c., by hand.

flake (flāk), *n.* a small film of anything loosely held together, as snow; a thin scaly piece of anything; a carnation with a single color in stripes on a white ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form into flakes; scale or peel off.

flaky (flāk'i), *adj.* consisting of flakes or layers.

flam (flam), *n.* a falsehood; freak; blarney; false pretense. [Obsolete.]

flamboyant (flam-boi'ant), *adj.* denoting a florid or showy style, especially as deficient in good taste, denoting the French Pointed Gothic; florid; showy; boisterous; noisy; devoid of taste.

flame (flām), *n.* fire; ardor of temper or passion; glow of imagination; excitement; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to

heat; excite: *v.i.* to burst into flame; blaze.

flamingo (fla-ming′gō), *n.* a long-legged, web-footed, red-colored bird.

flange (flanj), *n.* a raised or projecting rim for preventing a wheel slipping, or as an attachment: *v.t.* to attach a flange to.

flank (flangk), *n.* the fleshy part of an animal between the ribs and hip; the side of an army, regiment or building; that part of a fortification constructed to defend another: *v.t.* to attack or turn the flank or side of (an army); guard on the flank: *v.i.* to border or touch [with *on*]: *adj.* pertaining to, or cut from, the flank.

flannel (flan′el), *n.* a soft-textured, loosely woven cloth with a light nap. [French.]

flap (flap), *n.* anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, and fastened on one side; the motion or noise of anything broad and flat; a slap; the tail of a coat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flapped], to strike with, or as with, a flap; let fall; move backwards and forwards rapidly: *v.i.* to move, as wings, with noise.

flare (flār), *n.* a large, unsteady glaring light: *v.i.* to burn with a broad, unsteady light; be offensively showy in dress.

flash (flash), *n.* a sudden, quick, transitory blaze or light; sudden outburst, as of merriment, wit, or passion; a short, transient state; a body of water driven by violence; a sluice above a shoal on navigable rivers for easing the water for the passage of boats: *v.t.* to cause to act, burst, or appear suddenly; cover with a thin coating of colored glass; to show ostentatiously, as "to flash his roll": *v.i.* to shine with a sudden, quick, transient blaze or light; act, or burst forth, suddenly; gleam; splash: *adj.* pertaining to thieves or their language, as "a flash house"; cheap and gaudy; sham; vulgarly ostentatious or showy, as "flash jewelry." [Swedish.]

flask (flask), *n.* a small bottle; a vessel, usually metal or leather, for holding powder or shot.

flat (flat), *adj.* level; even; smooth; prostrate; horizontal; insipid; positive; downright; low: said of prices; dull: said of sales; without interest; wanting relief or prominence: said of figures in painting; sounded below the true pitch: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shallow; shoal; story or floor of a house; the broad or plane part of a thing; surface without relief or prominence; depression in thought or language; a musical sign (♭) which lowers the succeeding note half a tone; one of the halves of a scene which meet in the middle of the stage of a theater; a person easily duped: *adv.* in a level or prostrate position.

flatten (flat′n), *v.t.* to lay flat; make level or even; beat down; depress; make dull, insipid or tasteless; lower in tone: *v.i.* to become flat or level; become insipid.

flatter (flat′ēr), *v.t.* to gain over or please by complimentary speech; soothe; persuade; raise false hopes or expectations: *v.i.* to employ flattery.

flattery (flat′ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* flatteries (flat′ēr-iz)], insincere complimentary speech; adulation; false praise.

flatulent (flat′ū-lent), *adj.* affected with, or tending to produce, flatulence; pretentious; conceited.

flaunt (flänt and flawnt), *v.i.* to make an ostentatious display in dress: *v.t.* behave or exhibit pertly or impudently: *n.* the act of flaunting; a boast; a brag.

flavor (flā′vēr), *n.* a particular smell or taste: *v.t.* to impart a flavor to.

flavoring (flā′vēr-ing), *n.* an essence or extract for giving a flavor to anything.

flaw (flaw), *n.* a blemish; inherent defect; crack: *v.t.* to make a flaw in; crack.

flax (flaks), *n.* a plant of the genus Linum, the fiber of which is spun into linen cloth.

flaxen (flaks′en), *adj.* resembling, or made of, flax; of golden color: said of the hair. Also flaxy.

flaxseed (flak′sēd), *n.* linseed.

flay (flā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flayed, *p.pr.* flaying], to strip off, skin: torture.

flea (flē), *n.* a small blood-sucking

insect of the genus Pulex, remarkable for its agility and irritating bite.

fleck (flek), *n.* a streak or spot: *v.t.* to streak or spot; variegate.

fledge (flej), *v.i.* to acquire the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight.

flee (flē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* fled, *p.pr.* fleeing], to run away from; avoid: *v.i.* to hasten away from danger; scatter; disappear.

fleece (flēs), *n.* the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.t.* to deprive of the wool or fleece; strip; plunder by injustice or fraud; cover with, or as with, a fleece.

fleecy (flēs'i), *adj.* resembling a fleece; woolly.

fleer (flēr), *n.* mockery or contempt expressed in words or gesture: *v.i.* to mock or sneer; grin contemptuously.

fleet (flēt), *adj.* swift; rapid; nimble: *n.* a company of warships or merchant vessels not fewer than twelve; a creek or inlet: *v.t.* to move or pass rapidly over; skim.

fleeting (flēt'ing), *p.adj.* passing quickly.

flense (flens), *v.t.* to cut up and strip the blubber from: said of a whale or seal. Also flench, flinch.

flesh (flesh), *n.* that part of an animal body underlying the skin, and composed of soft muscular tissue; animal food; pulp of fruit, &c.; the body: opposed to soul; human nature or race; carnal state or appetites; present life; kindred: *adj.* resembling flesh in color or appearance: *v.t.* to satiate or glut.

fleshly (flesh'li), *adj.* pertaining to the body; corporeal; human; carnal; lascivious: *adv.* carnally.

flew (flōō), *p.t.* of fly.

flexible (fleks'i-bl), *adj.* easily bent; pliant; yielding to persuasion. Also flexile.

flexion (flek'shun), *n.* the act or process of bending; a curve; in grammar, inflection. Also flection.

flick (flik), *n.* a light, quick stroke, as with a whip: *v.t.* to whip lightly.

flies (flīz), *pl.* of fly.

flight (flīt), *n.* the act, process, manner, or power of flying; hasty departure; birds flying together, or produced in the same season; a soaring forth; extravagant sally; the distance traveled by a projectile; a shower or volley; a series of steps.

flighty (flīt'i), *adj.* changeful; capricious; extravagant in fancy; wild; giddy.

flimsy (flim'zi), *n.* [*pl.* flimsies (flim'ziz)], a thin manifold paper, especially that used for making reporting copies; a bank-note: *adj.* unsubstantial; thin; weak; ineffective.

flinch (flinch), *v.i.* to shrink or draw back, as from pain, danger, &c.: *n.* the act of flinching.

fling (fling), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flung, *p.pr.* flinging], to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; cast to the ground: *v.i.* to flounce; throw out the legs violently: *n.* the act of throwing or casting; a sneer or gibe; kick or leap; unrestrained pleasure; dash; a Highland dance: *n.* a "lark" or spree; the sportive days of a young man.

flint (flint), *n.* a variety of quartz; a flint implement; anything proverbially hard.

flip (flip), *n.* a liquor of beer, spirit, sugar, &c.; a short quick stroke; a flick: *v.t.* to jerk with the fingers; strike with a short quick blow: *adj.* frivolous, flippant. [Slang.]

flippancy (flip'an-si), *n.* pertness; thoughtless fluency of speech.

flippant (flip'ant), *adj.* characterized by thoughtless levity of speech, or pertness.

flipper (flip'ēr), *n.* a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming, as that of the whale, seal, or turtle.

flirt (flērt), *v.t.* move to and fro with a short, rapid action; throw with a quick elastic motion: *v.i.* make love for mere amusement; coquette: *n.* a coquette; a sudden jerk or toss.

flit (flit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flitted, *p.pr.* flitting], to remove (a thing) from one house to another [Scotch]: *v.i.* to pass lightly and swiftly along; fly away; skim; migrate.

flitch (flich), *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured.

float (flōt), *v.t.* to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a liquid; convey without effort or will; to

start, sell, or dispose of; smooth or level plaster with a float: *v.i.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a liquid or gaseous fluid; move lightly or glide without apparent effort; drift about: *n.* anything that floats on the surface of a liquid or buoys up something; a raft; the cork or quill used in angling; a ball-cock; a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler.

floccose (flok'ōs), *adj.* covered with soft hair or wool; woolly.

flock (flok), *n.* a company or collection of sheep or birds; a congregation; crowd; a lock of wool; fibrous material used for stuffing upholstery, &c.: *v.i.* to come together in a flock; assemble.

floe (flō), *n.* a large flat mass of floating ice.

flog (flog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flogged, *p.pr.* flogging], to whip; chastise; to lash (the water) with the line in angling.

flood (flud), *n.* a great flow of water; inundation; the deluge; high tide; the sea; an abundant supply or outpouring of anything: *v.t.* to deluge; inundate; overflow.

floor (flōr), *n.* the part of a house, room, &c., on which one treads; story; a level suite of rooms; any smooth or level area; pavement; the part of a legislative chamber occupied by the members: *v.t.* to cover with a floor; put to silence; strike down.

flop (flop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flopped, *p.pr.* flopping], to strike frequently; unfold with a jerk: *v.i.* to plump down; fall loosely and flatly; to change one's politics unexpectedly: *n.* the sound caused by a soft flat body coming suddenly in contact with the ground: *adv.* suddenly.

flora (flō'ra), *n.* the wild plants of a particular region, district, or geological period; a description of such plants. [Latin.]

floral (flō'ral), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, flowers.

florescence (flō-res'ens), *n.* the flowering of a plant.

floriculture (flō'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of flowers.

florid (flor'id), *adj.* bright in color; brilliant with decorations; profusely embellished.

florin (flor'in), *n.* a European silver coin, ranging in value in different countries from forty to fifty cents.

florist (flō'rist), *n.* one who cultivates flowers for pleasure, or sells them for profit.

floss (flos), *n.* floss-silk; the soft, downy, silken substance in the husks of certain plants; the slag on the surface of molten iron in a puddling-furnace; a small stream.

flotilla (flō-til'a), *n.* a fleet of small vessels.

flotsam (flot'sam), *n.* goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating upon the sea.

flounce (flouns), *n.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to the skirt of a dress or petticoat, with the lower border loose and spreading; a sudden jerk or movement of the body, indicative of impatience: *v.t.* to furnish or trim with flounces: *v.i.* to throw about the limbs and body.

flounder (floun'dēr), *v.i.* to struggle, roll, or proceed with difficulty, as an animal in the mire: *n.* a flat sea-fish; a bootmaker's tool.

flour (flour), *n.* the fine meal of ground wheat; a fine soft powder.

flourish (flur'ish), *v.i.* to prosper or thrive; be vigorous; be copious or flowery in language; embellish: *v.t.* swing about or brandish; give flourishes to: *n.* a figure formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn; the act of brandishing; a musical passage intended only for display; ostentatious parade.

flout (flout), *v.t.* to insult; treat contemptuously; jeer: *v.i.* to scoff; sneer: *n.* an insult; scoff.

flow (flō), *v.i.* to run or spread, as water; circulate; glide; rise, as the tide; melt; issue forth: *v.t.* to overflow or inundate: *n.* a current or stream; copiousness; the rise of the tide.

flower (flou'ēr), *n.* that part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs; blossom; the best, or choicest, part of anything; the prime; a figure or ornamental expression: *pl.* a light powdery substance obtained by sub-

limation: *v.i.* to put forth flowers; blossom or bloom: *v.t.* ornament or cover with flowers. [French.]

flown (flōn), *p.p.* of fly.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.i.* to roll to and fro, as a wave; undulate; rise and fall; be irresolute or wavering.

flue (flū), *n.* a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, &c.; soft downy matter; fluff.

fluent (flū'ent), *adj.* possessing readiness and ease of speech; voluble; eloquent.

fluff (fluf), *n.* light down or fur nap: *v.t.* to spread out, as feathers: *n.* a flash.

fluffy (fluf'i), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, fluff; feathery.

fluid (flū'id), *adj.* liquid or gaseous: *n.* a substance the particles of which are readily separable.

fluke (flūk), *n.* the broad part of an anchor which is fixed into the ground; a flounder; a parasitic disease in sheep; a variety of potato; one of the two lobes of a whale's tail; a lucky stroke in billiards: *v.i.* to score by a lucky stroke; use the flukes in swimming: said of a whale.

flume (flūm), *n.* a channel for the conveyance of water.

flung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fling.

flunk (flungk), *n.* in college slang a complete failure: *v.i.* to fail completely; retire through fear, or confusion.

flunky (flungk'i), *n.* [*pl.* flunkies (flungk'iz)], a liveried servant; a toady; snob; a foolish, incautious speculator. Also flunkey.

fluorescence (flōō-ō-res'ens), *n.* the quality existing in certain transparent bodies of giving off under the action of light a color differing from their own; the property possessed by certain substances of becoming luminous when exposed to X-rays or other forms of radiant energy.

fluorine (flōō'o-rin), *n.* an elementary gaseous body allied to chlorine. It is the only element that will not combine with oxygen.

flurry (flur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flurried, *p.pr.* flurrying], to agitate, confuse, or bewilder: *n.* sudden commotion or excitement; hurry; a sudden gust.

flush (flush), *v.t.* to cause to blush; excite; clean out with a rush of water; drive from cover: said of game birds: *v.i.* to blush; glow: *n.* a sudden rush of water; flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement or impulse; a flock of game birds suddenly started; abundance; bloom; growth; a hand of cards all of the same suit: said of poker and cribbage; a bog or morass: *adj.* level with the surface; quite full; abundant; plentifully supplied with money; vigorous: *adv.* so as to be level.

flute (flūt), *n.* a tubular wind-instrument furnished with finger-holes and keys; a long channel or groove cut in the shaft of a column; crimping or furrowing: *v.t.* to sound as a flute; form parallel grooves or channel in; crimp or furrow.

flutter (flut'ēr), *v.i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly; move rapidly and irregularly; be in agitation or uncertainty: *v.t.* to throw into confusion: *n.* a quick and irregular motion; vibration; state of excitement or anxiety.

fluvial (flū'vi-al), *adj.* pertaining to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers. Also fluvatile.

flux (fluks), *n.* any flow or issue of matter; flow of the tide; a substance added to assist in the reduction of a metal by fusion: *v.t.* to melt or fuse.

fly (flī), *v.i.* [*pt.* flew, *p.p.* flown, *p.pr.* flying], to move through, or rise in, the air with wings; pass swiftly; be driven through the air; move rapidly; run away; part with violence; burst; fade: *v.t.* to avoid or shun; cause to fly or float in the air; flutter: *n.* [*pl.* flies (flīz)], a two-winged insect of many species, including the house-fly, *Musca domestica*; an artificial fly used in angling; a disease in turnips; a hackney carriage: *adj.* wide awake. [Slang.]

foal (fōl), *n.* the young of a horse, ass, or camel: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of a mare, &c.

foam (fōm), *n.* the white substance formed on a liquid by violent agitation or fermentation; spume: *v.t.* to cause to foam: *v.i.* to gather foam; froth.

fob (fob), *n.* a small pocket, especially for a watch: *v.t.* to cheat.

focus (fō'kus), *n.* [*pl.* focuses (fō'kus-ez), foci (fō'si)], the point where a system of rays of light or heat meet after being reflected or refracted; any central point: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* focused, *p.pr.* focusing], to bring to a focus or center. Also focalize (fō'kal-īz).

fodder (fod'ẽr), *n.* food for horses, cattle, or sheep; a weight for lead = 21 cwt.: *v.t.* to feed with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* a personal enemy; ill-wisher; an adversary in war.

fœtus (fē'tus), *n.* the young of viviparous animals in the womb.

fog (fog), *n.* condensed watery vapor near the surface of the sea or land, bewilderment; a cloud or haze obscuring a photographic plate; the after-grass of autumn; winter pasture: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fogged, *p.pr.* fogging], to become foggy.

foil (foil), *v.t.* to baffle or frustrate; defeat: *n.* a long, thin fencing weapon with a button on the end; the trail of hunted game; a thin plate, or sheet of metal; a contrast to set something off to advantage; a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, &c.

foist (foist), *v.t.* to place in wrongfully or surreptitiously; palm off slyly [with *in, into, upon*].

Fokker (fok'ẽr), *n.* a very efficient fighting aeroplane of great speed employed in 1916 by the Germans in the European War; said to have its machine gun so mounted as to fire through the propeller shaft.

fold (fōld), *v.t.* to bend one part over another; inclose; wrap up; shut up in a pen or fold: *n.* a part bent or doubled over another; a plait; a pen for sheep; a bend of a stratum; flock of sheep; the Church.

foliage (fō'li-āj), *n.* leaves collectively; the artistic representation of leaves, flowers, &c., as in architectural decoration. [Latin.]

foliated (fō'li-ā-ted), *p.adj.* beaten, formed into, or covered with, thin plates; splitting into laminæ: decorated with leaf-like ornamentation.

folio (fō'li-ō), *n.* a book of the largest size formed by folding a sheet of paper once; a page of MS. or printed matter; the right and left hand pages of a ledger, &c.; in legal documents 72 words of MS., 100 words in congressional proceedings; a case for music, &c.: *adj.* having a sheet of paper folded once: *v.t.* to page.

folk (fōlk or fōk), *n.* people in general; nation or race; one's relatives.

follicle (fol'i-kl), *n.* a seed-vessel; a very small tube or cavity; a simple gland.

follow (fol'ō), *v.t.* to go or come after; pursue; succeed in order; accompany; attend; espouse the opinions or cause of; imitate or conform to; watch or attend to closely; to practice: *v.i.* to go or come after another; result: *n.* a particular stroke in billiards or crôquet.

folly (fol'i), *n.* [*pl.* follies (fol'iz)], want of understanding; foolishness; unbecoming conduct; criminal weakness; sin.

foment (fō-ment'), *v.t.* to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; excite; stir up or instigate.

fomentation (fō-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of fomenting; warm or medicated liquids applied to a diseased part; incitement.

fond (fond), *adj.* affectionate; loving; ardently attached or devoted; partial to; injudiciously, foolishly indulgent (with *of*).

fondle (fon'dl), *v.t.* to caress; treat with tenderness; handle tenderly: *v.i.* to exhibit fondness.

font (font), *n.* a stone receptacle to hold the water used in baptizing; a complete assortment of a particular kind of type.

food (fōōd), *n.* nutriment; material.

fool (fōōl), *n.* a person devoid of reason or intelligence; idiot; one who acts in a foolish manner; a victim or butt; a compound of crushed gooseberries with cream: *v.t.* to make a fool of; treat with contempt; disappoint.

foolhardy (fōōl'här-di), *adj.* foolishly bold; daringly rash; regardless of consequences.

foolish (fōōl'ish), *adj.* acting without reason or judgment; weak minded; silly; ridiculous; trifling; contemptible.

foolishness (fōōl'ish-nes), *n.* folly.

foot (foot), *n.* [*pl.* feet (fēt)], that

part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; the lower part, base, foundation, or end, of anything; that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot; a measure = 12 in.; infantry soldiers; a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse: *v.t.* to add a foot to, as a stocking; add figures in a column, and place the total at the bottom: *v.i.* to dance; go on foot.

fop (fop), *n.* a dandy; pretentious fool.

foppish (fop'ish), *adj.* affected in dress and manners.

for (fôr), *prep.* in place of; on account of; for the sake of; notwithstanding; to the number or amount of: *conj.* because; since: prefix, meaning *thoroughly, before, greatly,* with a privative, or negative force.

forage (for'āj), *n.* food for horses and cattle; a search for provisions: *v.i.* to wander about in search of provisions: *v.t.* to supply with forage.

foray (for'ā), *n.* a predatory expedition in border warfare: *v.t.* to plunder or ravage.

forbade (fôr-bad'), *p.t.* of forbid.

forbear (fôr-bār'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbore (for-bôr'), *p.p.* forborne (for-bôrn'), *p.pr.* forbearing], to abstain from; excuse; spare: *v.i.* to restrain one's self; be patient: *n.* an ancestor. Also forebear. [Scotch.]

forbid (fôr-bid'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbade, *p.p.* forbidden, forbid, *p.pr.* forbidding], to prohibit; command not to do; oppose.

force (fôrs), *n.* active power; vigor; strength; energy; violence; power to persuade or convince; validity; legality; efficacy; meaning; troops; armament; a trained or organized body; unlawful violence to property or person; any cause that produces, or tends to produce, motion, or a change of motion, in a body; a waterfall: *v.t.* to compel; overpower by strength; impel; push; press; strain; cause to grow or ripen by artificial means: *v.i.* to endeavor.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting anything.

forcible (fôr'si-bl), *adj.* characterized by mental or physical power; vigorous; violent.

ford (fôrd), *n.* a shallow part of a stream, &c., which can be crossed by men or animals: *v.t.* to wade through or pass over without swimming.

forebode (fôr-bōd'), *v.t.* to presage, especially evil; feel a presentiment of: *v.i.* to foretell (evil).

forecast (fôr'kast), *n.* a previous contrivance; foresight; prediction of the weather: *v.t.* (fōr-kast'), to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee; predict.

forecastle (fōk'sl), *n.* the part of a vessel forward of the foremast, where the seamen take their meals and sleep.

foreclose (fôr-klōz'), *v.t.* to cut off from the right of redemption: said of a mortgage.

forefather (fôr'fä-*thẽr*), *n.* a male ancestor.

foregather (fôr-ga*th*'ẽr), *v.i.* to assemble; associate (with *with*).

forego (fôr-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forewent, *p.p.* foregone, *p.pr.* foregoing], to renounce or refrain from; give up: *v.t.* precede.

forehead (for'ed), *n.* that part of the face between the eyes and the hair; brow.

foreign (for'en), *adj.* belonging to another nation or country; alien; exotic; extraneous; remote.

forel (for'el), *n.* a kind of parchment used for covers of books.

foreman (fôr'man), *n.* [*pl.* foremen (fôr'men)], the spokesman of a jury; an overseer.

foremost (fôr'mōst), *adj.* chief; first.

forensic (fo-ren'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate.

forereach (fôr-rēch'), *v.t.* to gain upon: *v.i.* to forge ahead in stays: said of a vessel.

forerun (fôr-run'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* foreran, *p.p.* forerun, *p.pr.* forerunning], to run before; precede; announce.

foresail (fôr'sāl), *n.* a large square sail, the principal one on the foremast.

foreshadow (fôr-shad'ō), *v.t.* to shadow or typify beforehand.

foreshore (fôr'shōr), *n.* that part of a beach or shore situated between the high and low water marks.

foreshorten (fôr-shôrt'n), *v.t.* to depict (figures as they appear to the eye

when viewed obliquely) so as to convey the impression of full length.

foresight (fôr'sīt), *n.* the act of seeing beforehand; forethought; prudence; the sight on the muzzle of a gun.

forest (for'est), *n.* a large extent of ground covered with trees; woodland; an uncultivated tract of land, more or less covered with trees and undergrowth: *adj.* pertaining to a forest; rustic; sylvan: *v.t.* to cover with trees or forest.

forestall (fôr-stawl'), *v.t.* to be beforehand with; anticipate; buy up in advance.

forestay (fôr'stā), *n.* a strong rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bow of a vessel to strengthen the foremast.

forester (for'est-ẽr), *n.* one skilled in forestry, or an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest or wild region.

foretaste (fôr'tāst), *n.* anticipation: *v.t.* (fôr-tāst'), to taste before possession; to anticipate.

forever (fôr-ev'ẽr), *adv.* without end; throughout all eternity.

forewarn (fôr-wôrn'), *v.t.* to inform or caution beforehand.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* a fine or penalty: *v.t.* to lose (some position, right, or advantage) by breach of conditions, omission, or conduct: *adj.* alienated or lost. [Old French.]

forfend (fôr-fend'), *v.t.* to ward off.

forgave (fôr-gāv'), *p.t.* of forgive.

forge (fôrj), *v.t.* to fashion (a piece of metal) by heating and hammering; form into shape; invent; counterfeit, with intent to defraud; impel forward: *v.i.* to be guilty of the crime of forgery; go slowly or with difficulty: *n.* an open fire in which a blacksmith heats irons by forced draught, and fashions the metal while hot; a place where metal is forged; smithy; workshop.

forger (fôrj'ẽr), *n.* one who commits the crime of forgery; a fabricator.

forgery (fôrj'ẽr-i), *n.* the act of counterfeiting the handwriting of another with intent to defraud; the act of counterfeiting coin.

forget (fôr-get'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgot: *p.p.* forgotten, *p.pr.* forgetting], to lose the remembrance of; overlook or neglect; slight.

forgetful (fôr-get'fool), *adj.* apt to forget; careless; negligent; heedless.

forgetfulness (fôr-get'fool-nes), *n.* the quality of being forgetful; loss of remembrance; neglect.

forgive (fôr-giv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgave, *p.p.* forgiven, *p.pr.* forgiving], to pardon; remit, as a sin, offense, debt, &c.: *v.i.* to exhibit forgiveness.

forgiven (fôr-giv'n), *p.p.* of forgive.

forgiveness (fôr-giv'nes), *n.* pardon; remission.

forgotten (fôr-got'n), *p.p.* of forget.

fork (fôrk), *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs; anything resembling, or branching like, a fork; the branch or space caused by the junction of two roads or rivers: *v.t.* to raise, throw, or dig with a fork; steal: *v.i.* to branch off.

forlorn (fôr-lôrn'), *adj.* abandoned; deserted; destitute; miserable; bereft; hopeless.

form (fôrm), *n.* the external appearance or shape of anything; image; likeness; orderly arrangement; beauty; symmetry; determinate shape or structure; established practice, or ritual; a mold or pattern; an official formula; a long bench without a back; a class; state of high condition or fitness; the bed or seat of a hare; types, plates, &c., imposed in a chase ready for printing (forme): *v.t.* to give shape to; create; mold to a particular pattern; conceive or imagine; constitute; devise; adjust: *v.i.* to take shape.

formal (fôr'mal), *adj.* according to form or established rules; precise; ceremonious; conventional; essential; having the outward form without the inward reality.

formality (fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* formalities (fôr-mal'i-tiz)], strict adherence to external or customary forms; ceremony; method or mode.

formation (fôr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of forming; that which is formed; structure; figure; production; a group of strata of nearly the same age having certain common characteristics.

formative (fôr'ma-tiv), *adj.* giving or serving to form; plastic; germinal:

n. a word formed by adding a prefix, or suffix.

former (fôr'mẽr), *adj.* preceding in time or place; first mentioned: *n.* a maker; author.

formidable (fôr'mid-a-bl), *adj.* exciting dread; fearful; powerful.

formless (fôrm'les), *adj.* without form.

formula (fôr'mū-la), *n.* [*pl.* formulas (fôr'mū-laz), formulæ (fôr'mū-lē)], a prescribed form, rule, or model; a group of symbols, expressing the composition of a chemical compound; a formal statement of faith or doctrine; a prescription; the expression of a rule by algebraic symbols.

formulate (fôr'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to put into the form of, or reduce to, a formula; fix or state, in definite terms.

fornication (fôr-ni-kā'shun), *n.* the illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; adultery; idolatry; an arching or vaulting.

forsake (fôr-sāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forsook (fôr-sook'), *p.p.* forsaken (fôr-sāk'n), *p.pr.* forsaking], to leave; desert; abandon; to part from.

forsooth (fôr-sōōth'), *adv.* verily; in truth.

forswear (fôr-swār'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* forswore (fôr-swōr'), *p.p.* forsworn (fôr-swōrn'), *p.pr.* forswearing], to swear falsely; commit perjury: *v.t.* to deny on oath; abjure.

fort (fôrt), *n.* an inclosed fortified place; castle; fortress.

forte (fôrt), *n.* one's strong point, or special talent.

forte (fôr-tā'), *adv.* used as a musical term, strongly. Also fortissimo, very strongly. [Italian.]

forth (fôrth), *adv.* onward in time, place, or order; forward; abroad; away.

forthcoming (fôrth-kum'ing), *adj.* ready, or about to appear: *n.* a coming forth.

forthwith (fôrth-with'), *adv.* immediately.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 39th: *n.* one of 40 equal parts.

fortification (fôr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or science of fortifying; a military defensive work; a strengthening.

fortify (fôr'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fortified, *p.pr.* fortifying], to strengthen against attack by military works; make strong; encourage or confirm: *v.i.* to erect military works of defense.

fortitude (fôr'ti-tūd), *n.* mental strength to endure suffering or adversity with courage; patient endurance.

fortnight (fôrt'nīt), *n.* fourteen days.

fortress (fôrt'res), *n.* a large permanent fortified place for defense or security; castle.

fortuitous (fôr-tū'i-tus), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental.

fortunate (fôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* happening by good fortune; lucky; auspicious; successful.

fortune (fôr'tūn), *n.* the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; estate; wealth; possessions; future destiny.

forty (fôr'ti), *adj.* one more than 39: *n.* the sum of 10 and 30.

forum (fō'rum), *n.* [*pl.* fora (fō'ra), forums (fō'rumz)], the public place of meeting in ancient Rome, where the law courts, public offices, &c., were situated: hence a place of public resort, or court of law. [Latin.]

forward (fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* onward; in advance; toward the forepart: *adj.* situated near the front; early in season or preparation; ready; prompt; presumptuous; unreserved; not over modest; eager; earnest; impertinent: *interj.* on! *v.t.* to help forward; quicken or hasten; improve; transmit.

forwardness (fôr'wẽrd-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being forward; impertinence; pertness.

forwards (fôr'wẽrdz), *adv.* another form of forward.

fossil (fos'il), *n.* any organic body which by burial in the earth's strata has become petrified; a person antiquated in his ideas: *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or converted into, a fossil; dug from the earth: antiquated.

foster (fos'tẽr), *v.t.* to nourish; nurse; rear up; sustain or support; cherish.

fought (fawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fight.

foul (foul), *adj.* offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; scurri-

lous; filthy; hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair; cloudy and stormy; contrary, as a wind; thick with weeds, &c.; entangled, as an anchor: *n.* a wilful collision: *v.t.* to make foul or dirty; sully or defile; come into collision with: *v.i.* to become foul or dirty.

foulard (fōō-lärd′), *n.* a light silk, or silk-cotton washable dress fabric; a silk handkerchief for wear round the neck or head.

found, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of find.

found (found), *v.t.* to lay the basis of; build; fix firmly; establish; originate; form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; cast.

foundation (foun-dā′shun), *n.* the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; the principles or origin of anything; an endowment or endowed institution; the first stitches in knitting or crocheting.

foundling (found′ling), *n.* a child found whose parents are unknown.

foundry (found′ri), *n.* [*pl.* foundries (found′riz)], the place where metal casting is carried on.

fount (fount), *n.* a fountain or spring; original source.

fountain (foun′tan), *n.* a natural or artificial spring of water; the head or source of a river; a jet or spout of water; the first cause or origin.

four (fôr), *adj.* consisting of 1 more than 3; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 3 and 1; a four-oared boat, or its crew.

fourfold (fôr′fōld), *n.* a quantity four times as much: *adj.* four times told.

fourscore (fôr′skôr), *adj.* eighty.

fourteen (fôr′tēn), *adj.* consisting of 4 more than 10: *n.* the sum of 4 and 10.

fourteenth (fôr′tēnth), *adj.* fourth in order after tenth: *n.* one of fourteen equal parts.

fourth (fôrth), *adj.* next in order after third: *n.* one of four equal parts; a musical interval of two tones and one semitone.

Fourth, *n.* the fourth day of July; Independence Day.

fowl (foul), *n.* a gallinaceous bird, especially the domestic cock or hen; poultry; birds collectively: *v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds for sport or food.

fowler (foul′ēr), *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.

fox (foks), *n.* a canine mammal with a long bushy tail, belonging to the genus Vulpes, notorious for its cunning: hence a sly, cunning person; a small strand of rope, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together: *v.t.* to make sour, or turn reddish; repair: said of boots; watch slyly: *v.i.* to turn sour or become reddish; act as a spy.

foxiness (foks′i-nes), *n.* sly cunning, or shrewdness; the state of being decayed, or sour.

foxy (foks′i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a fox; cunning; crafty; reddish-brown in color.

foyer (fwä-yā′), *n.* the lobby of a theater. [French.]

fracas (frā′kas), *n.* a noisy quarrel. [French.]

fraction (frak′shun), *n.* a part broken off; act of breaking; the state of being broken; a part of a unit, as ¼.

fractional (frak′shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction; very small.

fractious (frak′shus), *adj.* unruly; cross.

fracture (frak′tūr), *n.* a part broken; a break caused by violence; separation; the direction in which a mineral breaks so as to show its texture: *v.t.* to break, or crack, as a bone, &c.

fragile (fraj′il), *adj.* easily broken; weak; delicate.

fragility (fra-jil′i-ti), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragment (frag′ment), *n.* a part broken off from a whole; an imperfect part.

fragrance (frā′grans), *n.* the state or quality of being fragrant. Also fragrancy.

fragrant (frā′grant), *adj.* sweet-smelling.

frail (frāl), *adj.* fragile; brittle; weak, physically or morally; infirm: *n.* a basket made of rushes.

frame (frām), *n.* something constructed or composed of parts fitted and joined together; that on which anything is held or stretched; any contrivance for inclosing, admitting,

or supporting something; a compositor's stand; an inclined table or planks for washing ore; shape; temper; state: *v.t.* to fit (one thing) into another; shape or form; adjust or regulate; invent; adapt: *v.i.* to wash ore on a frame.

framework (frām'wĕrk), *n.* that which incloses or supports something else.

franc (frangk), *n.* a French coin, the unit of monetary value = 18.3 cents.

franchise (fran'chīz), *n.* the constitutional right of suffrage; a particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or by a legislative body to an individual, or to a corporation; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends.

frangible (franj'i-bl), *adj.* easily broken.

frank (frangk), *adj.* open or ingenuous; candid; outspoken; unreserved: *n.* a signature that exempts mail-matter from payment of postage; a letter privileged to go post-free: *v.t.* to send or have conveyed free of charge.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* a fragrant inflammable resin burnt as incense.

franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* a small landholder; a freeman. [Old French.]

frankness (frangk'nes), *n.* candor; openness.

frantic (fran'tik), *adj.* violently mad or distracted; outrageous; transported by passion.

frappé (frap-pā'), *adj.* chilled with ice. [French.]

fraternal (frā-tĕr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, becoming, or like, brothers.

fratricide (frā'tri-sīd), *n.* the crime of killing a brother; one who kills a brother.

fraud (frawd), *n.* deceit; artifice; trick; cheat; a humbug.

fraudulent (fraw'dū-lent), *adj.* characterized by, founded on, or obtained by, fraud.

fraught (frawt), *adj.* laden; charged.

fray (frā), *n.* a riot; quarrel; a chafe or rub: *v.t.* to chafe or wear away.

freak (frēk), *n.* sudden or capricious change of mind, or whim; a prank; an abnormal animal or plant: *v.t.* to variegate; spot or streak.

freakish (frēk'ish), *adj.* eccentric; frolicsome; whimsical.

freckle (frek'l), *n.* a brownish spot in the skin: *v.t.* to mark with freckles: *v.i.* to become freckled.

free (frē), *adj.* [*comp.* freer, *superl.* freest], without restraint; at liberty; permitted; liberal; generous; open; free from guilt; independent; familiar; licentious; not arbitrary or despotic; spirited; not attached or fixed; uncombined; invested with the franchise, &c. (with *of*): *v.t.* to set at liberty; emancipate; rid or exempt; clear; *adv.* gratuitously.

freebooter (frē'bōōt-ĕr), *n.* one who roves about for plunder or pillage; buccaneer.

freedman (frēd'man), *n.* [*pl.* freedmen (frēd'men)], a slave who has been legally emancipated.

freedom (frē'dum), *n.* the state of being free; liberty; independence; ease in performance; particular privilege; absence of conventionality; undue familiarity.

freeman (frē'man), *n.* [*pl.* freemen (frē'men)], one in the enjoyment of liberty; one possessed of certain franchises or municipal privileges.

freeze (frēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* froze, *p.p.* frozen, *p.pr.* freezing], to congeal or harden into ice; kill by cold: *v.i.* to be congealed with cold; be chilled with cold; be at or below the temperature of 32°.

freight (frāt), *n.* the goods with which a vessel is loaded; cargo; goods carried by rail; the sum paid or charged for the conveyance of goods: *adj.* used for conveying goods: *v.t.* to load with goods for conveyance; hire or charter.

freighter (frāt'ĕr), *n.* one who freights a ship or car; shipper; a vessel for conveying freight.

frenzy (fren'zi), *n.* [*pl.* frenzies (fren'ziz)], violent agitation; temporary madness; fury: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenzied, *p.pr.* frenzying], to throw into a frenzy; render mad.

frequent (frē'kwent), *adj.* recurring often: *v.t.* (frē-kwent') to resort to, or visit, often. [Latin.]

fresco (fres'kō), *n.* [*pl.* frescos, frescoes (fres'kōz)], a method of wall-painting in water-colors on fresh plaster: *v.t.* to decorate or paint in fresco. [Italian.]

fresh (fresh), *adj.* new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; in good condition; not forgotten; healthy; strong and active; not wearied; lively; brisk; pure and cool; not salt; inexperienced; forward; intoxicated: *n.* a spring; freshet; the union of fresh and salt water in a river.

freshet (fresh'et), *n.* a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain.

freshman (fresh'man), *n.* [*pl.* freshmen (fresh'men)], a college student in his first year.

fret (fret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fretted, *p.pr.* fretting], to wear away by friction; injure by rubbing; corrode; agitate; vex; irritate; make rough on the surface; ornament with raised or interlaced work; variegate: *v.i.* to be worn away by friction or corrosion; be agitated or irritated; utter peevish complaints: *n.* the act or process of fretting; an ornament formed by small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles; perforated or interlaced ornamental work; an agitation on the surface of a liquid; chafing, or irritation; a small piece of ivory or wood on the keyboard of certain stringed instruments.

fretful (fret'fool), *adj.* peevish; irritated.

fretwork (fret'wĕrk), *n.* carved, raised, or open ornamental work.

friable (frī'a-bl), *adj.* readily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friar (frī'ĕr), *n.* one of a mendicant order of monks in the Roman Catholic Church.

fricassee (frik-a-sē'), *n.* a dish of chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed and fried with gravy or sauce: *v.t.* to make into, or dress like, a fricassee. [French.]

friction (frik'shun), *n.* the act of rubbing; attrition; resistance to the motion of a body, caused by contact with the surface upon which it moves; the act of rubbing to stimulate the circulation of the blood vessels; irritation or disagreement caused by divergence of opinion.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week: named from the Scandinavian deity Frigga, the goddess of love.

fried (frīd), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fry.

friend (frend), *n.* one attached to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; a supporter or favorer of a cause, &c.; an ally; a term of salutation.

friendly (frend'li), *adj.* pertaining to a friend; having the characteristics of a friend; amicable; affable; genial; convenient; favorable: *adv.* amicably.

friendship (frend'ship), *n.* intimacy; united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; good-will.

frieze (frēz), *n.* the middle part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice: usually ornamented with sculpture, &c.; a coarse woolen cloth with a rough shaggy nap on one side.

frigate (frig'ăt), *n.* in the old navies a warship with an upper flush deck, carrying from 24 to 50 guns.

fright (frīt), *n.* a sudden and violent fear; alarm; a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous.

frighten (frīt'n), *v.t.* to terrify.

frightful (frīt'fool), *adj.* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque.

frigid (frij'id), *adj.* without warmth; wintery; cold in temperament; stiff; formal; dull.

frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being frigid; coldness.

frill (fril), *n.* a pleated or crimped edging of fine linen to a garment, as a shirt front, &c.; ruffle: *pl.* affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress, &c.: *v.i.* to ruffle or shiver the feathers with cold: said of a hawk: *v.t.* to make into a frill.

fringe (frinj), *n.* an ornamental border of hanging cords, &c.; any border or edging resembling a fringe: *v.t.* to border with, or as with, a fringe.

frippery (frip'ĕr-i), *n.* old clothes or furniture; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in second-hand clothes: *adj.* trumpery; contemptible. [French.]

frisk (frisk), *v.i.* to gambol or dance in frolic: *n.* a gambol, dance, or frolic.

frisky (fris'ki), *adj.* lively in action; sprightly; gay; frolicsome.
frith (frith), *n.* an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; estuary [Scotch]. Also firth; a kind of weir for capturing fish.
fritter (frit'ẽr), *v.t.* to waste by degrees; cut up as meat into small pieces for frying: *n.* a small piece of meat cut for frying; a small cake with meat or fruit in it.
frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* frivolities (fri-vol'i-tiz)], levity; a trifling act, thought, or action.
frivolous (friv'o-lus), *adj.* trifling; trivial; petty; silly; inclined to levity.
frizz (friz), *v.t.* to curl or crisp; form into little hard burrs: said of the nap of cloth: *n.* that which is frizzed, as hair.
frizzle (friz'l), *v.t.* to curl on hot coals; curl or frizz: *n.* a crisped lock of hair.
fro (frō), *adv.* away from; backward.
frock (frok), *n.* a loose upper garment worn by children and women; dress; a monk's habit; a coarse over-garment worn by laborers, &c.; an undress regimental coat.
frog (frog), *n.* a small tailless amphibious animal of the genus Rana; a tender horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a spindle-shaped button or toggle used for fastening military cloaks, ladies' mantles, &c.; a section of a railway line where the rails diverge.
frolic (frol'ik), *n.* a scene of merry-making or gaiety; a sportive outburst; wild prank: *adj.* sportive; merry or gay: *v.i.* to indulge in tricks of mirth and levity; play wild pranks.
frolicsome (frol'ik-sum), *adj.* full of frolic.
from (from), *prep.* out of, away; since; noting source or beginning, distance, logical or physical sequences.
frond (frond), *n.* the union of a leaf and a branch; the leaf of a fern, palm, or seaweed.
front (frunt), *n.* the forehead; the forepart or foremost of anything; van; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness; a false shirt-bosom or dickey: *adj.* situated at the front: *v.t.* to stand, or be situated, opposite to, or over against: *v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction. [French.]
frontal (frun'tal), *adj.* pertaining to the front or forehead: *n.* something worn on the forehead; an ecclesiastical hanging in front of an altar; a small pediment over a window or door.
frontier (frun-tēr'), *n.* the boundary or limits of a country: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the boundary of a country; contiguous.
frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* an illustration facing the front page of a book.
frost (frôst), *n.* minute frozen particles of moisture; the temperature of the atmosphere which causes the congelation of water; hoar-frost; an enterprise ending in failure: *v.t.* to cover with frost or any thing resembling frost. See frosting.
frosty (frôst'i), *adj.* [*comp.* frostier, *superl.* frostiest], producing, or accompanied with, frost; frozen; hoary; cold or distant in manner.
froth (frôth), *n.* the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, or fermentation; foam; superficial knowledge; vapid eloquence.
frousy. Same as frowzy.
froward (frō'wẽrd), *adj.* perverse; wayward.
frown (froun), *n.* a contraction of the brows indicative of displeasure, &c.: *v.i.* to contract the brows to indicate displeasure, &c.; scowl; lower.
frowzy (frou'zi), *adj.* musty; untidy.
froze (frōz), *p.t.* of freeze.
frozen (frōz'en), *p.adj.* congealed, benumbed, or killed with cold; icy; wanting in warmth of feeling or sympathy.
fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fructified, *p.pr.* fructifying], to make productive; fertilize: *v.i.* to bear fruit.
frugal (frū'gal), *adj.* thrifty; economical.
frugality (frū-gal'i-ti), *n.* thrift; economy.
fruit (frūt), *n.* the product of a tree

or plant containing the seed; product; result or profit; offspring: *v.i.* to produce fruit. [French.]

fruitful (frūt'fool), *adj.* yielding fruit; prolific.

fruition (frū-ish'un), *n.* the bearing of fruit; realization; enjoyment derived from use or possession.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v.t.* to defeat or disappoint; thwart; nullify: *adj.* vain; useless; void.

frustrum (frus'trum), *n.* [*pl.* frustra (frus'tra)], that part of a solid next the base, as a cone, pyramid, &c., which is left after cutting off the top. [Latin.]

fry (frī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fried, *p.pr.* frying], to cook or roast with fat in a pan over a fire: *v.i.* to be cooked with fat in a pan; be subjected to intense heat: *n.* a dish of things fried; a swarm of young fish.

fudge (fuj), *n.* a made-up story; a home-made candy: *interj.* nonsense: *v.t.* to make or do in a bungling, careless manner.

fuel (fū'el), *n.* combustible material for supplying a fire; anything that serves to inflame or sustain passion or excitement.

fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *adj.* unstable; volatile; fleeting; not permanent; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty: *n.* one who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a runaway or deserter; one who takes shelter with another power to escape punishment. [Latin.]

fugue (fūg), *n.* a musical composition in which the parts follow each other with repetitions at certain intervals. [French.]

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.* [*pl.* fulcra (ful'kra), fulcrums (ful'krumz)], that part of a lever on which it rests.

fulfill (fool-fil'), *v.t.* to complete or accomplish; execute; perform or carry out, as that which is promised, foretold, or anticipated.

fulfillment (fool-fil'ment), *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* brightness; splendor.

full (fool), *adj.* filled; having no empty space; well supplied; stored; saturated; satiated; copious; rounded out; plump; expressing much; clear; distinct; sonorous; having the whole disk illuminated; said of the moon: *n.* the highest state, extent, or measure: *v.i.* to pucker: *v.t.* scour and thicken, as cloth, in a mill: *adv.* without diminution or qualification; directly; quite. [*Full* is used in composition to express *full extent* or *degree*, its meaning being generally self-evident, as *full*-armed, *full*-fledged, &c.]

full-back (fool'bak), *n.* in foôtball, the player furthest from the goal of the opposing side.

full-dress (fool'dres), *n.* dress required for formal or ceremonial occasions.

full-drive (fool'drīv), *adv.* with full speed or vigor.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode; send out or utter (a threat or denunciation, as a papal bull): *v.i.* to thunder; make a loud, sudden noise; detonate: *n.* a detonating compound formed of a salt of fulminic acid.

fulsome (ful'sum), *adj.* offensive; gross.

fumble (fum'bl), *v.i.* to grope or feel about; handle or attempt something in an awkward manner: *v.t.* to manage awkwardly.

fume (fūm), *n.* vapor or exhalation, especially of a narcotic or suffocating nature; mental irritation or agitation: *v.i.* to emit smoke; pass off in gas or vapor; to be in a passion: *v.t.* fill with gas or vapor; exhale. [Latin.]

fumigate (fū'mi-gāt), *v.t.* smoke; perfume; disinfect by the action of smoke or vapor.

fun (fun), *n.* mirth; drollery; sport: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* funned, *p.pr.* funning], to indulge in fun.

funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* a rope-walker or -dancer. [Latin.]

function (fungk'shun), *n.* the discharge or performance of any duty, office, or business; faculty; power; the office of any organ, animal or vegetable; public or official ceremony; any mathematical quantity considered as formed from another quantity, the change in the one affecting the other correspondingly: *v.i.* to perform a function; act.

fund (fund), *n.* established stock or

capital; money set apart for carrying out some permanent or temporary object; a permanent debt due by a government on which interest is paid at a certain rate per cent.; a stock in reserve: *v.t.* to place in, or convert into, a fund: *pl.* money. [Latin.]

fundamental (fun-da-ment'al), *adj.* pertaining to a foundation or basis; essential; primary: *n.* a primary or essential principle; basis; the note on which a chord is formed. [Mus.]

funded (fund'ed), *p.adj.* converted into a permanent loan; invested in the public funds.

funeral (fū'nēr-al), *n.* the ceremony of burying a dead human body and the procession of mourners accompanying it: *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or used at, a funeral. [Latin.]

funereal (fū-nē're-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a funeral; mournful; sad.

fungus (fung'gus), *n.* [*pl.* fungi (fun'ji), funguses (fung'gus-ez)], a cryptogamous plant not containing chlorophyll, as a mushroom, toadstool, &c.; a spongy excrescence. [Latin.]

funicle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* a small cord, ligature, or rope. [Latin.]

funk (fungk), *n.* cowardice; fright: *v.i.* to be in a state of cowardly fear [English]; to kick backwards. [Scottish.]

funnel (fun'el), *n.* a wide-mouthed, conical vessel terminating in a spout for pouring liquids into close vessels; the chimney of a steamship or steam-engine.

funny (fun'i), *adj.* [*comp.* funnier, *superl.* funniest], comical; droll; provoking laughter; ludicrous; queer; curious; strange: *n.* a long narrow clinker-built pleasure boat rowed with sculls.

fur (fēr), *n.* the soft hair of certain animals, growing thickly upon the skin; morbid matter collected on the tongue; the calcareous coating on the interior of a boiler, &c.: *pl.* the dressed skins of fur-bearing animals, used for apparel or ornament: *adj.* consisting, lined, or trimmed, with fur: *v.t.* [*p.t.* furred, *p.pr.* furring], to cover, line, or trim with fur; cover with a calcareous deposit or morbid matter.

furbelow (fēr'be-lō), *n.* an ornament of feminine attire.

furbish (fēr'bish), *v.t.* to make bright by rubbing, polishing, or burnishing; renovate.

furcate (fēr'kāt), *adj.* forked.

furious (fū'ri-us), *adj.* full of fury; frenzied; mad; tempestuous.

furl (fērl), *v.t.* to roll up and secure to something, as a sail, flag, &c.

furlong (fēr'lông), *n.* 1-8th of a mile.

furlough (fēr'lō), *n.* leave of absence: *v.t.* to grant leave of absence to.

furnace (fēr'nas), *n.* a chamber or apparatus for producing a violent heat to reduce ores, metals, &c.

furnish (fēr'nish), *v.t.* to supply with what is requisite; fit out; equip: *v.i.* to improve in flesh and condition: said of a racehorse.

furniture (fēr'ni-tur), *n.* the necessary equipments of a house, ship, or a trade; outfit; equipage; trappings of a horse.

furore (fū'rōr or fū-rō're), *n.* a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm. [Italian.]

furrow (fēr'ō), *n.* a trench made in the ground by a plow; a groove; wrinkle: *v.t.* to plow; make grooves or wrinkles in.

further (fēr'*th*ēr), *adj.* more distant; additional: *adv.* to a greater distance or degree; moreover; also: *v.t.* to promote; help forward.

furtherance (fēr'*th*ēr-ans), *n.* advancement.

furthermore (fēr'*th*ēr-mōr), *adv.* moreover; besides.

furthermost (fēr'*th*ēr-mōst), *adj.* most remote.

furthest (fēr'*th*est), *adj.* most distant in time or degree: *adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.

furtive (fēr'tiv), *adj.* sly; secret; stealthy. [Latin.]

fury (fū'ri), *n.* [*pl.* furies (fū'riz)], violent or uncontrollable rage; madness; one of the three avenging deities of Greek mythology, usually called Tisiphoné, Alecto, and Megaera; a termagant woman. [Latin.]

furze (fērz), *n.* a hardy spiny shrub, belonging to the bean family.

fuse (fūz), *v.t.* to liquefy by heat;

melt: *v.i.* to become melted by heat; blend, as if melted: *n.* a small tube filled with an inflammable material, or a cord impregnated with such material, used for exploding gunpowder, &c.

fusil (fū'zil), *n.* the old flint-lock musket. [French.]

fusileer (fū-si-lēr'), *n.* the names of several British line regiments, as the Royal Irish Fusileers. The name denotes that, when fusils were in use, those regiments served as infantry. Also fusilier.

fusillade (fū-si-lād'), *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms: *v.t.* to shoot down or kill by a fusillade.

fusinist (fū'zin-ist), *n.* an artist who draws with charcoal crayons. [French.]

fusion (fū'zhun), *n.* the act or process of melting by heat; the state of being fused or melted; union by, or as by, melting; the union of two political parties, or of sections of two parties, as in Great Britain, the Liberal Union party.

Fusionist (fū'zhun-ist), *n.* one who has joined a fusion party in politics.

fuss (fus), *n.* unnecessary or irritating activity, especially in small matters; disorderly bustling about; confusion; stir: *v.i.* to worry.

fustian (fus'chan), *n.* a kind of coarse twilled cotton cloth, as corduroy, velveteen, &c.; an inflated or pretentious style in writing or speaking; bombast: *adj.* made of fustian; bombastic.

fusty (fus'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* fustier, *superl.* fustiest], ill-smelling; moldy; meddlesome; officious.

futile (fū'til), *adj.* vain; useless.

futility (fū-til'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being futile.

futtocks (fut'oks), *n.pl.* the upright curved ribs of a ship springing from the keel.

future (fū'tūr), *adj.* that will be hereafter: *n.* time yet to come; a tense in grammar; a commodity, &c., sold for future delivery. [Latin.]

futurity (fū-tūr'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* futurities (fū-tūr'i-tiz)], time to come; future events.

fuzz (fuz), *n.* fine minute particles of down, wool, &c.: *v.i.* to fly off in fuzz.

fyce and **fice** (fīs), *n.* a small cur dog; a whelp.

G

G, the seventh letter in the later Roman alphabet and in the alphabet of most Western countries since 300 B. C. Until that time, this character was used for what we now call *c* (the hard guttural) and *g* (the sonant guttural). In the old Italic alphabet, the seventh letter was *Z*. Out of *C* there was, for convenience, developed a second character *G*. Both sounds indicated by them were "hard,"—*c* like *c* in *cat*, and *g* like *g* in *get*. About the fourth century A. D., *c* before *e* or *i* took the soft sound of *s*, and *g* the soft sound of *g* in *gin*.

gab (gab), *n.* idle chatter; loquacity; a hook on the eccentric rod of a steam-engine; the mouth [Scotch]: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gabbed, *p.pr.* gabbing], to chatter.

gabardine (gab-ēr-dēn′), *n.* a coarse smock frock formerly prescribed for Jews. [Spanish.]

gabble (gab′l), *v.t.* to utter rapidly without sense: *v.i.* to chatter incoherently: *n.* rapid, incoherent talk.

gabion (gā′bi-un), *n.* a large cylindrical bottomless basket filled with earth: used for purposes of military defense, &c. [French.]

gable (gā′bl), *n.* the triangular end of a building.

gaby (gā′bi), *n.* a stupid, foolish boy.

gad (gad), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gadded, *p.pr.* gadding], to roam about in a purposeless manner: *n.* the act of roaming about without an object; an iron or steel pointed mining tool; a gadfly.

Gael (gāl), *n.* a Scottish Highlander.

Gaelic (gāl′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or belonging to, the Celtic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands, or to their language: *n.* the language of the Gaels. Also Gadhelic.

gaff (gaf), *n.* a large hook for landing salmon, &c.; a boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail; a low-class theater, &c., admission to which is a penny: *v.t.* to seize or land with a gaff.

gaffer (gaf′ẽr), *n.* an old man, especially a countryman.

gag (gag), *n.* something placed in the mouth to hinder speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gagged, *p.pr.* gagging], to stop the mouth of, with, or as with, a gag; silence by force; introduce one's own words, &c., into: said of an actor, &c.

gage, gauge (gāj), *n.* a standard of measure; the number of feet a vessel sinks in the water; position of one ship to another and the wind; a measuring rod; the distance between the rails of a railway line: *v.t.* to ascertain the capacity or contents of; estimate.

gaiety (gā′e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gaieties (gā′e-tiz)], the state or quality of being gay; merriment; pleasure. [French.]

gain (gān), *n.* advantage; profit; a mortise: *v.t.* to obtain, as profit or advantage; earn; win; arrive at: *v.i.* to improve or make progress; increase; advance. [Icelandic.]

gainsay (gān-sā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gainsaid, *p.pr.* gainsaying], to contradict; speak against; oppose.

gait (gāt), *n.* manner of walking; way or course.

gaiter (gāt′ẽr), *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting over the top of the boot; a shoe with a cloth top.

gala (gā′la), *n.* a festive show; pomp.

galactic (ga-lak′tik), *adj.* pertaining to the secretion or flow of milk.

Galaxy (gal′aks-i), *n.* the Milky Way.

galaxy, *n.* an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

gale (gāl), *n.* a strong wind, less violent

than a tempest; a quarrel; noisy merriment; bog myrtle.

gall (gawl), *n.* the bile; anything very bitter; malignant feeling; rancor; the gall-bladder; the morbid excrescence of plants caused by insects; gall-nut; a wound caused by friction; low-lying marshland with rank vegetation: *v.t.* to break the skin of by friction; wear away; vex; fret; harass; impregnate with an infusion of gall-nuts: *v.i.* to fret; be vexed, &c.

gallant (gal′ant), *adj.* brave; high-spirited; chivalrous: *n.* a person of sprightly and gay manners; a beau.

gallant (gal-ant′), *adj.* showing courtesy and respectful deference to women: *n.* a man who is attentive to women (used either in a good or bad sense): *v.t.* to pay court to; accompany or escort.

galleon (gal′e-on), *n.* a large Spanish three-decked vessel, formerly used as a warship, or as a merchantman for trading to South America.

gallery (gal′ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* galleries (gal′ēr-iz)], a long apartment serving as a means of communication to others; corridor; the upper seats of a theater, church, assembly-room, &c.; a building, or room, used for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a covered passage in a work for defense, or for communication; a balcony at the stern of a large ship.

galley (gal′i), *n.* [*pl.* galleys (gal′iz)], a low, flat, one-decked vessel propelled by oars, and sometimes with sails, formerly rowed by slaves or convicts; an open boat used by British men-of-war, river police, and customs officers; the cook-house of a ship; a flat, oblong frame for holding composed type.

Gallic (gal′ik), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Gaul, or modern France.

galling (gawl′ing), *p.adj.* chafing; irritating.

gallium (gal′i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

gallivant (gal′i-vant), *v.i.* to flirt; idle or gad about with women.

gallon (gal′un), *n.* a liquid measure =4 quarts; a dry measure=1-8th of a bushel.

galloon (gal-ōōn′), *n.* a cotton, silk, or worsted fabric used for dress trimmings; a thin tape made of metal woven in silk, worsted, &c., used for uniforms.

gallop (gal′up), *n.* the rapid forward springing movement of a horse; the act of riding at a gallop: *v.i.* to run with leaps, like a horse; ride a horse at a gallop; hasten.

gallows (gal′ōz), *n.* a wooden structure consisting of two uprights with a cross bar on the top; used for hanging criminals; execution by hanging.

gallstone (gawl′stōn), *n.* a concretion formed in the gall bladder or biliary duct.

galoot (ga-lōōt′), *n.* a term in American slang having various shades of meaning, as with the other words, "chap," "fellow," "cur," "cuss," "bloke," "buffer," &c., not necessarily denoting dislike but rather a lack of respect.

galore (ga-lōr′), *adv.* in great plenty. [Erse.]

galosh (ga-losh′), *n.* an overshoe of india-rubber. Also golosh.

galvanic (gal-van′ik), *adj.* pertaining to galvanism; voltaic; spasmodic.

galvanism (gal′van-izm), *n.* that branch of electric science which treats of currents arising from the chemical action of certain bodies placed in contact, or an acid on a metal. Named from the Italian scientist, Luigi Galvani (1737-1798), the discoverer of universal electricity.

galvanometer (gal-va-nom′e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the presence, extent, and direction of an electric current.

gamble (gam′bl), *v.i.* to practice gaming; play for money; risk money on an event or contingency: *v.t.* to squander in gaming (with *away*).

gambler (gam′blēr), *n.* one who gambles, especially one who gambles as a business.

gambol (gam′bol), *n.* a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gamboled, *p.pr.* gamboling], to skip about sportively; frolic.

gambrel (gam′brel), *n.* the hock of a

horse; a bent stick, resembling a horse's leg, used by butchers.

game (gām), *n.* a sport or diversion; fun; frolic; a single match at play; the advantage required in order to win; wild animals pursued and killed by shooting or hunting; any object of pursuit: *pl.* athletic contests: *adj.* pertaining to game; ready; plucky: *v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; play for a stake or prize.

gamin (gam'in), *n.* a precocious street child; street Arab.

gammon (gam'un), *v.t.* to impose upon (a person by inducing him to believe improbable stories), hoax; to defeat at the game of backgammon; cure by salting and smoking; attach or fix a bowsprit to a ship: *n.* a hoax; imposition; the buttock of a hog salted and smoked: *interj.* nonsense!

gamut (gam'ut), *n.* the lines and spaces upon which musical notes are written or printed: hence entire range or extent.

gander (gan'dēr), *n.* a male goose.

gang (gang), *n.* persons associated for some purpose; a part of a ship's crew selected for special duty; a lode or course; a discreditable political faction; the matrix in which an ore is imbedded.

ganglion (gan'gli-on), *n.* [*pl.* ganglia (gan'gli-a), ganglions (gan'gli-onz)], an enlargement in the course of a nerve; an encysted tumor on a tendon.

gangrene (gan'grēn), *n.* the first state of mortification: *v.t.* to mortify: *v.i.* to become mortified.

gangster (gang'stēr), *n.* a desperate character, one of a gang, especially used of the East Side of New York.

gangway (gang'wā), *n.* a narrow platform of horizontal planks used as a temporary passageway, or to enter a ship; a passage into or out of any place; a passageway between two rows of seats; that part of a ship's side, within or without, by which persons enter or depart

gaol, same as jail.

gap (gap), *n.* an opening; cleft; passage; hiatus; breach: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gapped, *p.pr.* gapping], to make a gap in.

gape (gāp), *v.i.* to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, &c.; yawn; open as a fissure or chasm: *n.* yawn: the opening between the mandibles of birds: *pl.* a disease in poultry.

garage (gä-räzh'), *n.* a stable or station for automobiles; from the French *garer,* to shelter or secure.

garb (gärb), *n.* a dress; external form: *v.t.* to clothe.

garbage (gärb'āj), *n.* offal; refuse.

garble (gär'bl), *v.t.* to cleanse by sifting; select such parts of as are wanted or may serve some particular purpose.

garçon (gär-sông'), *n.* a boy; waiter. [French.]

garden (gär'dn), *n.* a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c.; a place specially delightful or fertile: *v.t.* to cultivate as a garden: *v.i.* to lay out and cultivate a garden.

gargle (gär'gl), *n.* a medicinal liquid for washing the throat and mouth: *v.i.* to wash the throat and mouth with a gargle.

gargoyle (gär'goil), *n.* in Gothic architecture, a projecting stone waterspout, often in the form of a grotesquely-shaped man or animal. [Old French.]

garibaldi (gar-i-bäl'di), *n.* a loose blouse-shaped shirt, usually red, named after the Italian adventurer, Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882).

garish (gär'ish), *adj.* gaudy; dazzling.

garland (gär'land), *n.* a chaplet or wreath made of flowers, &c., a collection of choice extracts of prose or poetry; a netted provision-bag used by sailors; in heraldry, a wreath of laurel, or oak-leaves and acorns: *v.t.* to deck or adorn with a garland.

garlic (gär'lik), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the lily family, with a strong pungent taste and smell that is unpleasant to many.

garment (gär'ment), *n.* any article of clothing: *pl.* clothing collectively.

garner (gär'nēr), *n.* a granary: *v.t.* to store for preservation in, or as in, a granary; gather up.

garnish (gär'nish), *v.t.* to adorn; embellish with something laid round a

dish: *n.* an ornament or decoration; something laid round a dish as an embellishment.

garnishee (gär-nish-ē′), *n.* the person in whose hands the property of another is attached pending the satisfaction of the claims of a third party.

garniture (gär′ni-tūr), *n.* embellishment.

garret (gar′et), *n.* the uppermost room of a house.

garrison (gar′i-sn), *n.* a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place; a fortified place with troops, guns, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish (a fortified place) with troops.

garrote (gar-rōt′), *n.* an instrument for strangling a criminal: used in Spain; strangulation: *v.t.* to execute with a garrote or by strangling; seize by the throat so as to render a person helpless and then to rob him.

garrulity (gar-rōō′li-ti), *n.* incessant and inconsequent loquacity.

garter (gär′tēr), *n.* an elastic band, &c., by which a stocking is held up on the leg; the distinctive badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood (instituted about 1348 by Edward III.): *v.t.* to bind or fasten with a garter; invest with the Order of the Garter.

gas (gas), *n.* [*pl.* gases (gas′ez)], matter in its most rarefied state: opposed to fluid, and solid; carburetted hydrogen used for lighting and cooking; empty talk: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gassed, *p.pr.* gassing], to impose upon by empty talk: *v.i.* to boast or indulge in empty talk.

gaseous (gas′e-us), *adj.* having the nature or form of gas.

gash (gash), *n.* a deep or gaping wound: *v.t.* to cut deep.

gasket (gas′ket), *n.* a flat plaited cord by which the sails are furled or tied to the yard; hemp, &c., used for packing the piston of a steam-engine, &c.; a thin round piece of rubber, metal, &c., placed between two flat surfaces to make a water-tight joint.

gasoline (gas′ō-lēn), *n.* a volatile inflammable colorless product of petroleum: used for heating purposes, &c.

gasometer (gas-om′e-tēr), *n.* a circular hollow reservoir for storing gas, open at the bottom and closed at the top; an apparatus for measuring gases.

gasp (gasp), *n.* a convulsed painful effort to catch the breath: *v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty; crave earnestly: *v.t.* to breathe out in gasps (with *away*).

gasping (gasp′ing), *n.* convulsive or difficult breathing.

gastric (gas′trik), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach. [Greek.]

gastronomy (gas-tron′o-mi), *n.* the ar of good eating, or the preparation of food.

gate (gāt), *n.* a frame of wood, iron, &c., closing an entrance or passage, usually moving on hinges; a large entrance to a city, castle, &c.; an avenue; entrance; power.

gather (ga*th*′ēr), *v.t.* to assemble; collect; bring into one place; pick up; glean; pluck; accumulate; pucker or plait; infer: *v.i.* to congregate; generate pus; increase; ripen: *n.* a plait or pucker in cloth, made by drawing thread through the folds.

gaud (gawd), *n.* finery; ornament.

gaudy (gaw′di), *adj.* [*comp.* gaudier, *superl.* gaudiest], showy; vulgarly gay or fine.

gauge (gāj), same as gage.

gaunt (gänt), *adj.* pinched and lean.

gauntlet (gänt′let), *n.* a military or naval punishment, formerly practiced, by which the culprit was compelled to run between two lines of soldiers or sailors, who chastised him with rods, ropes, &c.; a series of unpleasant events; "running the gauntlet" was a common torture among the American Indians; a mailed glove, or one with a long wrist-extension. Also gantlet.

gauze (gawz), *n.* a very thin light transparent silk or cotton fabric; light open-work material, as wire gauze.

gave (gāv), *p.t.* of give.

gavel (gav′el), *n.* a small mallet; a small unbound sheaf; toll or custom: *v.t.* to bind into sheaves

gawk (gawk), *n.* a simpleton.

gawky (gaw′ki), *adj.* awkward; ungainly: *n.* a tall, awkward, stupid person.

gay (gā), *adj.* lively; merry; full of

spirits; cheerful; sportive; given to pleasure; licentious. [French.]

gaze (gāz), *v.i.* to look earnestly and fixedly: *n.* a steady, fixed look.

gazelle (ga-zel′), *n.* a small, elegant, swift-footed antelope, with large, soft, black eyes. [Arabic.]

gazette (ga-zet′), *n.* English government bi-weekly newspaper containing official announcements; newspaper: *v.t.* to publish in a gazette.

gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr′), *n.* a dictionary of geographical names.

gear (gēr), *n.* accoutrements; apparatus; tackle; harness; dress; the moving parts of machinery: *v.t.* to put gear on; harness; dress.

gee (jē), *v.t.* to turn or guide to the right, opposed to haw.

geese (gēs), *pl.* of goose.

gelatine (jel′a-tin), *n.* a transparent nitrogenous animal substance found in bones, hoofs, connective tissue, &c., from which it is extracted by boiling, &c.; animal jelly. Also gelatin.

geld (geld), *v.t.* to castrate: said of horses; deprive of any essential part.

gelding (gel′ding), *n.* castration; a young horse which has been castrated.

gem (jem), *n.* a precious stone; leaf-bud; any perfect or rare object; jewel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gemmed, *p.pr.* gemming], to adorn with, or as with, gems.

geminate (jem′i-nāt), *adj.* growing or occurring in pairs.

Gemini (jem′i-nī), *n.pl.* one of the signs in the zodiac (Castor and Pollux); the Twins.

gemot (ge-mōt′), *n.* an assembly; the court of the hundred, or local court, among the Anglo-Saxons.

gendarme (zhäng-därm′), *n.* [*pl.* gendarmes], in France and Belgium, an armed policeman.

gender (jen′dēr), *n.* the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by suffixes, prefixes, or by a different word: *v.t.* to produce: and engender.

genealogy (jen-e-al′ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* genealogies (jen-e-al′ō-jiz)], family pedigree; lineage; the science that treats of tracing pedigrees.

genera, *pl.* of genus.

general (jen′ēr-al), *adj.* relating to a whole genus, kind, class, order, or race; not special or particular; pertaining to the majority; not restricted; usual; ordinary; common; extensive but not universal; indefinite; taken as a whole; senior or highest, as Postmaster-General: *n.* the whole; the chief part; a general principle or statement; the populace; the commander of an army division or brigade; the highest title in the army of the United States; the chief of a religious order; the roll of a drum to summon troops [usually *generale*]. [Latin.]

generality (jen-ēr-al′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generalities (jen-ēr-al′i-tiz)], the state of being general: opposed to specific; bulk; majority.

generalize (jen′ēr-al-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, a genus or genera; infer inductively, as a general principle from particular instances.

generally (jen′ēr-a-li), *adv.* commonly; in the main; without exact limitation.

generate (jen′ēr-āt), *v.t.* to produce; procreate; originate; trace out or form by motion.

generation (jen-ēr-ā′shun), *n.* the act or process of generating; a single succession in natural descent; people of the same period; progeny.

generative (jen′ēr-a-tiv) *adj.* pertaining to generation; having the power to generate.

generic (je-ner′ik), *adj.* pertaining to a genus, kind, or class: opposed to specific; comprehensive. Also generical.

generosity (jen-ēr-os′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generosities (jen-ēr-os′i-tiz)], the quality of being generous; liberality; magnanimity; munificence.

generous (jen′ēr-us), *adj.* characterized by liberality; munificent; bountiful; high-minded; honorable; strong; stimulating.

genesis (jen′e-sis), *n.* the act or process of producing or originating; beginning.

genial (jē′ni-al), *adj.* kindly and sympathetic in disposition; cordial; contributing to cheerfulness and life; agreeably warm and cheerful.

geniality (jē-ni-al′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being genial; cheerfulness.

genie (jē′nē), same as jinn. [Arabic.]
genii, *pl.* of genius.
genital (jen′i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to generation.
genitive (jen′i-tiv), *n.* a grammatical case, indicating origin, possession, or relation. [Latin.]
genius (jēn′ius), *n.* innate bent of mind or disposition; remarkable aptitude or natural endowment for some special pursuit, &c.; character or essential principle; embodiment; a person possessed of high mental powers or faculties [*pl.* geniuses (jēn′ius-ez)], a good or evil spirit supposed to preside over the destinies of men [*pl.* genii (jēn′ē-ē)].
genre (zhäng′r), *n.* a style of painting or sculpture representing some scene of common life.
genteel (jen-tēl′), *adj.* graceful or elegant in manners or dress; polite; well bred.
gentian (jen′shian), *n.* a bitter herb with tonic roots.
Gentile (jen′tīl), *adj.* belonging to a non-Jewish people: *n.* one who is not a Jew.
gentility (jen-til′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gentilities (jen-til′i-tiz)], high or gentle birth; good breeding; social status and refinement. [Latin-French.]
gentle (jen′tl), *adj.* mild and refined in manner and disposition; kindly; moderate in action; peaceful; docile; easy; well born or descended: *n.* the larva of the flesh-fly; a trained falcon.
gentleman (jen′tl-man), *n.* [*pl.* gentlemen (jen′tl-men)], one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; a well-bred and honorable man; a person of independent income; a term of politeness, used in addressing an assembly.
gentlewoman (jen′tl-wōōm′an), *n.* [*pl.* gentlewomen (jen′tl-wim′en)], a woman of good birth and breeding; a lady.
gentry (jen′tri), *n.* the upper class of society. [French.]
genuflection (jen-ū-flek′shun), *n.* bending of the knee, especially in worship. Also genuflexion.
genuine (jen′ū-in), *adj.* real; unadulterated; belonging to, or derived from, the original or true stock; not hypocritical; open.
genus (jē′nus), *n.* [*pl.* genera (jen′ēr-a)], that which has under it several species or sub-genera, having certain common characteristics; in logic, a class made up of two or more species or subordinate classes.
geo, a *prefix*, meaning *earth*, forming the first element of many scientific words, as *geo*botanical, pertaining to geographical botany. [Greek.]
geodesy (jē-od′e-si), *n.* the science of measuring large portions of the earth's surface; the determination of the earth's figure and size.
geography (jē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [*pl.* geographies (jē-og′ra-fiz)], the science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, kingdoms, &c. [Greek.]
geology (jē-ol′o-ji), *n.* the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the successive physical changes it has undergone, and the causes which have operated in producing such alterations in the crust of the globe. [Greek.]
geometry (jē-om′e-tri), *n.* that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurements of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids. [Greek.]
georgic (jôr′jik), *adj.* pertaining to husbandry or rural: *n.* a poem on agriculture. [Greek.]
geranium (je-rā′ni-um), *n.* a plant of various species, cultivated for its handsome scarlet or white flowers.
germ (jērm), *n.* the rudimentary form of an organism; origin; first principle. [French.]
germane (jēr-mān′), *adj.* related; akin; relevant; appropriate.
germicide (jēr′mi-sīd), *n.* a substance used to destroy disease germs. [Latin.]
germinate (jēr′mi-nāt), *v.i.* to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form.
germination (jēr-mi-nā′shun), *n.* the first act of growth in a seed, bud, or germ.
gerrymander (ger′i-man-dēr), *v.t.* to divide, as a state, voting district, &c., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party;

misrepresent. [American political slang.]

gerund (jer'und), *n.* the verbal noun in Latin.

gerundive (je-run'div), *n.* the verbal adjective in Latin.

gestation (jes-tā'shun), *n.* pregnancy.

gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attracting attention.

gesture (jes'tūr), *n.* a movement of the face, body, or limbs, to express ideas, emotions, &c.

get (get), *v.t.* [*p.t.* got, *p.p.* got, gotten, *p.pr.* getting], to obtain; procure; win; gain; acquire; deserve; meet with; realize; learn; procreate; prevail upon; to depart [with *obj.* as "get thee hence"]: *v.i.* to arrive at; become; find time, opportunity, &c.; depart quickly.

gewgaw (gū'gaw), *n.* a showy trifle.

geyser (gī'sēr), *n.* an intermittent hot or boiling spring from which water or mud is ejected. Also geysir.

ghastly (gast'li), *adj.* death-like; pale; haggard; cadaverous; horrible.

gherkin (gēr'kin), *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling. [Danish.]

Ghetto (get'ō), *n.* [*pl.* ghettos (get'-ōz), ghetti (get'i)], the Jews' quarter. [Italian.]

ghost (gōst), *n.* the spirit of a deceased person; apparition; the soul; breath of life; shadow; remotest likelihood; a false image due to some defect in a lens.

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* a supposed demon who robs graves and feeds on the flesh of the dead. [Arabic.]

giant (jī'ant), *n.* a man of extraordinary bulk or stature; one possessed of great physical or intellectual power; one of a race of monstrous size who, according to classic mythology, assailed the gods: *adj.* like a giant; huge: *fem.* giantess (jī'-ant-es).

gibber (jib'ẽr), *v.i.* to speak incoherently.

gibberish (jib'ẽr-ish), *n.* rapid incoherent talk: *adj.* incoherent.

gibbet (jib'et), *n.* a gallows: *v.t.* to hang on a gibbet; expose to public scorn or ridicule.

gibbous (gib'us), *adj.* protuberant; irregularly rounded; between full and half-full: said of the moon; humpbacked. [Latin.]

gibe (jīb), *n.* a scoff; taunt; sneering or sarcastic expression: *v.t.* to sneer at; taunt: *v.i.* to use gibes; cast reproaches; sneer; scoff.

giblet (jib'let), *n.* one of the edible internal parts of a fowl, goose, &c.

giddy (gid'i), *adj.* [*comp.* giddier, *superl.* giddiest], having a confused whirling sensation in the head; frivolous; fickle.

gift (gift), *n.* something given or bestowed; present; donation; offering; benefaction; natural talent.

gifted (gift'ed), *adj.* talented.

gig (gig), *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise drawn by one horse; a rotary machine for raising nap on cloth; a long ship's boat, rowed by alternate oars, and usually reserved for the commanding officer; a racing boat; a whirligig; a fish-gig: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gigged, *p.pr.* gigging], to fish with a fish-gig.

gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *adj.* huge; colossal.

giggle (gig'l), *v.i.* to laugh in a nervous, foolish, tittering manner: *n.* a nervous, silly laugh.

gild (gild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gilded, gilt, *p.pr.* gilding], to overlay or wash with gold; give a fair external appearance to; illuminate: *n.* another form of guild.

gill (gil), *n.* the respiratory organ of aquatic animals, especially fishes; the wattle of a fowl; a deep, narrow glen through which a rivulet flows; *pl.* the thin spore-bearing lamellæ, or plates, under a cap of certain fungi, as a mushroom.

gill (jil), *n.* 1-4th of a pint; ground-ivy.

gilt (gilt), *adj.* covered with, or yellow like, gold: *n.* gilding.

gimcrack (jim'krak), *adj.* showy, but of no value; trumpery: *n.* a pretty, useless thing; toy.

gimlet (gim'let), *n.* a small boring-tool with a pointed screw at the end: *v.t.* to make a hole in with a gimlet.

gimp (gimp), *n.* kind of interlaced silk twist or trimming interwoven with wire or cord; used for furni-

ture, dresses, &c.: *v.t.* to border with gimp.

gin (jin), *n.* an aromatic alcoholic liquid flavored with juniper berries; a trap or snare; a machine for clearing cotton fibers from the seeds; a portable hoisting-machine; a pile-driving machine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ginned, *p.pr.* ginning], to catch in a trap; clear cotton.

ginger (jin'jēr), *n.* the scraped and dried root of a pungent aromatic East & West Indian plant. [French.]

gingerade (jin-jēr-ād'), *n.* an aërated beverage flavored with ginger. Also ginger-ale.

gingerbread (jin'jēr-bred), *n.* a dark colored cake made of flour, ginger, molasses, sugar, &c.

gingerly (jin'jēr-li), *adv.* cautiously; daintily.

gingham (ging'am), *n.* a cotton dress-cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving; an umbrella.

gingival (jin-jī'val), *adj.* pertaining to the gums.

ginseng (jin'seng), *n.* an herb with an aromatic root, much valued in China as a tonic. [Chinese.]

Gipsy (jip'si), *n.* [*pl.* Gipsies (jip'siz)], one of a wandering, dark-skinned, and dark-eyed race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; the language of the Gipsies (Romany); a person of dark complexion; a hoydenish girl. Also Gypsy.

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* the camelopard.

gird (gērd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* girded, girt, *p.pr.* girding], to surround with a flexible substance; bind; encircle; gibe; taunt.

girder (gērd'ēr), *n.* the main beam in a floor.

girdle (gēr'dl), *n.* a belt or zone for the waist; anything that encompasses like a girdle; a circular band round the shaft of a column: *v.t.* to bind with, or as with, a girdle; enclose; to make a cut round the bark of the trunk of a tree and so kill it.

girl (gērl), *n.* a female child; young unmarried woman.

girt (gērt), *p.t.* of gird: *p.adj.* moored so taut by two cables as not to swing to the wind or tide.

girth (gērth), *n.* the band by which the saddle is kept secured on a horse; the circumference of a tree, animal, &c.; anything that binds or encircles.

gist (jist), *n.* the substance of a matter; main point; object.

give (giv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gāve, *p.p.* given, *p.pr.* giving], to bestow; confer without price or reward; grant; yield; deliver; supply; enable; emit: *v.i.* to give gifts; yield to pressure; grow moist: *n.* elasticity.

gizzard (giz'ard), *n.* the muscular part of the intestinal canal in certain birds.

glabrous (glā'brus), *adj.* bald; smooth. [Latin.]

glacial (glā'shi-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or caused by, ice.

glacier (glā'shi-ēr), *n.* a vast accumulation of ice and snow found in the valleys and ravines of lofty mountains which moves slowly down the slopes till it melts or breaks off into icebergs. [French.]

glad (glad), *adj.* [*comp.* gladder, *superl.* gladdest], in a state of hilarity; joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful; satisfied.

gladden (glad'n), *v.t.* to make glad: *v.i.* to rejoice.

glade (glād), *n.* an open space or passage in a wood or forest; an open space surrounded by ice.

gladiator (glad'i-ā-tēr), *n.* in ancient Rome a professional swordsman who fought in the arena with other men or animals; a combatant. [Latin.]

gladiolus (glā-dī'ō-lus), *n.* the sword-lily.

glair (glār), *n.* the white of egg, used as size or varnish; any sticky or glairy matter.

glamour (glam'ēr), *n.* a charm on the eyes causing them to see things differently from what they are in reality; fascination; witchery: *v.t.* to fascinate. Also glamor.

glance (glans), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; quick passing look of the eye; a quick momentary view; a lustrous ore: *v.i.* to shoot a sudden ray; view with a quick movement of the eye: *v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; allude to in passing.

gland (gland), *n.* a bodily organ by which secretion is carried on: small secreting organ for sap in plants;

an acorn; a name for various mechanical contrivances. [Latin.]

glare (glār), *n.* a bright dazzling light; overpowering luster; a fierce piercing look: *v.i.* to shine with a dazzling overpowering light; look with fierce piercing eyes; be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation: *adj.* having a smooth slippery surface, as ice.

glass (glas), *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed of silica and certain metallic oxides; an instrument or vessel made of glass; a drinking glass, or the quantity contained in it; a mirror; lens; a telescope, or barometer: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, glass; vitreous: *v.t.* to mirror, or reflect in a mirror; glaze.

glaucous (glaw'kus), *adj.* sea-green; green with a bluish-grey tinge; covered with bloom of a bluish-white color. [Greek.]

glaze (glāz), *v.t.* to furnish with glass; overlay with a transparent substance resembling glass: *v.i.* to become glassy or glazed: *n.* the vitreous or glassy coating on potter's ware.

glazier (glā'zhēr), *n.* one whose business is to set glass in windows, &c.

gleam (glēm), *n.* a stream or shoot of light; brightness: *v.i.* to emit brightness; shoot, or dart, as rays of light.

glean (glēn), *v.t.* to gather, as grain that the reapers have left; collect little by little, or piece by piece; infer: *v.i.* to gather gleanings: *n.* a collection made by gleaning; a collection, as of herrings.

glebe (glēb), *n.* land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice; in mining, a plot of land containing ore.

glede (glēd), *n.* the kite.

glee (glē), *n.* gaiety; mirth; exhilaration; a musical composition for voices in harmony.

gleet (glēt), a thin mucous discharge resulting from gonorrheal disease.

glen (glen), *n.* a narrow valley; a secluded hollow between hills.

glib (glib), *adj.* voluble; flippant: *n.* the tongue; smooth talk.

glide (glīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glided, *p.pr.* gliding], flow or move along smoothly and noiselessly; to slur [Music]: *n.* the act of gliding; a gliding movement; a slur. [Music.]

glim (glim), *n.* a light or candle. [Thieves' slang.]

glimmer (glim'ēr), *v.i.* to shine faintly and intermittently: *n.* a faint intermittent light; sheen.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* a weak, faint light; transient view; slight trace: *v.t.* to catch a glimpse of: *v.i.* to glance; appear for the moment.

glint (glint), *n.* a flash; a gleam.

glissade (gli-säd'), *n.* the act of sliding down a glacier; a glide in dancing: *v.i.* to slide, especially down a glacier.

glisten (glis'n), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; shine: *n.* a glitter.

glitter (glit'ēr), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; gleam; be showy, attractive, or specious: *n.* brilliancy; specious luster.

gloaming (glōm'ing), *n.* twilight: *adj.* pertaining to twilight.

gloat (glōt), *v.i.* to stare or gaze earnestly or with admiration, often in a bad sense with feelings of lust and cruelty.

globate (glō'bāt), *adj.* globe-shaped.

globe (glōb), *n.* a spherical body; ball; the terraqueous earth [with *the*]; a sphere on which are represented the divisions of the earth, &c. (*terrestrial globe*), or the heavenly bodies (*celestial globe*). [Latin.]

globe-trotter (glōb-trot'ēr), *n.* an extensive traveler.

globi, a *prefix* in various scientific words, meaning *a ball,* or *ball-shaped.* [Latin.]

globin (glō'bin), *n.* a constituent of red blood corpuscles.

globule (glob'ūl), *n.* a small spherical particle; a minute homœopathic pill; a blood- or lymph-corpuscle.

glome (glōm), *n.* a roundish cluster of flowers.

glomerate (glom'ēr-āt), *adj.* gathered into a roundish head or mass.

gloom (glōōm), *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; melancholy; depression; sadness; sullenness: *v.i.* to be, or become, cloudy or partially dark; present a gloomy aspect: *v.t.* to make gloomy; deject or sadden.

gloomy (glōōm'i), *adj.* [*comp.* gloomier, *superl.* gloomiest], overspread with, or enveloped in, darkness; dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless; morose.

gloria (glō'ri-a), *n.* an ascription of praise, especially the *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Gloria Patri;* a musical setting of these. [Latin.]

glorify (glō'ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glorified, *p.pr.* glorifying], to raise in honor and dignity; magnify and honor in worship; adore; beautify.

glorious (glō'ri-us), *adj.* full of glory; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted.

glory (glō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* glories (glō'riz)], splendor; magnificence; brightness; praise ascribed in adoration; distinction; renown; honor; the Divine perfection or presence; the felicity of heaven; in art, a circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gloried, *p.pr.* glorying], to rejoice or exult [with *in*]. [Latin.]

gloss (glos), *n.* luster from a polished surface; specious show; an explanation or comment to elucidate some difficulty or obscurity in the text; a plausible, specious representation: *v.t.* to explain by notes or comments; palliate by plausible representation; varnish; make glossy: *v.i.* to annotate.

glossary (glos'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* glossaries (glos'a-riz)], a dictionary of obsolete, obscure, or technical words.

glossy (glos'i), *adj.* [*comp.* glossier, *superl.* glossiest], having a lustrous smooth surface; smooth and plausible.

glottis (glot'is), *n.* the small elastic oblong opening at the top of the windpipe.

glove (gluv), *n.* a hand-covering with a separate sheath for each finger: *pl.* boxing-gloves: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a glove.

glow (glō), *v.i.* to shine with intense heat; radiate heat and light; be incandescent; be red or flushed; be animated with passion, love, zeal, &c.: *n.* intense or shining heat; incandescence; redness, or brightness of color; passion; ardor.

glower (glou'ēr), *v.i.* to stare with a threatening or angry countenance; frown.

gloze (glōz), *v.t.* to gloss over.

glucose (glōō'kōs), *n.* the particular form of sugar existing in many animal and vegetable organisms: it is produced for commercial use by the action of sulphuric acid on starch. [Greek.]

glue (glōō), *n.* a tenacious viscid cement made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly: *v.t.* to unite or cement with glue.

glum (glum), *adj.* gloomy; moody; sullen.

glut (glut), *n.* a superabundance: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glutted, *p.pr.* glutting], to fill to repletion; oversupply.

glutinous (glōō'ti-nus), *adj.* viscid; gluey.

glutton (glut'n), *n.* one who eats to excess; a carnivorous animal; the wolverine. [Latin.]

gluttony (glut'n-i), *n.* [*pl.* gluttonies (glut'n-iz)], the act or habit of eating to excess.

glycerine (glis'ēr-in), *n.* a sweet colorless viscid liquid obtained from oils, fat, &c.: used extensively in various manufactures and medicine. Also glycerin. [Greek.]

glyptic (glip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to engraving on gems; figured: *n.pl.* the art of engraving designs on precious stones, ivory, &c.

gnarl (närl), *n.* a knot on the trunk or branch of a tree.

gnash (nash), *v.t.* to strike together, as the teeth: *v.i.* to grind the teeth in anger or agony.

gnat (nat), *n.* a small stinging winged insect of several species, allied to the mosquito.

gnaw (naw), *v.t.* to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; corrode; bite in agony, rage, or despair; fret: *v.i.* to exercise the teeth in biting repeatedly; act as if by continual biting.

gnome (nōm), *n.* a fabulous deformed, diminutive goblin, supposed to dwell in the earth, watching treasure, or to be the guardian spirit of miners.

gnomic (nō'mik), *adj.* dealing in, or containing, pithy or sententious sayings; didactic. Also gnomical.

gnu (nōō), *n.* a ruminant horned animal with a head resembling a buffalo, of the antelope kind, inhabiting South Africa. [Hottentot.]

go (gō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* went, *p.p.* gone, *p.pr.* going], to depart; proceed; move on; pass from one state or place to another; conduce; contribute; be habitually used or said; pass current; succeed; fall out or terminate; move by mechanism; strike, as a clock; act in harmony with; fit or suit; be expended: *n.* the fashion; enterprise or push; difficulty or scrape; a drink [English], as "a go of gin."

goad (gōd), *n.* a pointed stick to urge on cattle: *v.t.* to urge on with, or as with, a goad; stimulate: *v.i.* to act as a goad.

goal (gōl), *n.* the winning post at a race or at football: hence, the end aimed at.

goat (gōt), *n.* a ruminating horned quadruped with long hair.

gobble (gob'l), *v.t.* to swallow hastily or greedily: *v.i.* to utter a cry like a turkey: *n.* the noise of a turkey; a quick straight stroke in putting at golf.

gobelin (gō'be-lin, gō'blin, gō-be-läng'), *n.* a superior kind of French tapestry.

goblet (gob'let), *n.* a drinking-vessel with a stem and without a handle.

goblin (gob'lin), *n.* an evil, mischievous spirit; gnome; fairy. [French.]

go-cart (gō'kärt), *n.* a contrivance for teaching children to walk; a child's cart; a light village cart.

God (god), *n.* the Supreme Deity, and self-existent Creator or Upholder of the Universe. [Uncertain etymology; not from "good."]

godhood (god'hood), *n.* divinity.

godless (god'les), *adj.* showing no regard to sacred things; impious.

godly (god'li), *adj.* devout; pious.

godsend (god'send), *n.* unexpected assistance or acquisition.

goggle (gog'l), *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes: *adj.* staring; prominent: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *pl.* a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes from dust, excessive light, &c.

goitre (goi'tẽr), *n.* a swelling of the glands in the front part and side of the neck; prevalent in mountainous districts. [French.]

gold (gōld), *n.* a metallic element, soft, ductile, and of a bright yellow color when pure; money; wealth; precious or pure quality; in archery, the bull's-eye.

golden rod (rod), *n.* a tall plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

Golden Rule (rōōl), *n.* the rule to treat others as we ourselves wish to be treated (cf. Matthew vii. 12).

goldsmith (gōld'smith), *n.* a worker in gold, or dealer in gold-plate.

golf (golf), *n.* a game played with a small gutta-percha ball and club-headed sticks, the object being to drive the ball into a series of small holes with the fewest possible strokes: *v.i.* to play golf.

golgotha, *n.* a burial place.

gondola (gon'dō-la), *n.* a long narrow Venetian pleasure boat partly covered and propelled by one oar; a flat-bottomed boat or railway car used for carrying coal, &c. [Italian.]

gone (gawn), *p.adj.* ruined; lost, characterized by faintness or weakness; carried away: said of a spar, &c.

gong (gong), *n.* a tambourine-shaped instrument of bronze, which is struck by a padded stick and emits a booming sound. [Malay.]

good (good), *adj.* [*comp.* better, *superl.* best], having excellent qualities; proper, fit for, adapted, or conducive to, any particular object; pious; moral; kind, well-disposed; favorable; beneficial; convenient; useful; unblemished; adequate; expedient; reliable; well-informed; full; not irritable: *n.* that which contributes to happiness; moral qualities; prosperity; benefit: *pl.* household furniture; merchandise: *interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

good-bye (good-bī'), *n.* a parting; words of farewell: *adj.* concerned with a parting, as "a good-bye kiss." Good-bye is contracted from *God be with you,* like the French *adieu.*

goodness (good'nes), *n.* the state or

quality of being good; benevolence; excellence.

goody (good'i), *adj.* affectedly or weakly pious; namby-pamby: *n.* [*pl.* goodies (good'iz)], a person affectedly or weakly pious; a poor old rustic woman; a kind of sweetmeat.

goose (gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese (gēs)], a web-footed domesticated bird of the genus Anser; a tailor's smoothing iron (*pl.* geese); a silly person.

gooseberry (gōōz'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* gooseberries (gōōz'ber-iz)], the fruit of a shrub of the genus Ribes; the shrub itself: *adj.* made of gooseberries.

goose-flesh (gōōs'flesh), *n.* a roughened condition of the skin like that of a plucked goose, caused by cold, fear, &c.

gopher (gō'fẽr), *v.i.* to mine unsystematically: *n.* a North American burrowing, rat-like rodent; a wood mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. vi. 14).

gore (gōr), *n.* congealed or clotted blood; a triangular piece sewn into a dress, sail, &c.; a narrow or triangular piece of land: *v.t.* to pierce as with a horn; furnish with gores; said of a garment, &c.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* the throat; gullet; that which is gorged or swallowed; a meal that fills to repletion; a narrow passage between mountains or hills: *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls; satiate: *v.i.* to feed greedily. [French.]

gorgeous (gôr'jus), *adj.* glittering in various colors; splendid; showy; inclined to magnificence. [Old French.]

gorilla (gô-ril'a), *n.* an African anthropoid ape some 5 ft. in height with powerful limbs; the largest ape known.

gormand (gôr'mand) and **gourmand** (goor'mänd), *n.* a greedy or ravenous eater; glutton; a connoisseur in table delicacies. [French.]

gormandize (gôr'man-dize), *v.i.* to eat greedily or voraciously.

gorse (gôrs), *n.* the common furze; whim.

gory (gōr'i), *adj.* covered or stained with gore.

gosling (goz'ling), *n.* a young goose; a catkin.

Gospel (gos'pel), *n.* the announcement of the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; the history of the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ, contained in the four canonical books of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a selection from these in the Church service; the general doctrines of the New Testament; something received as infallibly true: *adj.* pertaining to the Gospel. The word Gospel is Anglo-Saxon, wrongly said to mean "God-story." Its true significance is "Good-story" or "glad tidings," thus translating the Latin *Evangelium* (Greek *Evangelion*).

gossamer (gos'a-mẽr), *n.* a very fine spider's web which floats in the air; a very thin soft filmy strong gauze: *adj.* very thin, like gossamer; flimsy.

gossip (gos'ip), *n.* familiar or idle talk; scandal; a babbler; formerly a sponsor, neighbor, or friend: *v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle; chat.

gossoon (gos-soon'), *n.* a lad. [Irish from French garçon.]

got, *p.t.* of get.

gouge (gouj), *n.* a rounded hollow chisel for cutting grooves or holes; a swindle: *v.t.* to scoop out with a gouge: *v.i.* force out the eye with the thumb or finger. [Old French.]

goulash (gōō'lash), *n.* a highly seasoned Hungarian stew. [Magyar.]

gourd (gōrd), *n.* a plant and fruit of various species of the genus Cucurbita, the shell of which is used for holding liquids; a gourd-shaped vessel. [French.]

gourmet (gōōr'mā), *n.* an epicure who regards the quality of his food. [French.]

gout (gout), *n.* a painful inflammatory disease of the joints or extremities, especially of the great toe; a clot of blood. [French.]

gouty (gout'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, gout.

govern (guv'ẽrn), *v.t.* to control by authority; regulate; direct; manage; steer; restrain; require to be in a particular mood, case, &c.: *v.i.* to exercise authority; administer the law. [Latin.]

governance (guv'ẽrn-ans), *n.* government; control.

governess (guv'ẽrn-es), *n.* a lady who

trains and instructs children; an instructress; teacher.

government (guv'ẽrn-ment), *n.* the act of governing; administration of public affairs; established state of legal authority; executive power; self-control; relation between two words by which one determines the case or mood of another.

governor (guv'ern-ẽr), *n.* one who is invested with high authority; chief ruler; tutor; a mechanical device for regulating the speed of an engine, &c.

gown (goun), *n.* a woman's outer garment, or dress; a long loose robe worn by university or professional men; a long loose outer covering or wrapper, as a dressing-gown, &c.

grab (grab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grabbed, *p.pr.* grabbing], to seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch: *n.* a sudden and forcible seizure; a large East Indian coaster with two or three masts.

grace (grās), *n.* any excellence, characteristic attraction, or endowment, natural or acquired; elegance of action or language; beauty; embellishment; the unmerited favor and love of God towards man in Christ; divine sanctifying, regenerating, and preserving influence; spiritual excellence; virtue; a brief prayer before or after meals; a respectful title of address applied to an archbishop or duke, or a duke's wife; behavior or demeanor; indulgence or privilege; in music, an act, vote, or decree of the governing body of a university or college: *v.t.* to adorn or embellish; honor. [Latin.]

graceful (grās'fool), *adj.* full of grace or beauty; easy and elegant in manner or demeanor.

gracious (grā'shus), *adj.* showing or bestowing grace, kindness, or mercy; affable; polite.

gradation (grā-dā'shun), *n.* a regular advance or progress, step by step; regular arrangement; a gradual blending of one tint into another; series; order.

grade (grād), *n.* a step or degree in rank, dignity, quality, order, &c.; the rise or descent of a railroad, &c.: *v.t.* to level and prepare (ground) for laying the rails of a railway; arrange in a regular series: *v.i.* to take rank.

gradual (grad'ū-al), *adj.* proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow: *n.* a response sung after the Epistle; an ancient book of anthems or scripture sentences; so called because some were chanted on the steps of the pulpit. Also graduale, grail.

graduate (grad'ū-āt), *n.* one on whom an academical degree has been conferred: *v.t.* to mark with degrees or a scale; temper: *v.i.* to take or receive an academical degree; change by degrees: *adj.* having been graduated.

graduation (grad-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the conferring or reception of an academical degree; regular progression; a marking into degrees or parts.

graft (graft), *n.* a small shoot of a tree inserted into another tree: hence something incorporated with a foreign stock; an unlawful or irregular perquisite; a bribe: *v.t.* to insert as a shoot in another tree; join so as to receive support from another thing; in surgery, to transplant (tissue): *v.i.* to practice grafting; to accept bribe money. [French.]

grafter (graf'tẽr), *n.* one who in a position of trust or political office takes "graft," dishonest gain, or unlawful perquisites, by use of his position.

grail (grāl), *n.* a dish or chalice, especially the Holy Grail (Sangreal), the cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper, said to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who collected in it some of the blood which flowed from our Lord on His crucifixion; a gradual. Also graal.

grain (grān), *n.* any minute hard mass; a single seed of corn; the smallest particle or amount; a unit of weight = 1-20th of a scruple, 1-24th of a pennyweight; the arrangement of particles in a body; texture; a red dye obtained from cochineal insects: *pl.* the refuse of malted barley: *v.t.* form into grains; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

graining (grān'ing), *n.* painting in imitation of the grain or texture of wood; a process in dyeing; the peb-

bling of paper or leather in bookbinding.

gram, gramme (gram), *n.* the unit of weight in the metric system, 15.43 grains troy.

grammar (gram'ẽr), *n.* the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language.

grammarian (gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* one who is versed in grammar; a philologist.

grammatical (gra-mat'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to grammar, or its rules.

gramophone (gram'ō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing speech.

grampus (gram'pus), *n.* a large cetacean, akin to the porpoise; a corpulent person. [Spanish.]

granary (gran'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* granaries (gran'a-riz)], a store-house for grain; a country where grain is the chief product. [Latin.]

grand (grand), *adj.* high in dignity or power; illustrious; chief; great; magnificent; splendid; sublime; noble; of striking excellence or impressive dignity; conceived or expressed in dignified language; comprehensive; complete; the second degree of parentage or descent: *n.* a grand piano. [Latin.]

grandchild (grand'chīld), *n.* the child of one's son or daughter.

grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the highest rank, who alone has the privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. Conversely, if the Spanish king asks anyone to be covered in his presence, the person so honored becomes at once a grandee.

grandeur (gran'jūr), *n.* greatness; vastness; sublimity; splendor of appearance; social distinction and display; elevation of thought, sentiment, or demeanor. [French.]

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent), *adj.* speaking in, or characterized by, a lofty or bombastic style.

grandiose (gran'di-ōs), *adj.* really or affectedly grand or impressive.

grandparent (grand'pār-ent), *n.* the parent of one's parent.

grange (grānj), *n.* a farm with its dwelling-house, appurtenances, &c.; a local lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry, a powerful agricultural association in the United States.

granite (gran'it), *n.* a massive crystalline rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [Italian.]

grant (grant), *v.t.* to give or confer, especially in response to a request; admit as true (what has not been proved); concede; transfer the title of, for any good consideration: *n.* the act of granting; a gift; a bestowing; an allowance; the thing conveyed; an admission or concession. [Old French.]

granular (gran'ū-lär), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, grains or granules.

granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to form into grains or small masses; roughen the surface of: *v.i.* to become granular.

granule (gran'ūl), *n.* a small grain or particle. [Latin.]

grape (grāp), *n.* the fruit of the grapevine; a vine of the genus Vitis; grape-shot. [French.]

graphic (graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; vividly described; well delineated; life-like. Also graphical. [Greek.]

graphite (graf-īt), *n.* a metallic variety of carbon.

grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* a kind of small anchor usually with flukes; heavy tongs used for lifting stone, ice, &c.

grapple (grap'l), *v.t.* to lay fast hold of: *v.i.* struggle or contend in close fight: *n.* a close fight; a seizing; close hold, as in wrestling, &c.; a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.

grasp (grasp), *v.t.* to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting: *v.i.* to endeavor to seize; struggle or grapple; lay hold of greedily; encroach: *n.* a seizure of the hand; reach of the hand; power of seizure; hold; intellectual capacity.

grasping (grasp'ing), *p.adj.* avaricious.

grass (gras), *n.* field or hill pasture; herbage having hollow-jointed stalks, a husky calyx, and the seed single; springtime; that which is subject to decay: *v.t.* to cover with grass or turf; bleach, by exposure on grass; pasture or graze.

grasshopper (gras'hop-ẽr), *n.* a small nimble insect of the locust kind.

grate (grāt), *n.* a framework of iron bars to hold fuel; a set of bars: *v.t.* to rub or wear away by the friction of a rough body; produce a sound by the friction of rough or hard surfaces; grind down; furnish with a grate: *v.i.* make a harsh noise; produce mental irritation.

grateful (grāt'fool), *adj.* thankful; pleasurable.

gratification (grat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of gratifying; satisfaction; pleasure; reward, or recompense.

gratify (grat'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gratified, *p.pr.* gratifying], to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humor. [Latin.]

grating (grāt'ing), *n.* an open framework or lattice of bars: *p.adj.* harsh; irritating.

gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* gratuitously. [Latin.]

gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being grateful; appreciation of favors received; thankfulness.

gratuitous (gra-tū'i-tus), *adj.* freely bestowed; voluntary; without cause or provocation; granted without merit or claim.

gratuity (gra-tū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gratuities (gra-tū'i-tiz)], a donation or present; free gift.

grave (grāv), *adj.* serious; solemn; thoughtful; sedate; important; in grammar, the grave, or long-sounding accent; plain; slow in movement; very deep in pitch [Mus.]: *n.* an excavation in the earth for the reception of a dead body; place of interment: *v.t.* to shape or carve by cutting with a chisel; engrave. [Latin.]

gravel (grav'l), *v.t.* to cover with gravel; run aground on a beach: said of a vessel; embarrass; lame a horse by gravel under the shoe: *n.* fragments of rock coarser than sand, and frequently intermixed with it; a disease occasioned by the presence of calculi or small stones in the bladder and kidneys.

gravestone (grāv'stōn), *n.* a stone erected to mark a grave.

graveyard (grāv'yärd), *n.* a burial place; a cemetery.

gravitate (grav'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be acted upon or attracted by the force of gravity; be naturally attracted.

gravitation (grav-i-tā'shun), *n.* the force which attracts material bodies to each other. [Latin.]

gravity (grav'i-ti), *n.* that force which tends to draw all bodies towards the center of the earth; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; weight of guilt; lowness of a tone or note [Mus.].

gravy (grā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* gravies (grā'viz)], the fatty juice from roasting flesh.

gray, another form of grey.

graze (grāz), *v.t.* to furnish pasture for; touch or rub lightly: *v.i.* to eat grass; move along while grazing: *n.* a slight rub or touch.

grazier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* one who pastures cattle or breeds them for the market.

grease (grēs), *n.* soft animal fat; oily matter; inflammation of the hoof and fetlock in horses, with a fetid discharge: *v.t.* to smear or rub with grease; cause to move easily; bribe. [French.]

greaser (grēz'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, greases; a Mexican. [American slang.]

greasy (grēs'i), *adj.* [*comp.* greasier, *superl.* greasiest], resembling, smeared, or spotted with, grease; oily; unctuous; foggy; muddy.

great (grāt), *adj.* large; chief; principal; weighty; marvelous; eminent; illustrious; high in rank or position; sublime; noble; able; accomplished; long-continued; magnanimous; high-minded; wealthy; sumptuous; proud; swollen; pregnant; intimate; denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: *n.* the whole, or gross; noble, or influential, people.

greatness (grāt'nes), *n.* the quality of being great.

greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* armor to protect the legs from the ankle to the knee; the sediment of melted tallow.

greed (grēd), *n.* avarice; greediness.

greedy (grēd'i), *adj.* [*comp.* greedier, *superl.* greediest], voracious; gluttonous; eagerly desirous; covetous.

Greek (grēk), *adj.* pertaining to, or

resembling, Greece or the Greeks; Hellenic: *n.* a Grecian; a gambler, blackleg; the language of ancient and modern Greece; something unintelligible.

green (grēn), *adj.* having the color of growing grass or plants; of a color composed of blue and yellow; fresh; flourishing; unripe; not salted; immature; inexperienced; raw; pale; sickly; not four months old: said of a goose: *n.* the color of growing grass or plants; a color composed of blue and yellow; a grass plot or common: *v.t.* to make green: *v.i.* to become green.

greenback (grēn'bak), *n.* paper money (U. S. legal-tender note) with a green back, first issued in 1862.

greenhorn (grēn'hôrn), *n.* a simpleton; novice; awkward person.

greenhouse (grēn'hous), *n.* a conservatory.

greenroom (grēn'room), *n.* the actors' retiring-room in a theater.

greensward (grēn'sward), *n.* a stretch of green turf; a lawn.

greet (grēt), *v.t.* to salute in kindness or respect; congratulate: *v.i.* to exchange greetings.

greeting (grēt'ing), *n.* salutation; welcome.

gregarious (gre-gā'ri-us), *adj.* associating or going together in herds; fond of company.

grenade (gren-ād'), *n.* an explosive shell fired by a fuse and thrown by hand. [Spanish.]

grenadier (gren-a-dēr'), *n.* originally a foot soldier who threw grenades: now a soldier of the [English] Grenadier Guards. [French.]

grenadine (gren-a-dēn'), *n.* a dress fabric of thin gauzy silk or wool; a dyestuff.

grew (grōō), *p.t.* of grow.

grey (grā), *adj.* of a white color with a mixture of black; hoary; mature: *n.* the color of white mixed with black; a grey horse.

greyhound (grā'hound), *n.* a slender swift hound used for coursing.

griddle (grid'l), *n.* a broad shallow pan, used for cooking cakes; a large sieve for sifting ore.

gride (grīd), *v.t.* to jar harshly.

gridiron (grid'īrn), *n.* a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish; a contrivance for examining and repairing the hulls of ships; the football field; the name is often given to sandy bars which somewhat resemble the gridiron.

grief (grēf), *n.* mental pain on account of present or past trouble; that which causes sorrow or sadness; physical pain. [French.]

grievance (grēv'ans), *n.* a sense of wrong or oppression; just or supposed ground of complaint; an injustice; cause of annoyance.

grieve (grēv), *v.t.* to cause to experience grief; afflict mentally: *v.i.* to be in sorrow; lament.

grievous (grēv'us), *adj.* causing grief or sorrow; hard to be borne; painful; oppressive; pitiable; atrocious; vexatious.

griffin (grif'in), *n.* a fabulous animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with listening ears; a watchful chaperon. Also griffon and gryphon.

grig (grig), *n.* a grasshopper; cricket; the sand-eel; from its skipping arises the familiar saying: "as merry as a grig."

grill (gril), *v.t.* to broil; torment, as if by grilling: *v.i.* to be broiled: *n.* a gridiron; grilled meat. [French.]

grille (gril), *n.* an open grating or screen of wrought metal; a kind of frame for hatching fish. [French.]

grim (grim), *adj.* [*comp.* grimmer, *superl.* grimmest], of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; hideous; frightful; cruel; unyielding.

grimace (gri-mās'), *n.* a distortion of the countenance; smirk: *v.i.* to make grimaces.

grimalkin (gri-mawl'kin), *n.* an old she-cat; a name sometimes given to an old woman. [Middle-English: literally "gray-moll."]

grime (grīm), *n.* foul matter; dirt deeply ingrained: *v.t.* to make dirty or grimy.

grimy (grīm'i), *adj.* full of grime.

grin (grin), *n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grinned, *p.pr.* grinning], to set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the

mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn.

grind (grīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ground, *p.pr.* grinding], to pulverize or reduce to powder by friction; sharpen or smooth by friction; rate; oppress; harass; prepare for examination; study hard: *v.i.* to perform the act of grinding; be rubbed together; turn a mill: *n.* the act of grinding; hard study for an examination; laborious and tedious work. In college slang, a practical joke.

grindstone (grīnd′stōn), *n.* a flat, circular stone for sharpening tools, &c.

grip (grip), *n.* a grasp with the hand; a holding fast; that by which anything is held firmly; a particular mode of grasping the hand, as among Freemasons; grasping power; a small ditch or trench: *v.t.* to grasp, or seize: *v.i.* to take fast hold. See grippe.

gripe (grīp), *n.* a clasping with the hand or arms; a squeeze; pressure; pinching distress: *pl.* colic: *v.t.* to hold with closed fingers; grasp; hold tightly; seize; clutch; oppress; pinch: *v.i.* to take firm hold.

grippe (grip, or grēp), *n.* a peculiarly exhausting form of influenza. Also grip. [French.]

grisly (griz′li), *adj.* terrible; savage-looking. See grizzly.

grist (grist), *n.* grain for grinding; ground corn; provision or supply.

gristle (gris′l), *n.* cartilage.

grit (grit), *n.* rough, hard particles, as sand, &c.; a hard sandstone composed of sharp silicious grains; the coarse part of meal; firmness of character; courage: *pl.* oats hulled and coarsely ground.

grizzly (griz′li), *adj.* somewhat grey: *n.* the grizzly bear, a large, fierce bear whose habitat is the western part of North America.

groan (grōn), *n.* a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; a low, dismal sound, as of the wind: *v.i.* to utter a groan; lament; be burdened: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by groans.

grocery (grō′sēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* groceries (grō′sēr-iz)], tea, coffee, sugar spices, &c. (usually *pl.*); a grocer's shop; a grog-shop.

grog (grog), *n.* a mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor: *v.t.* to make into grog by the addition of water.

groggery (grog′ēr-i), *n.* a low drinking place; a grog-shop.

groggy (grog′i), *adj.* tipsy; moving with an unsteady gait: said of horses; staggering as if dazed: said of a pugilist.

groin (groin), *n.* the depressed part of the human body between the thigh and the belly; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches: *v.t.* to build or form into groins.

groom (grōōm), *n.* a man or boy who has charge of horses; a bridegroom; the title of several officers of the royal household: *v.t.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does a horse; to curry and brush.

groomsman (grōōmz′man), *n.* one who attends a bridegroom; a best man.

groove (grōōv), *n.* a channel or furrow, especially as cut by a tool; settled habit or routine: *v.t.* to form or cut a groove in.

grope (grōp), *v.i.* to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark; seek blindly: *v.t.* to search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands.

gross (grōs), *adj.* bulky; thick; coarse; rude; indelicate; flagrant; dull; heavy; corpulent; dense; whole: *n.* 12 dozen; main body; mass; entire amount.

grotesque (grō-tesk′), *adj.* fantastically or oddly formed; extravagant; whimsical; ridiculous: *n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; or the uncouth in art.

grotto (grot′ō), *n.* a natural or artificial cavern in the earth or in rocks. [Italian.]

grouch (grouch), *n.* a fit of bad temper; sulkiness. Same as grudge.

grouchy (grouch′i), *adj.* bad tempered.

ground (ground), *n.* the earth or soil; surface of a floor or pavement; land; territory; country; estate; foundation; cause or reason; origin; original principle; a fundamental or preparatory part in va-

rious arts; plain song: *pl.* dregs or sediment: *v.t.* to place or set on, or in, the ground; settle in first principles; base; run aground: *v.i.* to take the ground; place dependence on: *adj.* fundamental: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of grind.

groundless (ground'les), *adj.* without foundation; unreasonable.

group (grōōp), *n.* a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; an assemblage of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; a division of organisms with certain characteristics; the chief division of a geological system: *v.t.* to form into a group.

grouse (grous), *n.* red and black heath-game; partridge; pheasant; prairie-hen.

grout (grout), *n.* mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; a fine plaster for ceilings; coarse meal: *v.t.* to surround or fill in with grout.

grouty (grout'i), cross; sulky; dreggy.

grove (grōv), *n.* a small wood; a row of trees shading an avenue.

grovel (grov'el), *v.i.* to lie prone; move with the body prostrate on the ground; be mean or debased.

groveling (grov'el-ing), *p.adj.* lying prostrate; mean; undignified.

grow (grō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* grew, *p.p.* grown, *p.pr.* growing], to cultivate: *v.i.* to increase in stature or size by natural organic development; be produced by vegetation; increase; flourish; thrive; become; advance; become fixed or attached.

growl (groul), *n.* a deep angry snarl or murmur: *v.i.* to snarl or murmur like a dog; grumble.

grown (grōn), *p.p.* of grow.

growth (grōth), *n.* the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; advancement; increase; progress; result; effect.

grub (grub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grubbed, *p.pr.* grubbing], to dig up; root out of the ground; provide with food: *v.i.* to drudge or toil; perform dirty work: *n.* the larva of a beetle, moth or other insect; food.

grudge (gruj), *v.t.* to regard with envy or discontent; give or take with reluctance: *n.* secret malice or ill-will; an old dislike or quarrel.

gruel (grōō'el), *n.* a light semi-liquid food made of oatmeal, &c., for invalids.

gruesome (grōō'sum), *adj.* horrible of aspect; inspiring gloom or horror.

gruff (gruf), *adj.* rough or surly in voice or manner; harsh; hoarse.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.i.* to murmur discontentedly; find fault.

grumpy (grump'i), *adj.* surly; cross; low-spirited.

grunt (grunt), *n.* the guttural noise of a hog; an edible marine American fish: *v.i.* to make a noise like a hog.

guano (gwä'nō), *n.* the dung of seabirds found in thick layers in Western South America (especially Peru) and Africa, yielding a valuable manure. [Peruvian.] There is also made for commerce an artificial guano, from various animal products, as fish-guano, &c.

guarantee (gar-an-tē'), *n.* an engagement made by a third person to secure the fulfillment of an agreement; one who becomes surety for the performance of another's acts: *v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform a certain stipulation; warrant; be responsible for. Also guaranty.

guaranty (gar'an-ti), *n.* the legal form of guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v.t.* to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield or defend: *v.i.* be cautious (with *against*): *n.* security or defense against injury or attack; a state of vigilance or caution; attention; any contrivance or device for security; an official in charge of a train; a man or body of men employed for defense or control.

guarded (gärd'ed), *p.adj.* defended; careful; cautious; circumspect.

guardian (gärd'i-an), *n.* one who has the care of the person or property of another; a warden: *adj.* protecting; tutelary.

guava (gwä'va), *n.* a tree of tropical America yielding a pear-shaped fruit, from which a jelly is made.

gubernatorial (gū-bēr-na-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a governor or to his office. [Latin.]

gudgeon (guj'un), *n.* a small edible

fresh-water fish; a person who is easily imposed upon; an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves.

guerdon (gēr'dun), *n.* a reward.

guerilla (gēr-il'ya), *n.* one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands; petty warfare: *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of, guerillas; pertaining to irregular warfare. [Spanish.]

Guernsey (gērn'zi), *n.* a breed of dairy cattle from the island of Guernsey.

guernsey (gērn'zi), *n.* a close-fitting knitted woolen shirt.

guess (ges), *n.* a conjecture; the act of guessing: *v.t.* to hit upon at random; believe or think: *v.i.* to conjecture.

guest (gest), *n.* one who is entertained at the house or table of another.

guffaw (guf-faw'), *n.* a rude boisterous laugh.

guidance (gīd'ans), *n.* direction; leading.

guide (gīd), *n.* one who leads or directs; conductor; director; a soldier or other person who obtains information for an army; that by which one directs his course; a guide-book: *v.t.* to lead or direct; influence; regulate; govern by counsel. [French.]

guild (gild), *n.* a fraternity; corporation; association. Also gild.

guile (gīl), *n.* deceit; cunning; duplicity.

guillotine (gil'ō-tēn), *n.* an apparatus for beheading a criminal by means of a heavy knife sliding in two upright grooves: it was named after Dr. J. I. Guillotin, a French physician who invented it: *v.t.* (gil-ō-tēn'), to behead with the guillotine.

guilt (gilt), *n.* the state of one who is liable to a penalty; sin; criminality.

guiltless (gilt'les), *adj.* free from guilt; innocent.

guilty (gilt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* guiltier, *superl.* guiltiest], justly chargeable with a crime; wicked; criminal; not innocent.

guimpe (gamp), *n.* a chemisette worn with a low-necked gown. [French.]

guinea (gin'ē), *n.* a gold coin, formerly current in England, value 21s. or about $5. (Named from Guinea, in Africa, whence the gold was supposed to have come.)

guipure (gwē-pūr'), *n.* a kind of lace or gimp. [French.]

guise (gīz), *n.* external appearance; dress; mien. [French.]

guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* a six-stringed instrument, on the principle of the violin, played with the fingers.

gular (gū'lär), *adj.* pertaining to the throat.

gulch (gulch), *n.* a rocky or rough narrow valley.

gules (gūlz), *n.* the tincture red; indicated in a blazon without color by perpendicular lines. [French.]

gulf (gulf), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into the land, intermediate in size between a bay and sea; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; whirlpool; something insatiable.

gull (gul), *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl with long wings; one who is easily cheated: *v.t.* to cheat; deceive; impose upon.

gullet (gul'et), *n.* the throat; œsophagus.

gullible (gul'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being easily deceived.

gully (gul'i), *n.* [*pl.* gullies (gul'iz)], a channel or hollow worn by water; narrow ravine; a metal tram-rail or -plate.

gulp (gulp), *v.t.* to swallow down eagerly or in large draughts: *n.* the act of gulping; swallowing.

gum (gum), *n.* the soft fleshy part of the jaws by which the teeth are surrounded; a semi-transparent viscid vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gummed, *p.pr.* gumming], to smear or unite with gum. [French.]

gumbo (gum'bō), *n.* a dish or soup made from the gummy pods of the okra; a Creole patois; prairie mud.

gumption (gump'shun), *n.* quickness of perception; common sense; in the fine arts, the art of preparing colors.

gun (gun), *n.* an instrument for discharging shot, by the force of an explosive; the term is also applied to a cannon, and, per contra, to a pistol: *v.i.* to shoot with a gun.

gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* a warship of

light draught, next in size to a cruiser, carrying several guns.

guncotton (gun'kot-n), *n.* a highly explosive substance formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid upon cotton, or some other vegetable fibre.

gunman (gun'man), *n.* a criminal character ready to kill with firearms for hire.

gunner (gun'ẽr), *n.* one who works a gun; an artilleryman; a warrant-officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance of a war-vessel and ordnance-stores.

gunpowder (gun'pou-dẽr), *n.* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, nitre and charcoal (see smokeless powder); a fine kind of green tea.

gunwale, gunnel (gun'l), *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship next to the bulwarks.

gurgitation (gẽr-ji-tā'shun), *n.* a state of boiling, or whirling round.

gurgle (gẽr'gl), *v.i.* to flow or run with a purling bubbling sound: *n.* a purling, bubbling noise.

gush (gush), *n.* a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; outburst; an extravagant display of sentiment.

gusher (gush'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, gushes; an oil well that discharges its contents without the aid of machinery. The original Gusher Well in Pennsylvania yielded oil at the rate of 60,000 barrels a day.

gusset (gus'et), *n.* a small triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part.

gust (gust), *n.* a sudden squall; a sudden and violent outburst of passion.

gustatory (gus'ta-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the taste.

gusto (gus'tō), *n.* zest; relish.

gut (gut), *n.* the intestinal canal; an intestine; catgut; a narrow channel or strait: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gutted, *p.pr.* gutting], to extract the entrails of; eviscerate; to plunder, or empty entirely.

gutter (gut'ẽr), *n.* a channel for carrying away water: *v.t.* to cut into small channels; furnish with gutters: *v.i.* to run in drops.

guttural (gut'ẽr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced in, the throat: *n.* a sound produced in the throat, in or near the palate. In English, *k, c* and *g* (hard), *q, ng, h,* and sometimes *ch,* are gutturals.

guy (gī), *n.* a rope, chain, &c., to swing and keep steady a heavy body; an effigy, especially of Guy Fawkes [English]; a person oddly or dowdily dressed: *v.t.* to steady or guide with a guy; ridicule; delude.

guzzle (guz'l), *v.i.* to drink greedily and immoderately: *n.* intoxicating liquor; a drunken debauch.

gymn, a Greek *prefix* meaning *naked, destitute of,* occurring in many compound words. Also gymno.

gymnasium (jim-nā'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* gymnasia (jim-nā'zi-a)], a building where gymnastic exercises are practiced; a school for the higher branches of literature and art; in ancient Greece, a place for athletic exercises, provided with baths, &c., also, in connection with it, apartments in which philosophic discussions were carried on.

gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* one who practices, or is expert in, gymnastics.

gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks), *n.pl.* athletic exercises; the art of developing the physical powers by exercise.

gynecology (jī-ne-kol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases of women. [Greek.]

gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* sulphate of lime; plaster of paris.

Gypsy, same as Gipsy.

gyrate (jī'rāt), *v.i.* to revolve round a central point; rotate; wheel.

gyre (jīr), *n.* a fetter for the legs: *v.t.* to fetter.

gyro, a Greek *prefix* in various scientific words meaning a *circle, round.*

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the laws of rotation; used to steady torpedo boats and other vessels; to give steadiness to flying machines.

gyrostat (jī'rō-stat), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.

H

H, the eighth letter in the English alphabet. Its form is derived directly through the Latin from Greek and Phœnician. It was long a "silent letter," but is becoming less so every day. As a chemical symbol it stands for Hydrogen.

ha (hä), *interj.* an expression of wonder, joy, hesitation, &c., its meaning being dependent on the tone in which it is uttered: *v.i.* to express wonder, &c.; hesitate.

haberdasher (hab'ēr-dash-ēr), *n.* a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, lace, tapes, needles, &c.

habiliment (ha-bil'i-ment), *n.* an article of clothing: *pl.* dress.

habit (hab'it), *n.* ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency; disposition; established custom; dress; a woman's riding-dress; the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order: *v.t.* to dress; furnish with a habit.

habitable (hab'it-a-bl), *adj.* fit to be dwelt in.

habitant (ab'it-äng), *n.* a dweller; permanent resident; a farmer of French descent, in Canada and Louisiana. [French.]

habitat (hab'i-tat), *n.* the natural locality of animals, plants, &c., in their wild state; geographical range.

habitation (hab-i-tā'shun), *n.* residence or place of abode; natural locality; a Primrose League lodge.

habitual (ha-bit'ū-al), *adj.* formed or acquired by use; customary; inveterate.

habituate (ha-bit'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make familiar by use or custom; familiarize.

habitude (hab'i-tūd), *n.* habit; customary manner or mode; familiarity.

hack (hak), *v.t.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; injure by cutting; notch; kick (the shins of another) at football; let out for hire: *n.* a notch; hollow irregular cut; a horse let out for hire; a kick on the shins at football; a carriage let out for hire; a hackney-coach; a literary drudge; a drying frame for fish; a place where green bricks are dried; a feeding rack.

hackberry (hak'ber-ri), *n.* a large North American forest-tree, with an edible fruit.

hackle (hak'l), *v.t.* to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; tear into pieces; mangle in cutting: *n.* an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp; unspun fiber; a long narrow feather in the neck of a cock, used for making artificial flies for angling; a feather fly for angling.

hackney (hak'ni), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hackneyed, *p.pr.* hackneying], to wear out by constant use; make commonplace: *adj.* let out for hire; common or trite: *n.* a hackney-coach; a horse kept for hire; a nag. See hack.

hackneyed (hak'nid), *p.adj.* worn out; commonplace.

had, *p.t.* of have.

haddock (had'ok), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family.

Hades (hā'dēz), *n.* the abode and state of the dead. See Sheol, Purgatory, Hell. [Greek.]

hadji (had'ji), *n.* a Mohammedan who has made his pilgrimage to Mecca and is thereafter regarded by his people as a very holy man. (Also hajj, and howadji.)

hæma, a Greek *prefix* meaning *blood,* occurring in many scientific words. Also hæm, hæmat, hæmo, hemo.

hæmatic (hē-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the blood: *n.pl.* that branch of physiology that treats of the blood.

hæmoglobin, hem- (hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* an albuminoid substance in the

blood forming the chief constituent of the red corpuscles.

hæmorrhage, hem- (hem'o-rāj), *n.* bleeding from the lungs, arteries, veins, &c.

hæmorrhoids, hem- (hem'o-roids), *n.pl.* bleeding piles.

haft (haft), *n.* a handle of a tool or knife: *v.t.* to furnish with a haft or handle.

hag (hag), *n.* a witch; an ugly old woman; a cartilaginous fish, parasitic in the bodies of other fish.

haggard (hag'ard), *adj.* worn and anxious in appearance; lean and hollow-eyed.

haggle (hag'l), *v.i.* to higgle.

hail (hāl), *n.* frozen raindrops; a call or salutation: *v.i.* to pour down hail: *v.t.* to pour down or out like hail; call to or salute.

hair (hār), *n.* one of the small horny fibrous tubes with a bulbous root growing out of the skin of a mammal; the mass of such horny fibrous tubes; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants.

hake (hāk), *n.* an edible sea-fish cognate with the cod.

halberd (hal'bērd), *n.* a mediæval weapon consisting of a long staff to which an axe was affixed with a spear-like point. [Old French.]

halcyon (hal'si-un), *adj.* pertaining to the kingfisher; peaceful; happy; calm: *n.* the kingfisher, from the fable that its hatching season was in calm weather. [Greek.]

hale (hāl), *adj.* sound bodily; healthy; hearty: *v.t.* to drag or draw by violence.

half (hăf), *n.* [*pl.* halves (hăvz)], one of two equal parts; a school term; in football, a half-back: *adv.* equally; partly: *adj.* consisting of a half; approximating.

halibut (hal'i-but), *n.* a large edible flatfish.

hall (hawl), *n.* a large room for the transaction of public business, entertainments, &c.; a court of justice; the first large room of a house; a manor-house; a college dining-room; the dinner served there; the public room of a corporation or guild; at Oxford and Cambridge a minor college.

hallelujah (hal-e-lōō'ya), *n.* (Hebrew, Praise ye Jehovah) an ascription of praise to God; a musical composition having as its theme such an ascription of praise: *adj.* singing, or containing, hallelujah. Also alleluiah.

halloo (hal-lōō') and **hullo** (hul-lō'), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention to or cheer one; a shout to attract attention, or to cheer or urge on: *v.t.* to shout out; incite or cheer on, as dogs: *v.i.* to cry out loudly. Also holloa.

hallow (hal'ō), *v.t.* to consecrate; devote to sacred purposes; revere.

Halloween (hal-ō-ēn'), *n.* the Eve of All Saints or All Hallows, Oct 31.

hallucination (hal-lōō-si-nā'shun), *n.* belief in something imaginary; delusion; error. [Latin.]

halo (hā'lō), *n.* a ring or circle of light round the sun or moon, caused by refraction; a ring of light. [Latin.]

halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* an element as chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which forms saline compounds by combining with other elements. [Greek.]

halt (hawlt), *n.* the act of limping; a stop in marching: *adj.* crippled or lame: *v.i.* to be lame; limp; be dubious or hesitate; to stop in marching.

halter (hawl'tĕr), *n.* one who halts; a rope for hanging criminals; a rope for leading or holding a horse: *v.t.* to put on, or secure with, a halter.

halve (hăv), *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts; fasten together, as timbers.

halves, *pl.* of half.

halyard (hal'yărd), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting a sail, flag, &c. Also halliard.

ham (ham), *n.* the hinder part of the thigh; a thigh of an animal, especially a pig, salted and smoked; a house; village: in place—names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as Totten*ham*.

hamlet (ham'let), *n.* a small village.

hammer (ham'ĕr), *n.* an instrument with a handle and iron head for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; anything resembling a hammer in its action or shape: *v.t.* to beat with, or as with, a hammer; forge; beat; work in the mind: *v.i.* to work hard.

hammock (ham'ok), *n.* a swinging bed usually of network or canvas.

hamper (ham'pēr), *n.* a large wicker-work basket for carrying food, &c.; the rigging of a ship: *v.t.* to put into, or inclose in, a hamper; embarrass; perplex; impede.

hamstring (ham'string), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hamstrung, *p.pr.* hamstringing], to lame by cutting the tendons of the ham: *n.pl.* the strong sinews at the back of the knee.

hand (hand), *n.* the divided and terminal extremity of the human arm connected with the wrist, a similar organ terminating the fore-limb of certain animals; something resembling a hand in appearance or use; a measure of 4 in.; dexterity in manipulation or performance; possession; style of writing; an employé who labors with his hands; cards held; a game; pledge of betrothal; nearness; gain; advantage; agency of; index of any kind; turn of a player to serve the ball at tennis, &c.; a large piece of plug tobacco: *v.t.* to give or transmit with, or as with, the hand; assist or lead with the hand: *adj.* pertaining to, or used by, the hand.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* shackles for the hand, locked on the wrist of a prisoner: *v.t.* to put handcuffs on.

handicap (han'di-kap), *v.t.* to impose impediments upon in order to offset advantages; to place at a disadvantage: *n.* any contest so adjusted; the conditions imposed in such a contest.

handicraft (hand'i-kraft), *n.* the work or skill of an artificer; manual skill, or labor: *adj.* pertaining to manual labor.

handiwork (han'di-wērk), *n.* work done, or produced by, the hands.

handkerchief (hang'kēr-chif), *n.* a piece of linen, silk or cotton cloth for wiping the face or nose; a pocket-handkerchief.

handle (hand'l), *n.* that part of a tool, vessel, &c., grasped by the hand; an instrument or occasion: *v.t.* to touch or feel with the hand; manage; manipulate; discourse on; act toward or treat; buy, sell, or invest in: *v.i.* to work with the hands.

handsel (hand'sel), *n.* an earnest given to make good a contract; the act of using anything for the first time; a gift, especially at the time of the New Year: *v.t.* to give a handsel to; use or do for the first time. [English.]

handsome (hand'sum), pleasing to look upon; well-formed; graceful; liberal; generous; ample.

handy (hand'i), *adj.* [*comp.* handier, *superl.* handiest], dexterous; skilful; convenient; close at hand; manageable.

hang (hang), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hung, hanged, *p.pr.* hanging], to suspend; to fasten to something so as to be movable; suspend by the neck; display; attach or fasten; furnish with ornaments or drapery suspended or fastened to the walls, &c.: *v.i.* to be suspended; bend forward; be dependent upon; dangle; cling; be in a deadlock: *n.* method of hanging; manner of doing or using; general tendency; slope.

hangar (häng'gähr), *n.* a shed or shelter for housing balloons and aeroplanes.

hanger (hang'ēr), *n.* one who hangs; that by which something is hung or suspended; a kind of cutlass once carried by sailors when in action.

hanging (hang'ing), *p.adj.* suspended or dangling; suggesting or involving death by hanging: *n.* the act of putting to death by the punishment of the halter: *pl.* drapery for a room.

hangnail (hang'nāl), *n.* a small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail; an agnail.

hank (hangk), *n.* two or more skeins of thread, silk, wool, &c., fastened together; one of the wooden rings to which a fore-and-aft sail is bent; a withy or rope for fastening a gate: *v.t.* to form into hanks.

hanker (hang'ker), *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *after*).

hansard (han'särd), *n.* the officially printed proceedings of the parliament of Great Britain, said to have been first published by Luke Hansard (1800).

hansom (han'sum), *n.* a two-wheeled cab.

hap (hap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* happed, *p.pr.* happing], to happen; befall casually: *v.t.* cover or wrap [Scotch]:

n. chance; a casual event; a cloak or wrapper. [Scottish.]

haphazard (hap'haz-ard), *n.* chance; accident: *adv.* by chance.

hapless (hap'les), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

happen (hap'n), *v.i.* to chance; occur.

happify (hap'i-fī), *v.t.* to make cheerful and happy.

happiness (hap'i-nes), *n.* the state of being happy; good fortune; felicitousness.

happy (hap'i), *adj.* [*comp.* happier, *superl.* happiest], enjoying pleasure or good; successful; prosperous; lucky; living in concord; satisfied; propitious; felicitous.

harakiri (hä'rä-kē'ri), *n.* formerly, in Japan, a method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, permitted to nobles and military officers so as to escape the indignity of a public execution or official disgrace. Called also "happy despatch": *nari-kari* (wrongly). *Harakiri* means "belly cut."

harangue (ha-rang'), *n.* a public address or oration, especially extempore: *v.i.* to deliver a harangue: *v.t.* to address by a harangue.

harass (har'as), *v.t.* to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labor or importunity; to tire out and annoy an enemy by incessant petty attacks.

harbinger (här'bin-jēr), *n.* a precursor; forerunner: *v.t.* announce; foretell; usher in.

harbor (här'bēr), *n.* a port or haven for ships; any place of refuge or safety; formerly an inn or lodging: *v.t.* to shelter or protect; cherish.

hard (härd), *adj.* compact and solid; firm; not easy to be pierced or broken; unyielding; difficult of accomplishment; laborious; oppressive; severe; keen; austere; inflexible; unfeeling; exacting; not easily granted; rough; unprosperous; uttered gutturally; stiff or formal: *adv.* forcibly; laboriously; diligently; tempestuously; closely; roughly; to the utmost extent; so as to become hard; with vexation, trouble, or sorrow: *n.* a roadway of hard material by the sea; a pier or landing-place: *pl.* the refuse of flax or wool; alum and salt mixed together, used for giving a white color to bread.

harden (härd'n), *v.t.* to make hard or harder; confirm in impudence or wickedness; toughen; inure: *v.i.* to become hard or harder.

hardihood (härd'i-hood), *n.* effrontery; boldness; physical endurance.

hardness (härd'nes), *n.* the quality of being hard.

hardship (härd'ship), *n.* oppression: severe labor or want; injustice.

hardware (härd'wār), *n.* manufactured articles of metal.

hare (hār), *n.* a rodent, with long ears and a short tail, larger than a rabbit, characterized by its great timidity.

harem (hā'rem or hä-rēm'), *n.* the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan. Also hareem, haram.

haricot (har'i-kō), *n.* a kind of stew of meat and vegetables; the kidney-bean. [French.]

hark (härk), *v.i.* to listen. Also harken.

harlequin (här'le-kwin), *n.* the performer in a pantomime who wears parti-colored garments and carries a talismanic wand: *adj.* fantastic or full of trickery; parti-colored. [Italian.]

harlot (här'lot), *n.* a prostitute.

harm (härm), *n.* injury; hurt; damage; moral evil or wrong-doing: *v.t.* to inflict hurt, damage, or injury upon.

harmful (härm'fool), *adj.* hurtful; injurious.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, harmony; musical; concordant; harmonious; also harmonical: *n.pl.* the science of musical sounds. [Latin.]

harmonica (här-mon'i-ka), *n.* a musical instrument the tones of which are produced by friction from a number of musical glasses filled to various heights with water; a mouth-organ; an oblong musical instrument consisting of a number of glass slips which are struck by a mallet. Also harmonicon.

harmonious (här-mō'ni-us), *adj.* concordant; musical; symmetrical.

harmonium (här-mō'ni-um), *n.* a reed-organ.

harmonize (här'mō-nīz), *v.t.* to render harmonious; cause to agree; reconcile: *v.i.* to agree; be in peace and friendship; correspond.

harmony (här'mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* harmonies (här'mō-niz)], the quality of being pleasing to the ear; unison; just adaptation of parts to one another, so as to form a connected whole; accord in feeling, sentiment, &c.; a literary work showing the agreement between parallel or similar histories or passages.

harness (här'nes), *n.* the working gear of a horse; the accoutrement and armor of a knight; any arrangement, as of straps, &c., for performing some mechanical operation: *v.t.* to put harness upon; equip, as a knight.

harp (härp), *n.* a musical stringed instrument of triangular shape, played with the fingers: *v.i.* to play on the harp; dwell tediously or persistently on some particular subject (with *on* or *upon*).

harpoon (här-pōōn'), *n.* a long barb-headed spear having a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales: *v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.

harpsichord (härp'si-kôrd), *n.* a stringed instrument with a keyboard, the precursor of the pianoforte.

harpy (här'pi), *n.* [*pl.* harpies (här'-piz)], in classical mythology, a winged monster with a woman's face and the body and sharp claws of a vulture, exceedingly rapacious and filthy: hence, an extortioner.

harrow (har'ō), *n.* an agricultural instrument for breaking up clods and casting earth upon sown land: *v.t.* to break up, tear, or draw over with a harrow; lacerate or torment.

harry (har'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* harried, *p.pr.* harrying], to plunder, lay waste; annoy or vex; tease; harass: *v.i.* to make predatory raids.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* discordant; jarring; rough to the ear, taste, or touch; austere.

hart (härt), *n.* the male of the red deer.

hartshorn (härtz'hôrn), *n.* the antler of a hart; a volatile preparation of ammonia.

harum-scarum (hār'um-skār'um), *adj.* giddy; wild; reckless.

harvest (här'vest), *n.* the season of reaping and gathering in the harvest: *v.t.* to gather in, as corn; reap.

hash (hash), *n.* a dish of meat chopped fine and cooked with potatoes; a mixture: *v.t.* to chop small and mix; to beat brutally as if into pieces.

hashish (hash'ēsh), *n.* an intoxicant made from Indian hemp; bhang. The medical name is *cannabis Indica*.

haslet (has'let), *n.* the edible entrails of an animal, as the sheep or hog.

hasp (hasp), *n.* a clasp folded over a staple and secured with a padlock: *v.t.* to shut or secure with a hasp.

hassock (has'ok), *n.* a padded mat or cushion for kneeling upon in church, &c.; a kneeler.

hast, 2nd *per., sing., pres.t.* of have.

haste (hāst), *n.* quickness of movement; celerity; speed, urgency; precipitancy; vehemence: *v.t.* to hasten.

hasten (hā'sn), *v.t.* to cause to make haste; hurry; urge forward: *v.i.* to move with speed; be quick.

hasty (hās'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* hastier, *superl.* hastiest], precipitate; quick; speedy; eager; vehement; rash.

hat (hat), *n.* a covering for the head, with a crown and brim; when of scarlet and an especial pattern, a cardinal's rank and dignity.

hatband (hat'band), *n.* a band worn round the hat; a black cloth band worn as a token of mourning.

hatch (hach), *v.t.* to produce (young) from eggs; plot or contrive; shade by narrow lines; close with, or as with, a hatch: *n.* the number of young produced from eggs at a sitting; brood; plot; a narrow line in engraving, or drawing; a door with an opening over it; a half-door: *pl.* doors or openings by which a descent is made from one deck of a ship to another.

hatchet (hach'et), *n.* a small axe.

hatchway (hach'wā), *n.* a rectangular opening in the deck of a vessel for passage below.

hate (hāt), *v.t.* to dislike intensely; abhor; detest: *n.* hatred.

hateful (hāt'fool), *adj.* causing hate.

hatred (hāt'red), *n.* bitter aversion; continued hostility of feeling; detestation.

haughty (haw'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* haughtier, *superl.* haughtiest], proud and disdainful; arrogant; contemptuous.

haul (hawl), *v.t.* to pull or draw with force; transport by drawing: *v.i.* to change the course of a ship; shift: said of the wind: *n.* a strong pull; draught of a net; quantity caught at one time; distance over which anything is drawn.

haunch (hänch), *n.* the fleshy part of the hip and buttock; a joint of venison or mutton; shoulder of an arch.

haunt (hänt), *n.* a place of accustomed resort: *v.t.* to visit frequently or habitually; trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition.

hautboy (hō'boi), *n.* a wind instrument of the flute class: the oboe.

hauteur (ō-tēr'), *n.* haughty bearing or spirit. [French.]

have (hav), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* had, *p.pr.* having], to possess; take; hold or bear; enjoy; desire; be obliged; bring forth; cheat; obtain the advantage of.

havelock (hav'e-lok), *n.* a piece of white washable cloth which covers a military cap and falls over the wearer's neck to protect him from the sun. Named from Sir Henry Havelock (d. 1857), an English general in the Indian Mutiny.

haven (hā'vn), *n.* a sheltered anchorage for ships; harbor; place of shelter and safety.

haversack (hav'ēr-sak), *n.* a strong coarse linen bag in which soldiers carry their rations when marching.

havoc (hav'ok), *n.* wide and general destruction; devastation.

haw (haw), *v.i.* to speak with hesitation: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to guide or turn to the left, as a horse or ox, in driving.

hawk (hawk), *n.* a name for various species of raptorial birds allied to the eagles and falcons; a forcible effort to clear the throat of phlegm; a square board, with a short handle, for holding mortar: *v.t.* to cry, or carry about, for sale: *v.i.* to make a forcible effort to cough up phlegm; to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing.

hawker (hawk'ēr), *n.* one who cries and sells goods in the streets; peddler; falconer.

hawse (hawz), *n.* that part of a ship's bows where the hawse-holes are situated.

hawser (hawz'ēr), *n.* a thick rope or cable.

hay (hā), *n.* grass, clover, &c., cut and dried for fodder.

hazard (haz'ard), *n.* chance; accident; risk; danger; a dice game (called "chicken hazard"); a stroke at billiards: *v.t.* to run the risk of; chance; put in peril.

hazardous (haz'ard-us), *adj.* risky; perilous.

haze (hāz), *n.* a slight fog or mist; dimness of sight or knowledge: *v.i.* to be foggy or misty: *v.t.* pursue or harass by overwork or unpleasant tasks; play practical jokes upon, especially of a severe kind.

hazel (hāz'l), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Corylus, bearing an edible nut.

hazing (hāz'ing), *adj.* practice of annoying or roughly handling members of an organization by their fellows.

hazy (hāz'i), *adj.* misty; obscure.

he (hē), *pr.* [*pl.* they (thā)], the masculine pronoun of the third person: *n.* a male.

head (hed), *n.* the uppermost part of the body of an animal that contains the face, brain, &c.; chief or principal part of anything; an individual; leader or commander; place of honor or authority; top; fore-part; the understanding or intellect; origin or source; pitch; crisis or height; static or latent force; froth; a feeling of vanity and egotism; a pain or swelling, after drinking ardent spirits: *adj.* principal or chief; acting with the front: *v.t.* to lead or direct; take the first place in; get in front of; direct the course of; oppose; strain: *v.i.* to go forward; come to, or form, a head.

headed (hed'ed), *adj.* having a head; denoting understanding or intellect (much used in composition, as clear-*headed*, wrong-*headed*, light-*headed*, &c.).

header (hed'ēr), *n.* a plunge or fall foremost; one who puts heads on, as in pin-making; a machine, &c., for making or removing heads; a brick or stone with its short face in front.

heading (hed'ing), *n.* a title; material from which casks' heads are made; the strip on a piece of embroidery, for sewing on to a garment; the entrance to a mine.

headland (hed'land), *n.* a promontory.

headline (hed'līn), *n.* a line of type displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, chapter, column of a newspaper, &c.: *pl.* the ropes at the head of a sail by which it is secured to the yard.

headlong (hed'lông), *adv.* head foremost; rashly; precipitously: *adj.* rash; precipitate; violent; thoughtless.

headstrong (hed'strông), *adj.* ungovernable; self-willed.

heady (hed'i), *adj.* precipitate; intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v.t.* to restore to health; cure; make sound; reconcile: *v.i.* to become well or sound.

healer (hēl'ēr), *n.* one who heals diseases of the mind or body.

health (helth), *n.* freedom from bodily pain or disease; vigor of mind; moral purity; righteousness; healing power; a toast or pledge.

healthful (helth'fool), *adj.* promoting health; salubrious.

healthy (helth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* healthier, *superl.* healthiest], noting a sound condition of body; enjoying, or contributing to, health.

heap (hēp), *n.* a pile or collection of things thrown together; a quantity; accumulation; crowd: *v.t.* to form into a heap; pile up; aggregate; amass.

hear (hēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* heard (hērd), *p.pr.* hearing], to perceive by the ear; attend or listen to; give heed to; obey; accede to the wishes of; attend judicially: *v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; be told of.

hearing (hēr'ing), *n.* the sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial investigation.

hearken, same as harken.

hearsay (hēr'sā), *n.* rumor or report: *adj.* second hand.

hearse (hērs), *n.* a vehicle for the conveyance of dead bodies to the grave.

heart (härt), *n.* the organ in animals by the muscular contraction and dilation of which the blood is circulated through the arteries, &c.; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the seat of the affections and passions; emotion; tenderness; affection; courage; will; spirit; energy; power; resolution; secret thoughts; conscience; one of a suit of cards marked with one or more red hearts; a variety of cherry: *pl.* a card game.

heartache (härt'āk), *n.* sorrow; pang; grief.

heartburn (härt'bērn), *n.* a burning affection of the esophagus, caused by acidity of the stomach, and usually relieved by an alkali such as bicarbonate of soda (cooking soda).

hearted (härt'ed), *adj.* having a heart (used in compounds, denoting generally affections, qualities, &c., as good-*hearted*, &c.).

hearten (härt'n), *v.t.* to give courage to; inspirit.

hearth (härth), *n.* that part of a room where the fire is made; hence the family circle.

heartless (härt'les), *adj.* without feeling; cold; unsympathetic.

heartsease (härtz'ēz), *n.* the pansy.

heartseed (härt'sēd), *n.* a climbing plant with seeds marked with a heart-shaped scar.

hearty (härt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* heartier, *superl.* heartiest], cordial; sincere; open; warm; strong; vigorous; good-natured; kind; healthy; having a keen appetite.

heat (hēt), *n.* the sensation produced by a hot body; caloric; the state of being hot; effervescence; agitation of sudden or violent passion; ardor; vehemence; redness or flush of the face (see prickly-heat); a course at a race; hot weather: *v.t.* to make hot; warm; excite with passion or desire; make feverish; animate: *v.i.* to become hot or warm.

heater (hēt'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, heats, as various mechanical contrivances.

heath (hēth), *n.* a small evergreen

flowering shrub, with rose-colored flowers, growing on moorlands, &c.; heather; moorland, especially with heath growing upon it.

heathen (hē′*th*n), *n.* one who is ignorant of the true God; a pagan; idolater; a rude, irreligious, uncultured person.

heather (he*th*′ĕr), same as heath.

heave (hēv), *v.t.* to hoist or lift up; force from the breast, as a sigh; cause to swell; throw: *v.i.* to be lifted up; swell; rise and fall alternately; struggle or toil; pant; vomit: *n.* an effort or exertion upwards; lift; the act of throwing; swell or rising; haul; struggle, effort to vomit.

heaven (hev′n), *n.* the abode of God and the blessed; the firmament or sky; a state or condition of bliss.

heavy (hev′i), *adj.* [*comp.* heavier, *superl.* heaviest], ponderous; weighty; oppressive; grievous; laborious; obstructive; gravid; dull; dense; powerful; loud; indigestible; clayey: *adv.* heavily [Poet.].

hebdomadal (heb-dom′a-dal), *adj.* composed of seven days; occurring every seven days. [Latin.]

Hebrew (hē′brōō), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, a Semitic race; Jewish: *n.* the Hebrew language; a Jew. [French *Ébreu*, from Latin *Hebraeus*.]

hecatomb (hek′a-tōm), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large sacrifice or slaughter.

heckle (hek′l), *v.t.* to attend political meetings in order to disturb the speakers by asking them questions. [English and Scotch.]

hectare (hek′tār), *n.* in the metric system, a French land measure = 100 ares, of 2.47 acres.

hectic (hek′tik), *adj.* constitutional; slow, but of long continuance; pertaining to hectic fever; feverish: *n.* a remittent fever accompanying consumption, characterized by a bright pink spot or flush on the cheeks.

hectograph (hek′tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a letter or drawing, &c.

hector (hek′tĕr), *v.t.* to bully or bluster: from Hector, the Trojan hero.

hedge (hej), *n.* a fence of bushes or shrubs: *v.t.* to inclose with a hedge; encircle; invest: *v.i.* to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; skulk: *adj.* mean; contemptible; of the lowest class.

hedonism (hē′dō-nizm), *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the chief end of life. [Greek.]

heed (hēd), *v.t.* to regard with care; take notice of; mind; attend; regard: *n.* careful attention; regard; caution.

heehaw (hē′haw), *v.i.* to bray like an ass: *n.* the bray of an ass.

heel (hēl), *n.* the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; anything shaped like a heel: *v.t.* to furnish with a heel: *v.i.* lean on one side, as a ship.

heeled (hēld), *adj.* well-armed or well-provided with money.

heeler (hēl′ĕr), *n.* a political hanger-on.

heft (heft), *n.* a handle; an effort; weight; the greater part or bulk: *v.t.* to try the weight of by lifting or holding in the hand.

Hegira (he-jī′ra), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (662 A.D.). Also Hejira. From this date Mohammedans begin their system of chronology and reckoning years.

heifer (hef′ĕr), *n.* a young cow.

height (hīt), *n.* altitude; elevation; highest state or degree; an eminence or hill; summit; stature.

heighten (hīt′en), *v.t.* to make high or higher; elevate; intensify; set off; increase; aggravate; improve.

heinous (hā′nus), *adj.* atrocious; extremely wicked; flagrant.

heir (ār), *n.* one who succeeds another in the possession of property, title, office, mental gifts, &c.

heiress (ār′es), *n.* a female heir.

heirloom (ār′lōōm), *n.* any movable or personal chattel, which by its connection with an estate descends to the heir.

held (held), *p.t.* of hold.

heliac (hē′li-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the sun; emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun. Also heliacal.

helio, a Greek *prefix* meaning *sun, caused by, or like, the sun or sunlight,* as *helio*graph, an instrument for taking a photograph of the sun, or

for signaling by reflecting sunlight from one mirror to another.

heliocentric (hē-li-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* having the sun as the center.

heliochromy (hē-li-ok'rō-mi), *n.* the art or process of obtaining photographs in natural colors.

heliolatry (hē-li-ol'a-tri), *n.* worship of the sun.

heliometer (hē-li-om'e-tēr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring small angles in the heavens.

helioscope (hē'li-ō-skōp), *n.* a form of refracting telescope for observing the sun.

heliostat (hē'li-ō-stat), *n.* an instrument by which signaling is carried on by means of a mirror, moved by clockwork.

heliotrope (hē'li-ō-trōp), *n.* a plant whose flowers follow the course of the sun; a green-colored variety of chalcedony with small red spots; bloodstone; the color of the flowers of heliotrope, bluish-pink.

heliotype (hē'li-ō-tīp), *n.* an impression from a photograph taken on a gelatine plate hardened with alum.

helium (hē'li-um), *n.* an element first discovered in the spectrum of the sun and supposed to be peculiar to that body. It has recently been discovered on the earth, and a gas arising from radium has been observed to change into this element.

helix (hē'liks), *n.* [*pl.* helices (hē'li-sēz)], a spiral line, as of a line coiled round; a circumvolution; the margin of the external ear; a small volute; a genus of molluscs, containing the shell snails.

hell (hel), *n.* the place of the dead or of departed souls (more correctly *Sheol* or *Hades*); the place of punishment for the wicked after death: hence any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; a gambling-house.

Hellas (hel'äs), *n.* the name by which the Greeks spoke of their own country.

hellebore (hel'e-bōr), *n.* the Christmas rose. In past centuries a medicine was distilled from it for the attempted cure of madness.

Hellenic (he-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Hellenes or Greeks, or to Grecian art and literature. [Greek.]

hello (hel'ō) and **hullo** (hul'ō), familiar terms of greeting among friends, and especially boys and men. Also largely used in making telephone calls.

helm (helm), *n.* the apparatus for steering a ship; tiller; the place of its direction and government; a helmet [Poet.]: *v.t.* to guide or conduct.

helmet (hel'met), *n.* metal or leather armor for the head; the hooded upper lip of a flower.

helot (hē'lot), *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta; slave or serf. [Greek.]

help (help), *v.t.* to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succor; relieve; avoid; prevent; distribute food to at table; remedy; cure: *v.i.* to lend aid; be available or useful: *n.* assistance; aid; support; succor; relief; that which forwards or promotes; a portion of food served at a meal; a hired servant.

helpful (help'fool), *adj.* affording help.

helpless (help'less), *adj.* without help; unprotected.

helter-skelter (hel'tēr-skel'tēr), *adv.* in hurry and confusion.

helve (helv), *n.* the handle of an axe, &c.

Helvetian (hel-vē'shan), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland: *n.* a Swiss. Also Helvetic.

hem (hem), *n.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewn; an ejaculatory sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hemmed, *p. pr.* hemming], to form a hem on; to shut in; environ: *v.i.* utter the ejaculation hem.

hema, a Greek *prefix* meaning blood, occurring in many scientific words. Also hem, hemato, hæma, hæm, hæmato.

hematin (hem'a-tin), *n.* the red coloring matter in the blood. Also hæmatin.

hemi, a Greek *prefix* meaning *half*, as *hemi*-sphere, half a sphere or globe.

hemiopia (hem-i-ō'pi-a), *n.* a defect in vision in which only the half of an object is seen.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr), see under hemi.

hemistich (hem'i-stik), *n.* in poetry, an incomplete line, or the half of a line.

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* a wild poisonous plant of the parsley family: hemlock spruce, an evergreen tree of the pine family: the lumber made from the hemlock tree.

hemp (hemp), *n.* a plant of the nettle family, the tough fiber of which is used for cordage and various kinds of coarse linen; in the East, a narcotic and intoxicant, hashish, is obtained from Indian hemp.

hemstitch (hem'stich), *n.* a particular kind of ornamental stitching.

hen (hen), *n.* the female of a bird, especially the domestic fowl.

henbane (hen'bān), *n.* a poisonous coarse hairy wild herb of the nightshade family deadly to fowls.

hence (hens), *adv.* from this place, source, or time; in consequence of this: *interj.* away! begone!

henchman (hench'man), *n.* [*pl.* henchmen (hench'men)], formerly, a male attendant or servant; groom; one who serves in a political campaign under another for pecuniary considerations. See heeler.

hept, a Greek *prefix* meaning *seven.* Also hepta, as *hepta*chord, a series of seven notes; a seven-stringed musical instrument.

heptad (hep'tad), *n.* a chemical atom or element that has the equivalence of seven atoms of hydrogen.

heptagon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles.

heptahedron (hep-ta-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure with seven sides.

heptarchy (hep'tär-ki), *n.* [*pl.* heptarchies (hep'tär-kiz)], a government by seven rulers, especially the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms established in England.

her (hēr), *pron.* the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun *she.*

herald (her'ald), *n.* formerly an official who proclaimed peace and war, bore messages from a sovereign to a commander, superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions, &c.; an official whose duty it is to grant, record, and blazon arms, trace pedigrees, &c.; a precursor: *v.t.* to introduce; proclaim. [Old French.]

heraldry (her'ald-ri), *n.* the science that treats of armorial bearings, and of determining pedigrees, &c.

herb (ērb, or hērb), *n.* a plant with a soft and succulent stem that, after flowering, withers away.

herbaceous (hēr-bā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, or feeding upon, herbs.

herbage (hēr'bāj), *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasturage; the right of pasture on the lands of another.

herbarium (hēr-bā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* herbaria (hēr-bā'ri-a)], a systematic collection of dried plants for purposes of study; a building where such a collection is kept.

herd (hērd), *n.* a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; crowd; a keeper of cattle: *v.i.* to unite or associate, as beasts; crowd together.

here (hēr), *adv.* in, or to, this place; at this point; in the present life or state; on this occasion.

hereby (hēr-bī'), *adv.* by virtue of this; near.

hereditary (he-red'i-ta-ri), *adj.* passing from an ancestor to a descendant; transmitted from parent to offspring.

heredity (he-red'i-ti), *n.* the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities from parent to offspring; the tendency of an organism to reproduce the characteristics of the progenitor.

herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* in this.

heresy (her'e-si), *n.* [*pl.* heresies (her'e-siz)], an opinion or doctrine at variance with fundamental truths commonly received as orthodox, especially if leading to division.

heretic (her'e-tik), *n.* one who holds, or maintains, heretical opinions.

heretical (he-ret'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, heresy; subversive of, or contrary to, orthodox belief.

heretofore (hēr-tōō-fōr'), *adv.* previously; hitherto.

heritage (her'i-tāj), *n.* an estate that passes from an ancestor to a descendant; a birthright or inheritance; the people of God.

hermeneutics (hēr-men-ū'tiks), *n.* the gift of expounding difficult subjects, and especially the Bible and the classics.

hermetic (hēr-met'ik), *adj.* perfectly closed and air-tight. Also hermetical.

hermit (hēr'mit), *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude, especially for devotional contemplation; an anchorite.

hermitage (hēr'mi-tāj), *n.* the abode of a hermit; a variety of red and white French wine.

hernia (hēr'ni-a), *n.* a protrusion of some part of the intestine, or of some other internal organ; rupture.

hero (hē'rō), *n.* [*pl.* heroes (hē'rōz)], a demigod; a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; the chief character in a play, novel, poem, &c.

heroic (hē-rō'ik), *adj.* having the qualities of a hero; producing heroes; larger than life; venturesome; drastic. Also heroical: *n.pl.* extravagant or boastful language.

heron (her'un), *n.* a wading bird with a long neck and long legs. [Greek.]

herring (her'ing), *n.* an edible sea-fish moving in shoals.

herring-bone (her'ing-bōn), *n.* a kind of cross-stitch: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to work in such a stitch.

herse (hērs), *n.* a portcullis, in the form of a harrow set with spikes.

hesitancy (hes'i-tan-si), *n.* hesitation; suspense.

hesitate (hes'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be in suspense or uncertainty; pause; vacillate; stammer.

Hesper (hes'pēr), *n.* the evening star, especially Venus. Also Hesperus.

Hessian (hesh'an), *adj.* pertaining to Hesse in Germany or its inhabitants; a venal politician: *pl.* top-boots with tassels in front (now obsolete).

Hessian-fly (hesh'an-flī), *n.* a small fly, the larvæ of which are very destructive to corn crops. They appeared in Pennsylvania soon after the Hessian (British) mercenary troops in the Revolutionary War: hence the name.

hest (hest), *n.* a behest; command.

hetero, a Greek *prefix* meaning *another, abnormal, different, unequal.* Also heter, as *heterocercal*, having the upper lobe of the tail longer than the lower lobe; said of certain fish.

heterodox (het'ĕr-o-doks), *adj.* deviating from an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, &c.; heretical: opposed to orthodox.

heterodoxy (het'ĕr-ō-dok-si), *n.* [*pl.* heterodoxies (het'ĕr-ō-dok-siz)], an unorthodox doctrine or opinion; heresy.

heterogeneous (het-ĕr-ō-jē'ne-us), *adj.* opposite or dissimilar in character, quality, structure, &c., not homogeneous.

heteronym (het'ĕr-ō-nim), *n.* a word spelled like another, but with a different sound and meaning, a lead, to guide; lead, a metal. See homograph.

hew (hū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hewed, *p.p.* hewn, hewed, *p.pr.* hewing], to cut or shape, as with an axe or other sharp instrument; hack; chop; form laboriously.

hexagon (heks'a-gon), *n.* a plane figure having six angles and six sides.

hexahedron (heks-a-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* hexahedra (heks-a-hē'dra)], a solid bounded by six plane faces.

hexameter (heks-am'e-tĕr), *n.* a line consisting of six feet. In Greek and Latin verse the feet depend on the length of the syllables, *i.e.* quantity, in English verse, on the accent of the syllables, *i.e.* rhythm.

hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.* a break; vacancy; gap; the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables.

hibernate (hī'bĕr-nāt), *v.i.* to pass the winter in a state of torpor, as certain animals; to winter. [Latin.]

Hibernian (hī-bĕr'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Hibernia or Ireland.

Hibernianism (hī-bĕr'ni-an-izm), *n.* an Irish idiom. Also Hibernicism.

Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* a genus of plants, shrubs, &c., of the mallow family.

hiccough (hik'up), *n.* a short convulsive cough: *v.i.* to utter a short convulsive cough. Also hiccup.

hickory (hik'ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* hickories (hik'ō-riz)], an American nut-bearing tree of the genus Carya.

hid, *p.adj.* concealed; not known; secret. Also hidden.

hide (hīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hid, *p.p.* hidden, *p.pr.* hiding], to conceal; secrete; not to confess; disguise; whip: *v.i.* to lie concealed: *n.* an animal's skin raw or dressed; formerly a measure of land.

hideous (hid'e-us), *adj.* offensive to the sight, ear, or taste; shocking; dreadful; horrible.

hiding (hīd'ing), *n.* concealment; a beating.

hie (hī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hied, *p.pr.* hieing], to excite; speed: *v.i.* to hasten.

hierarch (hī'ēr-ärk), *n.* the chief ruler of an ecclesiastical body; the leader of an angelic host; in ancient Greece, an officer who had charge of votive offerings.

hierarchic (hī-ēr-ärk'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a hierarch, or a hierarchy. Also hierarchical.

hierarchy (hī'ēr-ärk-i), *n.* [*pl.* hierarchies (hī'ēr-ärk-iz)], the body of the clergy; priesthood; rank of holy beings, as angels; in biology, a series of systematic groups.

hieratic (hī-e-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to priests; sacred; consecrated. Also hieratical.

hiero, a Greek *prefix* meaning *sacred,* as *hiero*phant, a priest who, in ancient Greece, initiated novices into the sacred mysteries.

hieroglyphic (hī-ēr-ō-glif'ik), *n.* a sacred character or symbol: *pl.* the picture writings of the ancient Egyptians, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to hieroglyphics; emblematic.

higgle (hig'l), *v.i.* to carry provisions about for sale; chaffer; dispute about trifles.

high (hī), *adj.* elevated in place; lofty; exalted in degree or quality; chief; head; honorable; noble; strong; powerful; intense; tempestuous; full or complete; near to the wind; tainted; shrill; acute: *n.* an elevated place: *adv.* aloft; profoundly; eminently; aloud; luxurious.

high-church (hī-chērch'), *adj.* attaching great importance to the prerogative and authority of the Church, its sacraments, its theory of the Apostolic Succession, and its priesthood.

highest (hī'est), *adj.* most high.

high-flown (hī'flōn), *adj.* elevated; proud; extravagant; inflated.

high-handed (hī-hand'ed), *adj.* violent; arbitrary.

highland (hī'land), *n.* a mountainous region: *pl.* the mountainous districts of Scotland.

highness (hī'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being high; a title of honor applied to persons of princely rank (with a possessive pronoun).

high priest (prēst), *n.* a chief priest, especially the principal priest of the Jewish hierarchy.

highroad (hī'rōd), *n.* a chief road; highway; an easy course or method.

highstrung (hī'strung), *adj.* strung to a high pitch; extremely sensitive.

hight (hīt), *p.adj.* called.

highwater (hī'waw-tēr), *adj.* pertaining to high tide, or its height or time.

highway (hī'wā), *n.* a public road; a course or path.

highwayman (hī'wā-man), *n.* [*pl.* highwaymen (hī'wā-men)], one who robs on the public road.

hike (hīk), *v.i.* to stride over long distances of country on a tramp or march.

hilarious (hi-lā'ri-us), *adj.* merry; exhilarated.

hilarity (hi-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hilarities (hi-lar'i-tiz)], noisy merriment; exhilaration.

hill (hil), *n.* an elevation less than a mountain; a small mound or heap: *v.t.* to draw earth about.

Hillelism (hil'el-izm), *n.* a doctrine based upon the teaching of Hillel, the Babylonian Jew (112 B.C.), viz., "What is hated to thee, do not unto thy fellow-men."

hilt (hilt), *n.* a handle, especially of a sword.

him (him), *pron.* the objective case of he.

hind (hīnd), *n.* the female of the stag or red deer; a farm servant; peasant: *adj.* backward; hinder.

hinder (hin'dēr), *v.t.* to obstruct or impede: *v.i.* to impose obstructions or impediments.

hindermost (hīnd'ēr-mōst), *adj.* same as hindmost.

hindmost (hīnd'mōst), *adj.* farthest from the front; in the extreme rear.
hindrance (hin'drans), *n.* obstruction.
Hindu (hin'dōō), *n.* a native of Hindustan belonging to the Aryan race; Brahman: *adj.* pertaining to the Hindus or to Hinduism. Also Hindoo.
Hindustani (hin-dōō-stä'nē), *n.* the official and common language of India; Urdu. Also Hindustanee.
hinge (hinj), *n.* the joint or hook on which a door, &c., turn or swing; the joint of a bivalve shell; that on which anything depends or turns: *v.t.* to furnish with a hinge: *v.i.* to stand, turn, or depend, as on a hinge.
hinny (hin'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hinnied, *p.pr.* hinnying], to neigh: *n.* the offspring of a horse and a she ass. Also whinny.
hint (hint), *v.t.* to suggest; mention casually: *n.* a suggestion; distant allusion.
hip (hip), *n.* the upper fleshy part of the thigh; haunch; the coxa of an insect; the rafter at the junction of two sloping roofs; the fruit of the briar or dog-rose; melancholy: *interj.* an huzzah: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hipped, *p.pr.* hipping], to sprain or fracture the hip of; affect with melancholy; build with a hip; throw by a cross-buttock in wrestling.
hipp, a Greek *prefix* meaning *horse.* Also hippo, as *hippo*phagy, the practice of eating horse-flesh.
hippocampus, *n.* a sea-horse; the name of two eminences on the lateral ventricles of the brain.
hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), *n.* an ancient Greek race-course for equestrian games and chariots; a circus; a fraudulent contest or race, the result of which has been previously arranged: *v.t.* to arrange such a fraudulent contest. [Greek.]
hippopotamus (hip-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [*pl.* hippopotami (hip-ō-pot'a-mī), hippopotamuses (hip-ō-pot'a-mus-ez)], a large pachydermatous aquatic animal of Africa; the river-horse.
hircine (hēr'sin), *adj.* resembling a goat; smelling like a goat: *n.* an oily product with a fœtid smell found in the fat of goats and sheep. [Latin.]
hire (hīr), *v.t.* to engage for temporary service at a certain price; bribe; let or lease; *n.* recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything; wages; bribe.
hireling (hīr'ling), *n.* one who serves for hire: *adj.* mercenary.
hirsute (hēr'sūt), *adj.* hairy; shaggy.
his (hiz), *pron. poss. case* of he.
hispid (his'pid), *adj.* bristly.
hiss (his), *n.* a noise, made by forcing the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, resembling that of a serpent or goose: *v.i.* to utter such a sound, especially as expressing disapprobation or contempt.
hist (hist), *interj.* silence! hark!
histo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *tissue,* as *histo*graphy, a description of organic tissues.
histology (his-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of animal tissues; microscopic anatomy.
historian (his-tō'ri-an), *n.* a writer or deep student of history.
historic (his-tor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or celebrated in, history: relating to the past. Also historical.
history (his'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* histories (his'to-riz)], a narration of facts and events arranged chronologically or otherwise with their causes and effects; knowledge of facts.
histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to actors or the stage; theatrical; also histrionical: *n.pl.* the art of theatrical representation. [Greek.]
hit (hit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hit, *p.pr.* hitting], to strike; give a blow to; touch (the mark); attain to; suit: *v.i.* to clash or collide; succeed: *n.* a stroke or blow; a lucky event; felicitous remark.
hitch (hich), *n.* a catch; that which acts like a catch; impediment; a pulling or jerking upwards: *v.i.* to become entangled or caught; move by jerks; strike the feet together, as horses: *v.t.* to fasten or tie; pull up with a jerk.
hither (hi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to this place: *adj.* on the side nearest to the speaker.
hive (hīv), *n.* [*pl.* hives (hīvz)], an artificial receptacle or house for bees; a swarm of bees inhabiting a hive; a busy assemblage or society:

v.t. to gather or put into a hive; harbor: *v.i.* to live or take shelter together.

hives (hīvz), *n.pl.* nettle-rash; croup.

ho (hō), *interj.* stop! hold!

hoar (hōr), *adj.* white; grey with age; ancient.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* a store or treasure laid up secretly; an accumulation of things: *v.t.* to collect and lay up: *v.i.* to lay up store.

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst), *n.* white particles of frozen dew or moisture.

hoarhound (hōr'hound), *n.* a white woolly aromatic herb; a sweet lozenge made with an infusion of hoarhound, and used as a popular remedy for sore throat.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* rough and harsh in sound, as the voice when affected by a cold.

hoarseness (hōrs'nes), *n.* the state of being hoarse.

hoax (hōks), *n.* a sportive deceptive trick; practical joke: *v.t.* to take in, or delude, by a hoax.

hob (hob), *n.* the flat part of a grate on which things are placed to be kept warm; a sprite or demon, as "to raise hob."

hobble (hob'l), *v.i.* to walk with a limp or awkward step: *v.t.* embarrass or perplex; shackle: *n.* limping or awkward step.

hobble-skirt (hob'l-skĕrt), *n.* a close-fitting skirt shaped to the figure of the wearer; drawn in by bands between the knees and ankles, rendering walking difficult and awkward.

hobbly (hob'li), *adj.* rough and uneven.

hobby (hob'i), *n.* [*pl.* hobbies ('iz)], a favorite pursuit or object; an ambling nag; a kind of falcon.

hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), *n.* a goblin, sprite, or elf, especially one of frightful appearance: hence an alarming apparition.

hobnob (hob'nob), *v.i.* to drink familiarly with; associate intimately together.

hobo (hō'bō), *n.* an idle itinerant workman; a tramp.

hock (hok), *n.* the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the back part of the human knee-joint; any white Rhine wine (from Hochheimer): *v.t.* to pawn.

hockey (hok'i), *n.* an outdoor game played with a ball and clubs curved at one end.

hocus (hō'kus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hocused, *p.pr.* hocusing], to cheat or trick; to stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged liquor in order to cheat or rob: *n.* a trick or juggle: drugged liquor.

hod (hod), *n.* a wooden trough, affixed to a long handle, for carrying mortar or bricks; a coal-scuttle; a male ferret.

hodge-podge (hoj'poj), *n.* a medley of ingredients, as in a hodge-podge pudding.

hoe (hō), *n.* an agricultural tool for cutting weeds, &c.: *v.t.* to cut, or till, with a hoe; clear from weeds.

hog (hog), *n.* a swine; a kind of rough broom used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; a grasping, gluttonous person: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hogged, *p.pr.* hogging], to scrub (a ship's bottom) under water; to cut (the hair) short: *v.i.* to droop at both ends: said of a ship.

hogshead (hogz'hed), *n.* a measure of capacity = 52½ imperial gals. or 63 wine gals.; a large barrel or cask.

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* to lift or raise with tackle; heave: *n.* an apparatus for lifting goods from a lower to a higher floor, &c.; a lift.

hold (hōld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* held, *p.p.* held, holden, *p.pr.* holding], to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; retain; keep; possess; connect; judge or consider; entertain; contain; celebrate; use: *v.i.* to cling; adhere; stand good; continue; proceed; refrain; maintain an opinion: *n.* the act of holding; a grasp or clutch; an embrace; support; a fortified place; that part of a vessel where the cargo is stored.

holding (hold'ing), *n.* anything held; tenure or right of possession; a farm held of a superior.

hold-up (hold'up), *n.* the act of a highway robber halting wayfarers to rob them; the blocking of a railway train by a band of criminals: *v.t.* to perform any of the above acts; also to prevent the passage of a bill in a legislative body, usually by

corrupt means; to suppress; check; interfere with.

hole (hōl), *n.* a cavity; hollow place; pit; perforation; the burrow of an animal; mean habitation; a difficulty or dilemma.

holiday (hol'i-dā), *n.* a day of gaiety and joy in celebration of some event, &c.; a day of freedom from labor: *adj.* pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay.

holiness (hō'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; moral and spiritual purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope.

holland (hol'and), *n.* fine unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: *pl.* a kind of gin.

holloa (hol-o'), *v.i.* to shout to one at a distance: *n.* a shout. Also hullo.

hollow (hol'ō), *adj.* having a void space within: opposed to solid; sunken; superficial; unreal: *n.* a cavity; pit; groove; space between hills or elevations; insincere; deep; low: *v.t.* to make hollow: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

holly (hol'li), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Ilex, with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries.

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* a tall biennial plant of the mallow family with large flowers.

holm (hōm), *n.* an evergreen oak; low flat land by the side of a river; a small river island.

holo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *whole, entire,* as *holo*cryptic, undecipherable.

holocaust (hol'ō-kawst), *n.* a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire.

holograph (hol'o-graf), *n.* a document entirely in the handwriting of the author, as "a holograph will."

holster (hōl'stēr), *n.* a leather pistol-case usually carried at the saddle-bow.

holt (hōlt), *n.* a wooded hill; a burrow or hiding place.

holy (hō'li), *adj.* [*comp.* holier, *superl.* holiest], pure; morally and spiritually perfect; sinless; preëminently good; pious; sacred; consecrated.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), *n.* a large flat piece of stone used for scouring the ship's decks: *v.t.* to scrub (a deck) with a holystone.

homage (om'āj), *n.* respect paid by external action; deference; reverence; the ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised fealty and service to his feudal lord. [Archaic.]

home (hōm), *n.* one's abode or residence; dwelling-place of a man and his family; fatherland; habitat; a benevolent or charitable institution: *adj.* pertaining to one's abode or country; domestic: to the point designed; near; effective: *adv.* to or at home; to the uttermost; closely.

homeliness (hōm'li-nes), *n.* the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

homely (hōm'li), *adj.* plain-featured; uncultured; rude. In England, benevolent, kindly, homelike.

homeopathic (hō-me-ō-path'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to homeopathy; extremely small in quantity. Also homœopathic.

homeopathy (hō-me-op'a-thi), *n.* the medical system introduced by Samuel Hahnemann (1755–1843), which seeks to cure diseases by the administration of medicines in minute quantities to produce in the patient symptoms similar to those the same medicine would produce in a healthy person. Also homœopathy.

home rule (hōm rōōl'), *n.* local self-government, especially that form of government for Ireland advocated by Mr. Gladstone and the Irish party.

homesick (hōm'sik), *adj.* ill because of absence from home; nostalgic.

homespun (hōm'spun), *n.* a heavy, woolen cloth, woven to imitate that which was formerly spun at home.

homestead (hōm'sted), *n.* a dwelling-house with the adjacent land; original abode.

homicidal (hom'i-sī-dal), *adj.* pertaining to, or having a tendency to, homicide.

homicide (hom'i-sīd), *n.* the killing of a human being; one who kills another.

homiletics (hom-i-let'iks), *n.pl.* that branch of theology which treats of sermons and their composition.

homily (hom'i-li), *n.* [*pl.* homilies

(hom'i-liz)], a plain religious discourse or sermon.

homing (hōm'ing), *adj.* returning home: said of carrier pigeons.

hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* Indian-corn soaked so as to remove the hull, and then coarsely ground.

homo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *like, same, similar,* as *homo*cercal, lobed alike, as the tail of a mackerel.

homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'ne-us), *adj.* uniform; composed of similar parts or elements.

homogenesis (hō-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* a mode of reproduction in which the offspring of a higher organism passes through the same cycle of existence as the parent.

homogenous (hō-moj'e-nus), *adj.* of the same origin. Also homogenetic.

homograph (hō'mō-graf), *n.* a word spelled the same way as another word, but having a different meaning, and derived from a different root, as *grave* = a tomb, *grave* = serious.

homologous (hō-mol'ō-gus), *adj.* identical.

homonym (hō'mō-nim), *n.* a word alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *pair, pare, pear.*

hone (hōn), *n.* a kind of fine whetstone: *v.t.* to sharpen on a hone.

honest (on'est), *adj.* upright; just; sincere; honorable; equitable; fair; righteous; chaste; frank or open.

honesty (on'es-ti), *n.* the quality of being honest.

honey (hun'i), *n.* a sweet, viscid, syrupy substance collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; darling or sweet one: *adj.* resembling honey: *v.t.* to talk to in an endearing or flattering manner.

honey-bee (hun'i-bē), *n.* the common hive-bee.

honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), *n.* the waxen hexagonal cells made by bees to contain their honey, eggs, &c.; any structure resembling a honeycomb: *v.t.* to fill with holes, &c., so as to leave only thin partitions.

honeymoon (hun'i-mōōn), *n.* the first month after marriage.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk'l), *n.* a climbing plant with fragrant flowers.

honk (honk), *interj.* the cry of the Canadian mid-goose in flight.

honor (on'ẽr), *n.* respectful regard; esteem; worship; reputation; exalted rank; fame; magnanimity; scorn of meanness; self-respect; chastity; an outward mark of high esteem; glory; a title used in addressing certain officials; one of the four highest trump cards in whist: *pl.* in a university examination, the highest class: *v.t.* to treat with respect, deference, or civility; revere or worship; bestow marks of honor upon (with *with*); dignity; acknowledge; accept and pay when due.

honorable (on'ẽr-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of, or conferring, honor; distinguished in rank; high-minded; illustrious; upright; indicating honor; a title of distinction.

honorarium (on-ō-rā'ri-um), *n.* a fee paid to a professional man.

honorary (on'ẽr-a-ri), *adj.* done, or conferred, as an honor.

hood (hood), *n.* a soft wrapper or covering for the head; a monk's, woman's, or falcon's hood; a folding cover for a carriage; an ornamental fold hanging down the back denoting a university degree; something resembling a hood; a cowl: *v.t.* to cover or furnish with, or as with, a hood: *suffix* = state, condition, or quality, as man*hood*, hardi*hood*.

hoodlum (hōōd'lum), *n.* originally a Californian rough or bully; a rowdy. Also hooligan.

hoodoo (hōō'dōō), *n.* a person or thing that causes ill-luck: *v.t.* to ban.

hoodwink (hood'wingk), *v.t.* to deceive; blindfold.

hoof (hoof), *n.* [*pl.* hoofs, also hooves (hōōvz)], the horny substance covering the feet of certain mammals, as horses, &c.; an animal with hoofs.

hook (hook), *n.* a curved piece of metal, bone, &c.; to hold or catch something; a fish-hook; sickle; a trap; an instrument for lopping or cutting; a cape or headland: *v.t.* to catch with, or as with, a hook; to gore or attack with the horns.

hookah (hook'ah), *n.* a pipe with a

long flexible tube which draws the smoke through a vase containing perfumed water. Also hooka and hûqa. [Arabic.]

hooligan (hōō'li-gan), *n.* a rowdy; a noisy, coarse young man who haunts the streets at night and begs or steals for a livelihood. The name originated in Australia, but is now used all over the English speaking world.

hoop (hōōp, or hoop), *n.* a metal or wooden band to hold together the staves of a cask, &c.; the band of a finger-ring; a kind of crinoline; a large circular ring of metal or wood used by children for trundling; anything curved like a hoop: *v.t.* to bind or secure with a hoop; encircle.

hoot (hōōt), *n.* a contemptuous shout: *v.t.* to jeer or drive with contemptuous shouts: *v.i.* to utter a hoot.

hoove (hōōv), *n.* a disease in cattle, in which the abdomen is distended.

hop (hop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hopped, *p.pr.* hopping], to leap over; impregnate with hops: *v.i.* to proceed by short leaps on one leg; skip with both legs; limp; to pick hops: *n.* a jump on one leg; a dance; a twining plant the ripened cones of which are used in brewing to impart a bitter taste to malt liquors: *adj.* pertaining to hops.

hope (hōp), *n.* the desire of good accompanied by expectation; anticipation; confidence; the object of hope: *v.t.* to expect with confidence or desire: *v.i.* to cherish a desire for good; trust confidently.

hopeful (hōp'fool), *adj.* full of hope; promising success.

hopeless (hōp'les), *adj.* without hope; devoid of cheerfulness; despairing.

hoplite (hop'līt), *n.* an ancient Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.

hopper (hop'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, hops; a name for various leaping insects; a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill; mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammer; a seed-basket used in sowing grain; a hop-picker; the basin of a water-closet.

hoppet (hop'et), *n.* a hand-basket; a dish for measuring ore.

hopple (hop'l), *v.t.* to hobble.

hopscotch (hop'skoch), *n.* a children's game, in which a flat stone is driven from one numbered compartment to another by the player while he hops.

horde (hōrd), *n.* a nomadic tribe or clan dwelling in tents or wagons; a vast multitude: *v.i.* to live, or act together, in hordes. [Turkish.]

hordeine (hôr'de-in), *n.* a starch-like substance obtained from barley.

horizon (hō-rī'zun), *n.* the circular line where the sky and earth, or sea, appear to meet: hence the limit of one's mental vision.

horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal), *adj.* parallel to, or situated near, the horizon; level: opposed to vertical.

horn (hôrn), *n.* a hard projecting, usually curved, protuberance on the head of certain mammals, especially hoofed animals; a thickened form of tissue; anything made of horn, or like horn; a wind instrument; one of the extremities of the moon when in crescent form.

hornblende (hôrn'blend), *n.* a dark-green or black-colored mineral with a horn-like cleavage.

horn-book (hôrn'book), *n.* a primer consisting of a printed sheet containing the first nine numerals, the alphabet, and the Lord's Prayer. It was framed like a slate and faced over with a thin, transparent sheet of horn, to preserve the printing. The horn-book ceased to be used not long after the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the name was long applied to any primer.

hornet (hôr'net), *n.* a small wasp which inflicts a severe sting; hence a waspish, disagreeable person.

horning (hôrn'ing), *n.* the appearance of the moon at her first and last quarter.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* a lively dance, especially by sailors; an obsolete wind instrument.

hornwrack (hôrn'rak), *n.* sea-mat.

horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* a mechanism, as a clock, &c., for marking the hours.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* a representation of the heavens at any time, especially at one's birth.

horrent (hor'ent), *adj.* erect; bristling.

horrible (hor'i-bl), *adj.* terrible; dreadful. [Latin.]
horrid (hor'id), *adj.* dreadful; terrible; hideous; most obnoxious; gloomy.
horrify (hor'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* horrified], to fill or strike with horror.
horripilation (hor-ip-i-lā'shun), *n.* a shuddering sensation as of the hair standing on end, or goose-flesh.
horror (hor'ēr), *n.* excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; great disgust: *pl.* extreme depression; delirium tremens (with *the*).
horse (hôrs), *n.* a solid-hoofed animal, used for riding or drawing burdens; a male of the species; cavalry; a framework or machine for the support of anything; a footrope to support the foot of a sailor under a yard or the bowsprit; work charged for before it is executed: *v.t.* to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; carry on horseback; place astride: *v.i.* to get on horseback: *adj.* noting something coarse or large.
horse-play (hôrs'plā), *n.* rough, noisy conduct, usually observed among yokels and ill-bred, half-grown youths.
horse-power (hôrs'pou-ēr), *n.* the theoretical unit of work of a steam-engine = 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. in 1 minute.
hortative (hôr'ta-tiv), *adj.* inciting; giving exhortation. Also hortatory.
horticulture (hôr-ti-kul'tūr), *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.
hosanna (hō-zan'a), *n.* an exclamation of praise and glory to God. The literal meaning is "Save, I pray!" [Hebrew.]
hose (hōz), *n.* [*pl.* hose], coverings for the legs; stockings; flexible tubing for conveying water, &c.
hosiery (hō'zhēr-i), stockings, underclothing, &c.; a manufactory for such goods.
hospice (hos'pis), *n.* an Alpine convent for the reception and entertainment of travelers. [French.]
hospitable (hos'pit-a-bl), *adj.* receiving and entertaining friends or strangers.
hospital (hos'pi-tal), *n.* an institution for the medical treatment and care of the sick. [French.]
hospitality (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hospitalities (hos-pi-tal'i-tiz)], the practice of entertaining friends and strangers with kindness and liberality.
host (hōst), *n.* a crowd; multitude; army; one who entertains another in public or private; a landlord of an hotel or inn; an organism on which another is parasitic; the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist, in the Greek, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Lutheran Church. [Latin.]
hostage (hos'tāj), *n.* a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfilment of certain conditions; a pledge.
hostel (hos'tel), *n.* a hostelry; at Oxford and Cambridge, a small unendowed college.
hostelry (hos'tl-ri), *n.* an inn or lodging-house.
hostess (hōst'es), *n.* a female host.
hostile (hos'til), *adj.* showing animosity; inimical; adverse; repugnant: *n.* a hostile Indian.
hostility (hos-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hostilities (hos-til'i-tiz)] the state of being hostile; antagonism; enmity; animosity: *pl.* acts of warfare.
hostler (hos'lēr), *n.* one who takes charge of horses at an inn. Also ostler.
hot (hot), *adj.* [*comp.* hotter, *superl.* hottest], having much heat; burning; fiery; passionate; lustful; ardent; furious; pungent; acrid; unendurable; near to the object sought for.
hotbed (hot'bed), *n.* a bed of earth covered with glass and made warm by the fermentation of manure, for rearing plants.
hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* a mixture of various ingredients; a thick broth of meat and vegetables [Scotch]; a commixture of property for division; a mess. Also hodgepodge.
hotel (hō-tel'), *n.* a superior inn or lodging-house.
hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* a glazed building artificially heated for rearing tender plants.
hotpress (hot'pres), *v.t.* to gloss paper

or linen by passing it between heated rollers.

Hottentot (hot'en-tot), *n.* one of an aboriginal South African race in Cape Colony; the language spoken by the Hottentots, characterized by a peculiar click so as often to be called "the click language." See click.

hough, same as hock.

hound (hound), *n.* a particular breed of hunting dog; a despicable, mean fellow: *v.t.* to chase with, or as with, hounds; incite; set upon.

hour (our), *n.* the 1-24th part of a day; 60 minutes; a particular time: *pl.* life; in the Roman Catholic Church, prayers repeated at stated times during the day; the book containing such devotional exercises.

hour-glass (our'glas), *n.* a device for measuring time by running sand through the narrow neck of a glass vessel.

houri (hōō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* houris (hōō'riz)], one of the dark-eyed nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise. [Persian.]

house (hous), *n.* a building for residence; place of abode; household affairs; manner of living; family or race, especially of high rank; one of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; a quorum of the members of such a body; a mercantile firm; in astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the 12th part of the heavens; a square on a chess-board; (houz) *v.t.* to place in a house; shelter or lodge: *v.i.* to take shelter.

household (hous'hōld), *n.* a family living together: *adj.* domestic; pertaining to a family or home.

housing (houz'ing), *n.* a saddle cloth: *pl.* ornamental trappings of a horse.

hovel (hov'l), *n.* a mean habitation; hut or cabin: *v.t.* to shelter in a hovel.

hover (huv'ĕr), *v.i.* to flutter over or about; stand in suspense or expectation; move about in a neighborhood.

how (hou), *adv.* in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason.

howbeit (hou-bē'it), *adv.* nevertheless.

however (hou-ev'ĕr), *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events: *conj.* notwithstanding; yet.

howitzer (hou'itz-ĕr), *n.* a short cannon, formerly used for throwing shells.

howl (houl), *n.* the prolonged cry of a dog or wolf; the cry of one in pain or distress: *v.i.* to cry like a dog or wolf; utter a prolonged cry of pain or distress; roar, like the wind; cry down by clamor: *v.t.* to utter in a loud wailing tone.

howsoever (hou-so-ev'ĕr), *adv.* in what manner soever; although.

hoy (hoi), *n.* a heavy one-masted coasting-vessel: *interj.* ho!

hoyden (hoi'den), *n.* a tomboy; a romp; a girl given to noisy play and practical jokes.

hub (hub), *n.* the nave of a wheel; the peg at which quoits are thrown; a kind of steel punch used in coining, &c.; a hilt; a jutting obstruction.

hubbub (hub'bub), *n.* uproar.

huckaback (huk'a-bak), *n.* a rough kind of linen or cotton cloth: used for toweling.

huckle (huk'l), *n.* the hip; a haunch.

huckleberry (huk'l-ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* huckleberries (huk'l-ber-iz)], the edible berry of any species of Gaylussacia; the whortleberry; said familiarly to an acquaintance, as "You're my huckleberry."

huckster (huk'stĕr), *n.* one who retails small articles; a mean, tricky fellow.

huddle (hud'l), *v.t.* to crowd together in a disorderly manner; collect closely; place or perform in haste or disorder: *v.i.* to come in a crowd or haste (with *on, up, over*): *n.* confusion; crowd.

hue (hū), *n.* color tint; a shouting clamor.

hue and cry (hū and krī'), *n.* in law, the common process of pursuing a felon, that is, by shouting after him, this being the duty of good citizens.

huff (huf), *v.t.* to puff or blow up; treat with insolence; bully; remove (a piece at checkers) when one's opponent fails to take with it: *n.* fit of petulance; sudden offense taken.

hug (hug), *n.* a close embrace; a par-

ticular grip in wrestling: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hugged, *p.pr.* hugging], to embrace closely; fondle; hold fast; keep close to.

huge (hūj), *adj.* vast; very large.

Huguenot (hū'ge-not or -nō), *n.* a name applied to French Protestants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [Origin doubtful.]

hulk (hulk), *n.* the body of a ship, especially if old or dismantled: *pl.* old dismasted ships formerly used as convict prisons (with *the*).

hull (hul), *n.* outer covering, especially of grain or nuts; the body or frame of a vessel: *v.t.* to peel off the hull or husk of; strike or pierce (the hull of a vessel) with a shot or shell: *v.i.* to drift to and fro upon the sea, like a ship without sails.

hullabaloo (hul'a-ba-lōō), *n.* uproar; noisy contention. [A folk-word, probably Irish, and suggesting "hullo" and "hurly-burly."]

hum (hum), *n.* the noise of bees and other insects in flight: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hummed, *p.pr.* humming], to make such a noise: *v.t.* to sing in a low undertone; set or keep going in an energetic manner: *interj.* a sound with a pause implying hesitation or consideration.

human (hū'man), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, man or mankind; having the qualities of a man; not divine.

humane (hū-mān'), *adj.* having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; compassionate; elevating.

humanism (hū'man-izm), *n.* culture derived from classical training, literature and art; human nature.

humanist (hū'man-ist), *n.* a student of the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* a philanthropist; an anti Trinitarian who rejects the doctrine of Christ's divinity; one who believes that the duty of man consists of acting rightly to others; a perfectionist: *adj.* philanthropic.

humanity (hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humanities (hū-man'i-tiz)], mankind; the state or quality of being human or humane; philanthropy; kindness; benevolence: *pl.* classical learning and literature, and the insight into human thought and feeling throughout the centuries since Greece and Rome evolved the greatest monuments of intellectual and spiritual greatness. It is therefore impossible for one acquainted only with the literature and art of recent centuries to be a humanist.

humanize (hū'man-īz), *v.t.* to render human; soften.

humble (hum'bl), *adj.* having a low estimate of one's self; modest; meek; submissive; lowly; mean; obscure: *v.t.* to make submissive; subdue; bring low; mortify; humiliate.

humbles (hum'blz), *n.pl.* entrails, especially of a deer.

humbug (hum'bug), *n.* a fraud or imposition under fair pretenses; sham; a plausible deceiver; a spirit of trickery or deception: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* humbugged, *p.pr.* humbugging], to cheat or impose upon; hoax.

humdrum (hum'drum), *adj.* dull; monotonous; commonplace.

humeral (hū'mēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to the shoulder.

humero, a Latin *prefix* meaning *shoulder.*

humerus (hu'mēr-us), *n.* [*pl.* humeri (hū'mēr-rī)], the arm from the shoulder to the fore-arm; the cylindrical bone of that part.

humid (hū'mid), *adj.* damp; moist.

humidity (hū-mid'i-ti), *n.* dampness; moisture.

humidor (hū'mid-ōr), *n.* a receptacle for keeping tobacco moist.

humiliation (hū-mil-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated; mortification; abasement.

humility (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humilities (hu-mil'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being humble; modesty; self-abasement.

humite (hū'mīt), *n.* a variety of chrondrodite.

hummock (hum'ok), *n.* a large mass of floating ice; a hillock or mound.

humor (hū'mēr), *n.* wit; merriment; the tendency to look at things from the mirthful or incongruous side; caprice; proud conceit; temper; petulance; peevishness; mois-

ture of the body and eye; disease: *v.t.* to indulge; yield to a particular desire of.

humorist (hū'mēr-ist), *n.* one who gratifies his own humor; a droll person; one whose writing or conversation is characterized by humor.

humorous (hū'mēr-us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, humor; comical; diverting.

hump (hump), *n.* a protuberance on the back: *v.t.* to vex or annoy; exert (one's self).

humulin (hū'mū-lin), *n.* the bitter narcotic principle in hops.

humus (hū'mus), *n.* vegetable mold.

Hun (hun), *n.* one of an ancient Tartar race, which in the ninth century, A.D., overran and devastated Europe. Their representatives to-day are found in Russia, Hungary, Finland, and Poland, being commonly styled Turanians.

hunch (hunch), *n.* a hump; lump; a thrust with the fist or elbow: *v.t.* to push with the fist or elbow; push with a sudden jerk; a popular superstition makes a hunch the source of luck

hunchback (hunch'bak), *n.* a person with deformed neck and shoulders. As indicated above, popular superstition makes him a source of luck.

hundred (hun'dred), *adj.* 10 times 10: *n.* the number of 10 times 10; the symbol (C, or 100) denoting it; a division of an English county.

hundredth (hun'dredth), *adj.* the ordinal of 100: *n.* one of 100 equal parts.

hundredweight (hun'dred-wāt), *n.* the 1-20th part of a ton.

hung, *p.t.* of hang.

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to Hungary, its inhabitants, or language. The Hungarian name is Magyar (mā'yär).

hunger (hung'gēr), *n.* keenness of appetite; pain or uneasiness caused by want of food; strong desire: *v.i.* to feel the pain of hunger; to have a longing or earnest desire.

hunger-strike (hung'gēr-strīk), *n.* the effort to enforce release from imprisonment by refusing to take food, especially of suffragettes.

hungry (hung'gri), *adj.* [*comp.* hungrier, *superl.* hungriest], having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness for want of food: emaciated; eagerly desirous; unfertile: said of land.

hunk (hungk), *n.* a lump or large piece.

hunt (hunt), *v.t.* to pursue, or chase, as game or wild animals; follow closely; search after; *v.i.* to follow the chase: *n.* pursuit of game or wild animals; pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen; district hunted over by hounds; a search.

hunter (hunt'ēr), *n.* a huntsman; a horse or hound trained for hunting; a hunting-watch.

hurdle (hēr'dl), *n.* a movable fence of osiers or branches; a fence to be leaped over in steeplechasing; a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution: *v.t.* to cover or inclose with hurdles.

hurdy-gurdy (hēr'di-gēr'di), *n.* a stringed instrument somewhat resembling a violin, played by a wheel; a barrel organ; a miner's camp.

hurl (hērl), *v.t.* to throw with violence; drive forcibly; utter with vehemence: *n.* the act of throwing.

hurly-burly (hēr'li-bēr'li), *n.* tumult; great commotion.

hurrah (hōō-rä'), *interj.* a shout of joy, triumph, applause, &c.: *v.i.* to utter such a shout in applause, &c. [Originally Russian.]

hurricane (hur'i-kān), *n.* a gale of extreme violence characterized by fitful changes of the wind.

hurricane-deck (hur'i-kān-dek), *n.* the bridge-deck of a steamship; the upper deck of a river steamer.

hurried (hur'id), *p.adj.* exhibiting, or characterized by, haste; hasty.

hurry (hur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurried, *p.pr.* hurrying], to impel to greater speed; hasten on; accelerate: *v.i.* to act or move with haste: *n.* haste; urgency; precipitation; confusion.

hurt (hērt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurt, *p.pr.* hurting], to cause or inflict pain in; wound; grieve; injure; impair or damage: *n.* a wound; injury; damage or loss.

hurtful (hērt'fool), *adj.* injurious; harmful.

hurtle (hērt'l), *v.t.* to move violent-

ly; impel forcibly: *v.i.* to clash; dash in collision.

husband (huz'band), *n.* a married man: *v.t.* to manage or use with economy.

husbandman (huz'band-man), *n.* [*pl.* husbandmen (huz'band-men)], a tiller of the soil; farmer.

husbandry (huz'band-ri), *n.* agriculture; frugality.

hush (hush), *interj.* be still! silence! *adj.* quiet; silent: *n.* quietness; silence: *v.t.* to make silent; soothe.

husk (husk), *n.* the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds: *v.t.* to remove husks from.

huskiness (hus'ki-nes), *n.* the state of being husky.

husky (hus'ki), *adj.* [*comp.* huskier, *superl.* huskiest], consisting of, or like, husks; worthless; rough or hoarse: said of the voice; physically strong: *n.* an American Indian sledge-dog.

hussar (huz-är'), *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier.

hussy (huz'i), *n.* [*pl.* hussies (huz'iz)], a fast girl; worthless woman.

hustings (hust'ings), *n.pl.* in England a court held in the Guildhall before the Lord Mayor, Recorder and sheriffs of London; formerly the stand from which Parliamentary candidates, when nominated, addressed the electors.

hustle (hus'l), *v.t.* to push roughly; jostle; mob; shake together in confusion: *v.i.* exhibit energy and alacrity.

hustler (hus'lẽr), *n.* one who works hard, but with more noise and fuss than are necessary.

hut (hut), *n.* a small house or cabin; a temporary erection for lodging troops.

hutch (huch), *n.* a bin, box, or chest; a coop or pen; a mining trough for washing ore: *v.t.* to store; to wash (ore) in a hutch.

huzzah (huz-äh'), same as hurrah.

hyacinth (hī'a-sinth), *n.* a handsome bulbous flowering plant of the genus Hyacinthus bearing spiky flowers, white, pink, or red, and either single or double; a variety of zircon, used as a jewel. [Greek.]

hyal, a Greek *prefix* meaning *glass,* as *hyal*ine, like glass: also hyalo: *hyalo*graphy, the art of writing or engraving upon glass.

hyaline (hī'a-lin), *adj.* glassy; transparent.

hyalography (hī-a-log'ra-fi), *n.* the art of engraving on glass.

hybrid (hī'brid), *n.* a mongrel; an animal or plant produced by interbreeding different species or varieties; a compound word the elements of which are derived from different languages. [Greek.]

hydr, a Greek *prefix* meaning *water,* also the *presence of hydrogen.* Also hydro, as *hydr*acid, an acid containing hydrogen but no oxygen; *hydro*pathy, the cure of disease by water treatment, externally or internally.

Hydra (hī'dra), *n.* in classical mythology, the water serpent with nine heads slain by Hercules; each of these on being cut off became two: hence, any evil which, when grappled with, appears to intensify; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply on division.

Hydrangea (hī-drān'je-a), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the saxifrage family with showy flowers.

hydrant (hī'drant), *n.* a plug with a valve connected with a water main for extinguishing fires.

hydrate (hī'drāt), *n.* a chemical compound containing a definite quantity of water: *v.t.* to combine with water to form a hydrate.

hydraulic (hī-draw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to fluids in motion: *n.pl.* the science of liquids in motion and the application of the forces

hydride (hī'drīd), *n.* a chemical combination of hydrogen with another element.

hydro. See hydr.

hydro-aeroplane (hī'dro-ā'ẽr-ō-plān), *n.* a flying machine for use both on water and in air.

hydrocarbons (hī-drō-kär'bonz), *n.pl.* a general name for bitumens, mineral resins, and fats which are composed of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* dropsy of the scrotum.

hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sef'a-lus), *n.* dropsy of the brain.

hydrochlorate (hī-drō-klō′rāt), *n.* a salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrocyanic (hī-drō-si-an′ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and cyanogen.

hydrodynamic (hī-drō-dī-nam′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the pressure of water: *n.pl.* the science that treats of water pressure.

hydrogen (hī′drō-jen), *n.* a colorless gaseous, inflammable substance, which liquefies under great pressure, and is the lightest element yet known, being 14½ times lighter than air: when combined with oxygen it produces water. Hydrogen is the standard unit for the estimation of atomic weights and volumes.

hydrography (hī-drog′ra-fi), *n.* the art of measuring and mapping the water surface of the earth, as oceans, lakes, coast-lines, &c., with relative data as to their depth, tides, beds, &c.

hydrometer (hī-drom′e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity, strength, &c., of fluids.

hydropathic (hī-drō-path′ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydropathy: *n.* an establishment where patients reside while under hydropathic treatment.

hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō′bi-a), *n.* a disease caused by the virus from the saliva of a mad dog, resulting in convulsions, an unnatural dread of water, and final death.

hydroplane (hī′drō-plān), *n.* an attachment for a boat to lessen friction when the boat is speeded.

hydrostat (hī′drō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for the prevention of boiler explosions; an electrical contrivance for indicating the leakage or overflow of water.

hydrotherapy (hī-drō-ther′a-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by water; water-cure.

hyena (hī-ē′na), *n.* a bristly-maned wolf-like carnivorous quadruped. Also hyæna.

hyetal (hī′et-al), *adj.* pertaining to rain, or rainfall.

hyetology (hī-et-ol′ō-ji), *n.* that branch of meteorology treating of rainfall, its distribution, representation on charts, &c.

hygeian, *adj.* pertaining to health, or hygiene.

hygiene (hī-jēn′), *n.* the science of health, its preservation, and the laws of sanitation.

hygienic (hī-ji-en′ik), *adj.* pertaining to hygiene.

hymen (hī′men), *n.* marriage, from Hymen, the Grecian god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

hymeneal (hī-men-ē′al), *p.adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

hymn (him), *n.* a sacred ode expressive of praise or adoration: *v.t.* to sing hymns to; adore or praise by hymns. [Greek.]

hymnal (him′nal), *n.* a collection of hymns for public worship.

hymnology (him-nol′ō-ji), *n.* the study of hymns, their origin, use, lore, &c.

hyoid (hī′oid), *adj.* shaped like the Greek letter ϒ, *υ*: *n.* a U-shaped bone supporting the tongue.

hyper, a Greek *prefix* meaning *over, beyond, excess,* and in chemistry *highest.*

hyperbola (hy-per-bō′la), *n.* a curve formed by the section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hyperbole (hī-pēr′bō-lē), *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth.

hyperborean (hī-pēr-bō′re-an), *adj.* arctic.

hyphen (hī′fen), *n.* a mark (-) joining two words or syllables: *v.t.* to join by such a mark.

hypnal (hip′nal), *n.* a coal-tar product in the form of a white insoluble powder, used as a hypnotic.

hypno, a Greek *prefix* meaning *sleep,* as *hypnosis,* a hypnotic state or trance.

hypnosis (hip-nō′sis), *n.* pertaining to, or producing, hypnotism.

hypnotic (hip-not′ik), *adj.* producing sleep: *n.* any drug or medical treatment that produces sleep.

hypnotism (hip′nō-tizm), *n.* a method of inducing a trance-like sleep: a method of medical treatment by hypnotism.

hypnotize (hip′nō-tīz), *v.t.* to produce, or subject to, hypnotism.

hypo, hyp, a Greek *prefix* meaning *under, beneath.*

hypoblast (hī′po-blast), *n.* the under layer of the blastoderm.

hypochondria (hip-ō-kon′dri-a), *n.* a disease attended with extreme melancholy, and anxiety respecting one's state of health. Also hypochondriasis.

hypocrisy (hi-pok′ri-si), *n.* a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; false profession.

hypocrite (hip′ō-krit), *n.* one who practices hypocrisy; a dissimulator.

hypodermic (hī-pō-dēr′mik), *adj.* inserted under the skin: *n.* a medicine thus injected.

hypogastric (hī-pō-gas′trik), *adj.* pertaining to the hypogastrium.

hypogastrium (hī-pō-gas′tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* hypogastria (hī-pō-gas′tri-a)], the middle part of the lower region of the abdomen.

hypostrophe (hip-os′trō-fē), *n.* a turning about; a return.

hypotaxis (hip-o-taks′is), *n.* in syntax, the subordination of one sentence to another, the first then becoming a clause. Opposed to parataxis.

hypotenuse (hī-pot′e-nūs), *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. Also hypothenuse.

hypothesis (hī-poth′e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* hypotheses (hī-poth′e-sez)], something assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory to explain some fact which may or may not prove to be true; supposition; conjecture.

hypothetic (hī-pō-thet′ik), *adj.* based on hypothesis; conjectural. Also hypothetical.

hypsi, a Greek *prefix* meaning *high, exceptionally high,* as *hypsi*brachycephalic: *adj.* having a high broad skull, as certain races. Also hypso.

hypsosis (hip-sō′sis), *n.* the elevation of the Host or of the Cross.

hyson (hī′son), *n.* a Chinese green tea.

hyssop (his′up), *n.* an aromatic plant with blue flowers; an unidentified plant mentioned in the Bible.

hysteria (his-tē′ri-a), *n.* a nervous affection, mainly of women, characterized by choking sensations, paroxysms of laughter or weeping, and frequently simulating other diseases.

hysterical (his-ter′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, hysterics; violently emotional.

hysterics (his-ter′iks), *n.pl.* hysteria.

hysterotomy (his-tēr-ot′ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting out, or into, the womb.

I

I. The ninth letter in the alphabet of Western Europe. In the early Greek it was in form a very narrow upright **Z**. Later it was straightened into its present form. The dot was not placed over the minuscule or small *i* before the fourteenth century.

I (ī), *pron.* [*pl.* we (wē)], *nom. case, sing.* of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which the speaker or writer denotes himself: *n.* in metaphysics, the object of consciousness; the ego.

iambic (ī-am′bik), *adj.* consisting of, or employing, iambics; *n.* an iambus, a satirical poem in iambic verse.

iambus (ī-am′bus), *n.* a metrical foot consisting of two syllables, of which the first is short and the second is long (⏑–), or, in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which the stress accent falls on the second syllable (⏑ ′). Unrhymed iambic lines of five feet each are called *blank verse*; if rhymed, *heroic verse.*

ibex (ī′beks), *n.* a genus of wild goats, having very large recurved horns, the best known species of which is the Alpine steinbok or bouquetin.

ibis (ī′bis), *n.* a genus of large wading birds, having a long, curved beak, of which the most notable species is the sacred Ibis of the ancient Egyptians.

ice (īs), *n.* frozen water or other fluid; a frozen confection, as ice-cream: *v.t.* to convert into ice; freeze; preserve in ice, cover with concreted sugar; frost.

iceberg (īs′bĕrg), *n.* a large mass of ice detached from a glacier, and floating in the sea.

ichneumon (ik-nū′mun), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind, found in Egypt, where it was anciently worshipped; it tracks out and devours the eggs of the crocodile.

ichnology (ik-nol′ō-ji), *n.* that branch of science which treats of fossil footprints.

ichor (ī′kôr), *n.* in classical mythology, the ethereal fluid which ran, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods; *modern*; a thin, watery, acrid serum from an ulcer or wound.

ichthyo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *a fish,* as *ichthyo*lite, a fossil fish; the impression of a fossil fish. Also ichthy.

ichthyology (ik-thi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes, their structure, classification, &c.

Ichthyosaurus (ik′thi-ō-saw′rus), *n.* an extinct genus of huge fossil fish-lizards.

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō′sis), *n.* a disease in which the skin presents the form of hard dry scales and plates as in a fish.

icicle (ī′si-kl), *n.* a pendent cone of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.

icon (ī′kon), *n.* [*pl.* icons (ī′konz), icones (ī′kon-ēz)], in the Greek Church, a sacred image or picture. Also eikon, ikon.

icono, a Greek *prefix* meaning *image,* as *iconoclasm,* image breaking.

ictus (ik′tus), *n.* a blow or stroke; in prosody and music, rhythmical or metrical accent or stress. [Latin.]

icy (ī′si), *adj.* [*comp.* icier, *superl.* iciest], pertaining to, or resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; chilling; indifferent.

idea (ī-dē′a), *n.* a mental image or picture; a conception of what ought to be; an abstract principle; opinion; belief; plan.

ideal (ī-dē′al), *adj.* existing in imagination only; visionary; conforming

to a standard of perfection; perfect: *n.* a mental conception, or an individual regarded as the standard of perfection.

idealize (ī-dē′al-īz), *v.t.* to make ideal; embody in an ideal form; represent (natural objects) so as to show their most important characteristics only: *v.i.* to form ideals.

idealism (ī-dē′al-izm), *n.* in art, the effort to realize, by elimination and combination, the highest type of any natural object; the doctrine that all our knowledge of objects is a knowledge of ideas.

ideality (ī-dē-al′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ideal; the faculty to form ideals.

identical (ī-den′ti-kal), *adj.* expressing sameness; differing in no essential point.

identify (ī-den′ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* identified, *p.pr.* identifying], to make, prove to be, or consider as, the same.

identity (ī-den′ti-ti), *n.* essential or practical sameness.

ideograph (ī′de-o-graf), *n.* a symbol, figure, or hieroglyph, not naming but suggesting the idea of an object. Also ideogram.

ideography (ī-de-og′ra-fi), *n.* the direct representation of ideas by symbols.

ideology (ī-de-ol′ō-ji), *n.* the science of ideas; the system of philosophy originated by Condillac, which derives ideas exclusively from sensation.

ideomotion (ī-de-ō-mō′shun), *n.* unconscious muscular motion arising from a dominant idea.

Ides (īdz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

idio, a Greek *prefix* meaning *one's own, peculiar,* as *idio*graph, a private or trade mark.

idiocy (id′i-o-si), *n.* the state of being an idiot; mental imbecility. Also idiotcy.

idiom (id′i-um), *n.* a turn of expression peculiar to a language; the distinctive characteristics of a language.

idiomatic (id′i-o-mat′ik), *adj.* peculiar to a language; given to, or marked by, the use of idioms. Also idiomatical.

idiosyncrasy (id-i-ō-sin′kra-si), *n.* [*pl.* idiosyncrasies (id-i-ō-sin′kra-siz)], peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a characteristic peculiar to an individual.

idiot (id′i-ot), *n.* one of weak intellect; a foolish person.

idiotic (id-i-ot′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an idiot; foolish, fatuous.

idle (ī′dl), *adj.* empty; unoccupied; unemployed; unused; useless; vain; of no importance; irrelevant; averse to labor; futile; lazy: *v.i.* to be inactive or without employment: *v.t.* to spend in idleness; waste (time): usually with *away.*

idler (ī′dlēr), *n.* one who idles; a lazy person; one who has constant day duty on board ship, and does not keep night watch.

Ido (ē′dō), *n.* a universal language claimed to have the virtues of Volapük and Esperanto without their faults.

idol (ī′dol), *n.* an image of a divinity, employed as an object of worship; a person or thing loved to excess.

idolater (ī-dol′a-tēr), *n.* an idol-worshipper; one who pays divine honors to images, &c.; one who loves a person or thing to excess.

idolatrous (ī-dol′a-trus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, idolatry; marked by undue reverence or affection.

idolatry (ī-dol′a-tri), *n.* [*pl.* idolatries (ī-dol′a-triz)], the paying of Divine honors to idols, images, or any created object; the ascription of Divine power to natural agencies; excessive admiration, veneration, or love for any person or thing. [Greek.]

idolize (ī′dol-īz), *v.t.* to make an idol of; love or admire to excess.

idyl (ī′dil), *n.* a short, highly-wrought pastoral poem; applied also to descriptive and narrative poems of greater length; a description of simple, rural, pastoral scenes. Also idyll. [Greek.]

idyllic (ī-dil′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an idyl; pastoral.

if (if), *conj.* on the condition; supposing that; whether; although.

igneous (ig'nē-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire, or produced by fire.

ignis fatuus (ig'nis fat'ū-us), *n.* a meteoric light seen to flit above the ground in marshy places, &c.; a misleading influence. Popularly known as Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-o'-Lantern, Corpse-candle.

ignite (ig-nīt'), *v.t.* to set on fire; to make incandescent with heat; subject to the action of intense heat: *v.i.* to take fire; glow with heat.

ignition (ig-nish'un), *n.* the act of igniting; the state of being ignited.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *adj.* of low birth or station; of mean character or quality; of little value.

ignominious (ig-nō-min'i-us), *adj.* marked with ignominy or public disgrace; shameful; deserving disgrace; despicable.

ignominy (ig'nō-min-i), *n.* [*pl.* ignominies (ig'nō-min-iz)], loss of one's good name; public disgrace or dishonor; cause or source of disgrace.

ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus), *n.* an ignorant person, especially an ignorant pretender to knowledge. [Latin, "We do not know."]

ignorance (ig'nō-rans), *n.* the state of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

ignorant (ig'nō-rant), *adj.* destitute of knowledge; uninstructed; illiterate.

ignore (ig-nōr'), *v.t.* to be ignorant of; treat as unknown; disregard; throw out as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence: said of a grand jury rejecting a bill. [Latin.]

il, a Latin *prefix*, another form of *in* when followed by *l*, meaning *not*, as *il*literate, illegible.

ileum (il'e-um), *n.* the lower part of the small intestine.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs represented by the holly.

ilium (il'i-um), *n.* the dorsal or upper part of the hip-bone.

ill (il), *adj.* [*comp.* worse, *superl.* worst], bad or evil; contrary to good; causing or attended by evil or suffering in a bad or disordered state physically or morally; sick; diseased; unfriendly; not proper; unskilful; vicious: *n.* evil; misfortune; disease; harm; mischief: *adv.* not well; not easily.

illapse (il-laps'), *n.* a gliding in or into, especially a divine influx; inspiration. [Latin.]

illation (il-lā'shun), *n.* an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

illegal (il-lē'gal), *adj.* not according to law; unlawful.

illegality (il-lē-gal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being illegal; unlawfulness.

illegible (il-lej'i-bl), *adj.* difficult to read or decipher.

illegitimate (il-le-jit'i-māt), *v.t.* to render, prove or declare illegitimate; to bastardize: *adj.* born out of wedlock.

illiberal (il-lib'ēr-al), *adj.* not generous; niggardly; narrow minded.

illicit (il-lis'it), *adj.* not authorized or allowed; unlicensed; unlawful.

illimitable (il-lim'it-a-bl), *adj.* immeasurable; vast; infinite.

illision (il-lizh'un), *n.* the act of striking into or against.

illiteracy (il-lit'ēr-a-si), *n.* ignorance of letters.

illness (il'nes), *n.* the condition of being ill; disease; sickness.

illogical (il-loj'i-kal), *adj.* contrary to the rules of logic.

illude (il-lūd'), *v.t.* to mock; deceive; delude.

illuminate (il-lū'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to give light to; decorate with lights, in token of rejoicing; enlighten; throw light upon; make plain; elucidate; adorn, as a manuscript, with miniature pictures in colors and gold: *v.i.* to display lights in token of rejoicing.

illumination (il-lū-mi-nā'shun), *n.* supply of light; the act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated, especially the festive decoration of houses or cities with lights; the art of illumining books or manuscripts; a design in an illuminated work; intellectual light; inspiration.

illusion (il-lū'zhun), *n.* deceptive appearance; false show; hallucination.

illusive (il-lū'siv), *adj.* deceiving by illusion; deceptive; illusory.

illusory (il-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* causing illusion; fallacious; deceptive.

illustrate (il-lus'trāt and il'lus-trāt), *v.t.* to make clear or intelligible; ex-

plain by examples; elucidate by means of pictures, &c. [Latin.]

illustration (il-lus-trā'shun), *n.* the act of illustrating; the state of being illustrated; that which illustrates; a comparison or example which explains or corroborates; a picture designed to elucidate the text.

illustrative (il-lus'tra-tiv), *adj.* tending to illustrate, elucidate, or exemplify.

illustrious (il-lus'tri-us), *adj.* distinguished by greatness; eminent; renowned; glorious; famous; honored.

im, a Latin *prefix* representing *in* when followed by *b*, *m*, or *p*.

image (im'āj), *n.* an imitation of any person or thing; a statue, effigy, or bust; an idol; a counterpart; likeness; a mental picture, conception, or idea; an extended metaphor; the figure of an object formed by rays of light: *v.t.* to form, or reflect, an image of; represent to the mental vision; imagine.

imagery (im'āj-ri), *n.* [*pl.* imageries (im'aj-riz)], representation by images; images collectively; figures in discourse; forms of the fancy.

imaginable (im-aj'i-na-bl), *adj.* that may be imagined or conceived.

imaginary (im-aj'i-na-ri), *adj.* existing only in imagination; unreal; utopian.

imagination (im-aj-i-nā'shun), *n.* the image-forming power of the mind, or the power of the mind which modifies the conceptions, especially the higher forms of this power exercised in art and poetry, usually termed the *plastic* or *creative* power; a conception or idea; fancy; invention.

imaginative (im-aj'i-na-tiv), *adj.* proceeding from, exhibiting, or endowed with, imagination; inventive; fanciful.

imagine (im-aj'in), *v.t.* to form a mental picture of; produce by the imagination; conceive; conjecture; think; suppose: *v.i.* to form a mental image; fancy; to surmise.

imbecile (im'be-sil), *adj.* without strength, especially of mind; feeble-minded; idiotic: *n.* one of feeble mind.

imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* imbecilities (im-be-sil'i-tiz)], mental or physical weakness.

imbibe (im-bīb'), *v.t.* to drink in; absorb, as if by drinking; receive or absorb into the mind: *v.i.* to drink; absorb moisture.

imbricate (im'bri-kāt), *v.t.* to lay in order, one lapping over another, like tiles or shingles: *v.i.* to overlap serially: *adj.* bent and hollowed like a gutter tile or pantile; overlapping like tiles, as the scales of fishes, or the leaf-buds of plants; decorated with a pattern resembling lapping tiles or scales.

imbroglio (im-brō'lyō), *n.* a confused mass of things; intricate and perplexing state of affairs; misunderstanding; entanglement; strife; perplexity; complicated plot. [Italian.]

imbrue (im-brōō'), *v.t.* to wet or moisten; soak; drench, especially in blood.

imbue (im-bū'), *v.t.* to cause to absorb; tinge deeply; dye; to tincture deeply, as the mind with certain principles.

imitate (im'i-tāt), *v.t.* to produce a semblance of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, and the like; use as a model or pattern; to take example by; to counterfeit; copy.

imitation (im-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imitating; that which is produced by imitating; the repetition of the same melodic theme or phrase, either in a different key, or in another voice or part: *adj.* made in imitation; not genuine.

imitative (im'i-ta-tiv), *adj.* inclined to, or aiming at, imitation; formed after a model.

immaculate (im-mak'ū-lat), *adj.* without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure.

immanent (im'ma-nent), *adj.* remaining within; inherent.

Immanuel (im-man'u-el), *n.* a name given in prophecy of the coming Messiah and applied to Christ as the fulfilment of this prophecy. [Hebrew, "God is with us."]

immaterial (im-ma-tē'ri-al), *adj.* not consisting of matter; spiritual; disembodied; unimportant.

immaterialism (im-ma-tē'ri-al-izm), *n.* idealism; spiritualism.

immature (im-ma-tūr'), *adj.* not ripe;

not fully grown or developed; not finished or perfected; crude.

immaturity (im-ma-tūr'i-ti), *n.* unripeness; incompleteness.

immeasurable (im-mezh'ūr-a-bl), *adj.* not to be measured; immense; limitless; vast.

immediate (im-mē'di-at), *adj.* directly related without an intervening medium; next; direct; approximate; instant.

immediately (im-mē'di-at-li), *adv.* directly; proximately; instantly.

immemorial (im-me-mō'ri-al), *adj.* extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition: as *immemorial* usage or custom.

immense (im-mens'), *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large; very good or fine: *n.* infinite space; immensity.

immensity (im-men'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immensities (im-men'si-tiz)], the character of being immense; immeasurableness; infinite space; vastness in extent or bulk.

immerge (im-mērj'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; immerse: *v.i.* to disappear by entering into any medium, as the moon into the shadow of the earth.

immerse (im-mērs'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip; plunge into, as an occupation; baptize by immersion.

immersion (im-mēr'shun), *n.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed; baptism by dipping the whole person into water.

immigrant (im'i-grant), *adj.* passing or coming into, as a new habitat or place of residence: *n.* one who, or that which, immigrates.

immigrate (im'i-grāt), *v.i.* to come into a new place of residence, especially to a country to settle there.

imminence (im'i-nens), *n.* the condition of being imminent; nearness; impending evil or danger.

imminent (im'i-nent), *adj.* threatening or about to fall or occur immediately: said especially of misfortune or peril.

immobility (im-mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness in place or state.

immoderate (im-mod'ēr-at), *adj.* not moderate, not confined to customary or just or reasonable limits; extravagant; intemperate.

immodest (im-mod'est), *adj.* forward; arrogant; wanting in the restraint required by decency; indelicate; unchaste.

immodesty (im-mod'es-ti), *n.* want of modesty, delicacy, or proper reserve; arrogance; unchastity.

immolate (im'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

immoral (im-mor'al), *adj.* contrary to the moral law, or to the public good; vicious; dissolute; dishonest; unprincipled.

immorality (im-mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

immortal (im-môr'tal), *adj.* not mortal or subject to death; imperishable; ever-living: *n.* one who is immortal: *pl.* the gods of classical mythology.

immortality (im-môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* exemption from death or oblivion; unending existence.

immortalize (im-môr'tal-īz), *v.t.* to render immortal; bestow lasting fame upon.

immovable (im-mōōv'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being moved; fixed; steadfast; unchanging; unfeeling: *n.pl.* land, or things fixed to, or running with, land, as trees, buildings.

immune (im-mūn'), *adj.* exempt, as from a disease: *n.* one who is exempt from any particular disease by reason of having had it.

immunity (im-mūn'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immunities (im-mūn'i-tiz)], exemption from any duty, office, or tax; freedom from natural or usual liability; special privilege (usually in *pl.*).

immure (im-mūr'), *v.t.* to enclose within walls; shut up in prison; confine.

immutable (im-mūt'a-bl), *adj.* unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; permanent.

imp (imp), *n.* an offshoot or graft from a tree; a young, little, or inferior devil; a hobgoblin; sprite; a pert or mischievous child.

impact (im'pakt), *n.* collision.

impair (im-pār'), *v.t.* to make worse; lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength: *v.i.* to become worse; deteriorate.

impale (im-pāl'), *v.t.* to fix on a stake; put to death by transfixing on a sharp upright stake; surround with, or as with, a paling or palisade; in heraldry, to join (two coats of arms) on one shield, palewise.

impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl), *adj.* not to be perceived by the touch; not material; incorporeal; not (readily) apprehensible by the mind; intangible; unreal.

impanel (im-pan'el), *v.t.* to enter the names of (jurors) on a piece of parchment called a *panel*; summon to serve on a jury; draw from the panel and swear in. [Latin.]

imparity (im-par'i-ti), *n.* inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, quantity, &c.; want of correspondence.

impart (im-pärt'), *v.t.* to bestow a share or portion of; give; to communicate knowledge of; make known: *v.i.* to give a share.

impartial (im-pär'shal), *adj.* free from partiality; equitable; fair; just; unprejudiced.

impartiality (im-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* freedom from bias; fairness.

impartible (im-pär'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being imparted or communicated; indivisible.

impassable (im-pas'a-bl), *adj.* not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

impassioned (im-pash'und), *p.adj.* moved to strong feeling; animated; excited.

impassive (im-pas'iv), *adj.* apathetic; unmoved.

impatience (im-pā'shens), *n.* the state of being impatient.

impatient (im-pā'shent), *adj.* intolerant of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; exhibiting or expressing impatience (with *at*); eager (with *for*).

impawn (im-pawn'), *v.t.* to put in pawn; deposit as security; pledge.

impeach (im-pēch'), *v.t.* to call in question; accuse before a tribunal of official misconduct; challenge the credibility or validity of: as a witness or a document.

impeachment (im-pēch'ment), *n.* the arraignment of a public officer for malfeasance in office; a discrediting or calling in question.

impeccable (im-pek'a-bl), *adj.* not liable to sin; faultless.

impecunious (im-pe-kū'ni-us), *adj.* without money; poor.

impede (im-pēd'), *v.t.* to obstruct; hinder.

impediment (im-ped'i-ment), *n.* that which impedes progress or activity; obstruction; obstacle; hindrance.

impedimenta (im-ped-i-men'ta), *n.pl.* encumbrances; traveling equipage; baggage, especially military baggage; military supplies.

impel (im-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* impelled, *p.pr.* impelling], to drive or urge forward or on; constrain to any kind of motion or action.

impend (im-pend'), *v.i.* to hang over; be ready to fall; be at hand.

impending (im-pend'ing), *p.adj.* overhanging; suspended so as to menace; close at hand.

impenetrable (im-pen'e-tra-bl), *adj.* not penetrable; not admitting entrance; having the property of being impenetrable; impervious.

impenitence (im-pen'i-tens), *n.* the state of being impenitent; hardness of heart; stubborn wickedness. Also impenitency.

impenitent (im-pen'i-tent), *adj.* not contrite; finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate: *n.* one who finally neglects the duty of repentance; a hardened sinner.

imperative (im-per'a-tiv), *adj.* expressing command; peremptory; obligatory: *n.* that mood of a verb that expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

imperceptible (im-pēr-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be immediately perceived by the senses, or easily apprehended by the mind.

imperfect (im-pēr'fekt), *adj.* wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence; wanting in some organ essential to normal activity; incomplete; defective; faulty.

imperfection (im-pēr-fek'shun), *n.* incompleteness; faultiness; a defect

or blemish, physical, mental, or moral; failing.

imperial (im-pē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to an empire or emperor; fit or suitable for one who wields supreme authority; of superior size or excellence; royal; sovereign: *n.* a size of paper, 30 in. x 22 in.; a tuft of hair left unshaven on the lower lip and chin (so called from Napoleon III., who set this fashion). See goatee.

imperialism (im-pē'ri-al-izm), *n.* the system of imperial government; the policy of imperial federation; policy of territorial expansion.

imperil (im-per'il), *v.t.* to put in peril; endanger; jeopardize.

imperious (im-pē'ri-us), *adj.* domineering, dictatorial, overbearing; urgent; imperative.

imperishable (im-per'ish-a-bl), *adj.* indestructible; not subject to decay; permanently enduring.

impermeable (im-pēr'mē-a-bl), *adj.* not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious; impenetrable.

impersonal (im-pēr'sun-al), *adj.* wanting personality or conscious individuality; not referring to a particular person: *n.* an impersonal verb.

impersonality (im-pēr-sun-al'i-ti), *n.* absence of personality.

impersonal verb (vērb), *n.* a verb used without a personal subject, or (in English) with only the impersonal *it*.

impersonate (im-pēr'sun-āt), *v.t.* to invest with personality; embody as a person; represent as a personality; to represent the person or character of, especially on the stage.

impertinence (im-pēr'tin-ens), *n.* that which is impertinent or irrelevant, as in speech or manners; a thing of no value; a trifle; forwardness; rudeness; in law, matter which is immaterial in substance.

impertinent (im-pēr'tin-ent), *adj.* not pertinent; of no relation to the matter in hand; rude; saucy.

imperturbable (im-pēr-tēr'ba-bl), *adj.* not easily disturbed, agitated, or disconcerted; self-contained, cool, calm.

impervious (im-pēr'vi-us), *adj.* not to be passed through or penetrated; impenetrable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance.

impetuosity (im-pet-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* vehemence; violence; force. [Latin.]

impetuous (im-pet'ū-us), *adj.* rushing with force and violence; vehement in feeling; acting with sudden energy; precipitate.

impetus (im'pe-tus), *n.* the force with which any body is driven or impelled; impulse; impulsion; momentum. [Latin.]

impiety (im-pī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* impieties (im-pī'i-tiz)], want of piety; disregard of the Supreme Being; ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; violation of natural duty towards others, as disobedience to parents. [Latin.]

impinge (im-pinj'), *v.i.* strike or dash; clash; come in collision (with *on*, *upon*, or *against*).

impious (im'pi-us), *adj.* irreligious; wicked; profane.

impish (imp'ish), *adj.* having the mischievous character of an imp.

implacable (im-plā'ka-bl), *adj.* not to be pacified or appeased; constant in anger or enmity; relentless.

implant (im-plant'), *v.t.* to infix for growth; cause to take root; ingraft.

implead (im-plēd'), *v.t.* to sue or prosecute; accuse; impeach.

implement (im'ple-ment), *n.* that which supplies a want, or is a requisite to an end, especially an instrument, tool, or utensil. [Latin.]

implemental (im-plē-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, the use of implements.

implicate (im'pli-kāt), *v.t.* to infold; involve, entangle; bring into connection with. [Latin.]

implication (im-pli-kā'shun), *n.* entanglement; that which is implied; an inference not expressed but understood; deduction.

implicit (im-plis'it), *adj.* implied; resting on implication or inference; trusting in the word or authority of another; submissive; blind; tacit; unreserved.

implore (im-plôr'), *v.t.* to entreat (a person or for a thing) earnestly,

humbly and importunately: *v.i.* to beg; cry; supplicate.

imply (im-plī′) *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* implied, *p.pr.* implying], to contain by implication; mean or signify by fair inference; express indirectly; insinuate; tactless.

impolite (im-pō-līt′), *adj.* wanting in good manners; boorish; coarse.

impoliteness (im-pō-līt′nes), *n.* incivility; rudeness.

impolitic (im-pol′i-tik), *adj.* contrary to good policy; unwise; injudicious; indiscreet.

imponderable (im-pon′dĕr-a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being weighed; having no (sensible) weight: *n.* a term applied to the hypothetical universal medium, ether. [Latin.]

imporous (im-pō′rus), *adj.* without pores; solid.

import (im-pôrt′), *v.t.* to bring into a country from abroad: opposed to export; bring in from without, as irrelevant matter into a discussion; bear in meaning; imply; signify; betoken; be of interest or consequence to; concern: *v.i.* to be of moment: *n.* (im′pōrt) merchandise brought into a country from abroad (usually in *pl.*); meaning; purport; significance; importance.

importance (im-pôr′tans), *n.* the quality of being important; high place in public estimation; high self-esteem.

important (im-pôr′tant), *adj.* of much import or significance; momentous; bearing weight or consequence; of high standing; pompous.

importation (im-pôr-tā′shun), *n.* the act or practice of bringing merchandise into a country from abroad; that which is imported; one who, or that which, is recently introduced.

importunate (im-pôr′tū-nāt), *adj.* persistent; unreasonable or troublesome in solicitation; not to be repulsed; urgent.

importune (im-pōr-tūn′), *v.t.* to harass with perpetual petitions or demands: *v.i.* to beg persistently or urgently.

importunity (im-pôr-tū′ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* importunities (im-pôr-tū′ni-tiz)], persistent solicitation or demand; incessant insistence; urgency.

impose (im-pōz′), *v.t.* to place upon: as, to *impose* the hands in confirmation or ordination; lay upon, as a burden, punishment, or charge; to palm off; lay (pages of type) on an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase: *v.i.* to place a burden or tax; practice deception (with *upon*).

imposing (im-pōz′ing), *p.adj.* adapted to impress; commanding; stately; grand; impressive: *n.* in printing, the arrangement of pages or columns into forms.

imposition (im-pō-zish′un), *n.* a laying upon, especially of hands in ordination or confirmation; the fixing of a meaning upon the terms of a proposition; that which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; a trick, fraud, or deception; a duty formerly imposed at the pleasure of the British king on imports and exports without consent of Parliament. See impost.

impossible (im-pos′i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be done; inconceivable.

impost (im′pōst), *n.* that which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, especially a customs-duty levied by government on imports; the top member of a pillar on which the arch rests.

impostor (im-pos′tĕr), *n.* one who imposes upon others by an assumed character or false pretensions.

imposture (im-pos′tūr), *n.* deception, especially that which is practiced under an assumed character or by false pretensions.

impotence (im′po-tens), *n.* the state of being impotent in body or mind; feebleness; want of capacity; deficiency of means to achieve an end.

impotent (im′pō-tent), *adj.* wanting in physical, intellectual, or moral power; weak; deficient in capacity; unable to beget; lacking self-restraint.

impound (im-pound′), *v.t.* to shut up in a pound or pen, as stray cattle; confine; hold in the custody of a court.

impoverish (im-pov′ĕr-ish), *v.t.* to make poor; reduce to poverty;

cause to deteriorate in quality or productiveness.

impracticable (im-prak'ti-ka-bl), *adj.* not to be effected by the means employed, or at command; not easily dealt with; unmanageable; impossible; intractable.

imprecate (im'pre-kāt), *v.t.* to invoke, especially an evil or curse, upon; curse; wish evil to. [Latin.]

impregnable (im-preg'na-bl), *adj.* not to be captured, as a fortress; not to be overcome, as virtue.

impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *v.t.* to make pregnant; fecundate; fertilize; infuse an active principle, or the particles of another substance, into; imbue; saturate.

impresario (im-prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.* the manager of an opera or concert company; one who engages singers and brings them before the public.

impress (im-pres'), *v.t.* to mark, stamp, or print by pressure; to affect forcibly, or stamp deeply on, the mind; to imprint; inculcate; compel to enter the public service as soldiers or sailors, especially to carry off forcibly to serve in the navy; seize for the public service, as money or provisions: *n.* (im'pres) a mark made by pressure; an image or figure; a mark of distinction; characteristic; stamp; an impression or image fixed in the mind. [Latin.]

impression (im-presh'un), *n.* the mark made by a stamp or mold; style or character formed by external force or influence; an image in the mind caused by something external to it; the immediate effect produced upon the mind by a sensation, passion, or emotion; an indistinct or vague notion, remembrance, or belief; a copy taken by pressure from type; number of copies printed at once; an edition.

impressive (im-pres'iv), *adj.* capable of making impression.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā'tēr), *n.* license to print; hence, license or approval in general; sanction. [Latin.]

imprimis (im-prī'mis), *adv.* in the first place: a word introducing the first of a series of particulars in an enumeration. [Latin.]

imprint (im-print'), *v.t.* to mark by pressure; to stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print; impress deeply, as on the mind or memory: *n.* (im'print) an impression, impress, or mark left by something; the publisher's or printer's name, usually with time and place of issue, on the title-page or at the end of a book or other publication. [Old French.]

imprison (im-priz'n), *v.t.* to put into a prison; detain in custody; restrain or confine in any way; incarcerate.

imprisonment (im-priz'n-ment), *n.* state of being shut in, or as in, prison; confinement.

improbability (im-prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improbabilities (im-prob-a-bil'i-tiz)], unlikelihood; an improbable event.

improbable (im-prob'a-bl), *adj.* unlikely; not to be expected.

improbity (im-prō'bi-ti), *n.* want of probity or rectitude; dishonesty.

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *adv.* without preparation; offhand; extempore: *adj.* extemporaneous; thrown off on the spur of the moment: *n.* an extemporaneous speech. [Latin.]

improper (im-prop'ēr), *adj.* not well adapted or suited to the purpose; not according to nature, usage, &c.; erroneous; unseemly.

impropriety (im-prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improprieties (im-prō-prī'e-tiz)], the quality of being improper; unsuitableness; that which is improper in act, expression, &c.

improve (im-prōōv'), *v.t.* to make better; turn to account; intensify: *v.i.* to grow better.

improvement (im-prōōv'ment), *n.* advancement of anything from good to better; profitable use or application of anything; that by which the value of anything, especially property, is advanced: *pl.* betterments.

improvidence (im-prov'i-dens), *n.* want of foresight or thrift.

improvident (im-prov'i-dent), *adj.* lacking foresight or thrift; wanting care to provide for the future; careless.

improvise (im-prō-vīz'), *v.t.* to compose extemporaneously, especially

verse or music; bring about on a sudden, or without previous preparation; devise on the spur of the moment, or for a special occasion: *v.i.* to compose extemporaneously; do a thing in an offhand way.

imprudence (im-prōō′dens), *n.* want of prudence; carelessness of consequences; inattention to one's interest. [Latin.]

imprudent (im-prōō′dent), *adj.* wanting prudence; not attentive to consequences or interest; indiscreet; injudicious.

impudence (im′pū-dens), *n.* want of modesty; shamelessness; rudeness; forwardness. [Latin.]

impudent (im′pū-dent), *adj.* shameless; immodest; offensively forward; intentionally disrespectful.

impugn (im-pūn′), *v.t.* to attack by arguments; contradict; gainsay.

impulse (im′puls), *n.* force communicated suddenly; the result of an impelling force; a mental force directly urging to action; a sudden determination not arising from reflection.

impulsion (im-pul′shun), *n.* the act of impelling; the state of being impelled; instigation.

impulsive (im-pul′siv), *adj.* having the power of impelling; actuated by, or resulting from, impulse; passionate; acting by momentary impulse, not continuously.

impunity (im-pūn′i-ti), *n.* freedom from punishment, injury, or loss.

impure (im-pūr′), *adj.* mixed with extraneous matter; unchaste; unclean; dirty; not accurate or idiomatic: said of a language or style.

impurity (im-pūr′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* impurities (im-pūr′i-tiz)], uncleanness; a physical or moral blemish.

imputation (im-pū-ta′shun), *n.* the act of imputing or charging; anything imputed or charged, especially in the way of discredit; censure; reproach; insinuation; the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the believer.

impute (im-pūt′), *v.t.* to charge, attribute, or ascribe, especially a fault; attribute (sin or righteousness) as derived from another.

in, a Latin *prefix* meaning *in, within, inside, not.*

in (in), *prep.* or *adv.* in, within; after verbs of motion, into.

inability (in-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* want of power; incapacity.

inaccessible (in-ak-ses′i-bl), *adj.* not to be obtained or approached.

inaccurate (in-ak′ū-rat), *adj.* slovenly-minded; unsure; failing in precision.

inaction (in-ak′shun), *n.* sluggishness; failure to perform an act; slowness.

inadequate (in-ad′e-kwat), *adj.* unfit; incapable; insufficient.

inadmissible (in-ad-mis′si-bl), *adj.* not to be allowed; not permissible.

inadvertent (in-ad-vēr′tent), *adj.* inattentive; heedless; careless; unconscious.

inalienable (in-āl′yen-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot, or should not, be alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.

inamorata (in-ä-mō-rä′ta), *n.* a woman with whom one is in love; sweetheart; mistress. [Italian.]

inane (in-ān′), *adj.* empty; void; senseless; silly; pointless; frivolous: *n.* infinite void; space. [Latin.]

inanimate (in-an′i-māt), *adj.* not animate, or animated; dead; spiritless; lifeless.

inanity (in-an′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inanities (in-an′i-tiz)], emptiness; mental vacuity; frivolity: *pl.* vanities.

inappreciable (in-a-prē′shi-a-bl), *adj.* not to be appreciated or estimated; of no consequence.

inappropriate (in-a-prō′pri-at), *adj.* unfit; not suitable.

inarch (in-ärch′), *v.t.* to graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock without separating the scion from its parent tree.

inarticulate (in-är-tik′ū-lat), *adj.* not uttered with intelligible distinctness; incapable of speech; not articulated; not jointed, segmented, or valved.

inartistic (in-är-tis′tik), *adj.* contrary to the laws or principles of art; unable to appreciate works of art.

inasmuch (in-az-much′), *adv.* in a like degree; seeing that (with *as*); because.

inattentive (in-at-ten'tiv), *adj.* not giving due heed; careless.

inaugurate (in-aw'gū-rāt), *v.t.* to induct into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; consecrate; make a formal beginning of; initiate, as a new policy; celebrate the first public use of by an opening ceremony. [Latin.]

inauspicious (in-aw-spish'us), *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable; unfortunate.

inbeing (in'be-ing), *n.* inherent existence; inherence; inseparableness.

inboard (in'bōrd), *adv.* and *adj.* within the ship; not projecting over the bulwarks.

inbond (in'bond), *adj.* a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall.

inbreed (in-brēd'), *v.t.* to breed or develop within; breed from animals closely related.

incalculable (in-kal'kū-la-bl), *adj.* beyond calculation.

incalescent (in-kal-es'ent), *adj.* increasing in heat. [Latin.]

incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), *adj.* glowing; white with heat. [Latin.]

incantation (in-kan-tā'shun), *n.* a magical charm said or sung; enchantment.

incapacitate (in-ka-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to deprive of capacity or natural power; render incapable or unfit; disqualify; disable. [Latin.]

incapacity (in-ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* lack of power, physical or mental; legal disqualification.

incarcerate (in-kär'sēr-āt), *v.t.* to imprison; confine. [Latin.]

incarceration (in-kär-sēr-ā'shun), *n.* imprisonment; confinement; constriction, as of a hernia.

incarnate (in-kär'nāt), *v.t.* to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh: *p.adj.* embodied in flesh; flesh-colored.

incarnation (in-kär-nā'shun), *n.* the act of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; a striking exemplification or personification; the assumption of human nature by the Son of God; the process by which a wound heals by being filled with new flesh. [Latin.]

incase (in-kās'), *v.t.* to enclose in a case. Also encase.

incast (in'kast), *n.* something thrown in for "good measure" after a purchase or bargain [Scotch]. In Louisiana, an incast is called *lagniappe* (lä-ni-yap').

incautious (in-kaw'shus), *adj.* wanting in caution; unwary.

incendiary (in-sen'di-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to arson or the malicious burning of property; tending to excite passion or violence; inflammatory; seditious: *n.* one guilty of arson; one who excites passion or violence; a seditious agitator.

incense (in-sens'), *v.t.* to fire; inflame with anger; provoke; irritate; (in'sens), perfume with incense: *n.* any aromatic material which exhales perfume when burned, especially olibanum, the frankincense of the Jews, and also of the ancient Greeks and Romans; any gratifying odor, as of flowers; homage; odor of spices and gums burned in religious rites. [Latin.]

incentive (in-sen'tiv), *adj.* inciting; encouraging: *n.* incitement; encouragement; motive; spur; stimulus.

inception (in-sep'shun), *n.* reception; beginning; the formal qualification of a master of arts, previous to taking his degree. [Latin.]

inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *adj.* beginning; noting beginning: *n.* an inceptive word or phrase.

incessant (in-ses'ant), *adj.* unceasing; ceaseless; continuous.

incest (in'sest), *n.* sexual commerce between persons related within the prohibited degrees of marriage.

inch (inch), *n.* 1-12th of a foot; a small quantity or degree; a critical moment: *v.t.* to drive by small degrees; deal out sparingly: *v.i.* move slowly.

inchoate (in'kō-āt), *adj.* just begun; incipient; elementary; incomplete.

inchoative (in-kō'a-tiv), *adj.* incipient; rudimentary: *n.* an inceptive.

incidence (in'si-dens), *n.* the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls upon a surface.

incident (in'si-dent), *adj,* falling upon, as a ray of light on a reflecting surface; apt to occur; appertaining;

occurring accidentally; casual; subordinate: *n.* occurrence; that which happens beside the main design; casualty; episode; event; accident.

incidental (in-si-den'tal), *adj.* casual; subordinate: *n.* something casual or subordinate: *pl.* minor expenses.

incinerate (in-sin'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to burn to ashes.

incipient (in-sip'i-ent), *adj.* beginning to be or to appear; initial.

incise (in-sīz'), *v.t.* to cut into; to cut or gash; to engrave.

incision (in-sizh'un), *n.* a cut made with a sharp instrument; notch.

incisive (in-sī'siv), *adj.* having the quality of cutting into; sharp; trenchant; pertaining to the incisor teeth; incisorial: *n.* the incisive edge or tooth of the mandible of a beetle. [Latin.]

incitation (in-sī-tā'shun), *n.* the act of impelling to action; an attempt to urge, encourage, or move.

incite (in-sīt'), *v.t.* to move to action; stir up; spur on; encourage; impel. [Latin.]

incitement (in-sīt'ment), *n.* an inciting cause; incentive; impulse; encouragement.

incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incivilities (in-si-vil'i-tiz)], lack of civility or courtesy; impoliteness.

inclement (in-klem'ent), *adj.* not clement; unmerciful; tempestuous.

inclination (in-cli-nā'shun), *n.* a leaning; deviation from usual direction or position; tendency of the mind; disposition; a slope or declivity; slant; propensity.

incline (in-klīn'), *v.i.* to deviate from the normal direction or position; lean; bow; have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed: *v.t.* to cause to lean; direct; bow (as in reverence or civility); give a tendency to; turn; dispose: *n.* a slope; an inclined plane; gradient.

inclined (in-klīnd'), *p.adj.* having a tendency; sloping; disposed; bent into a convex curve.

inclose (in-klōz'), *v.t.* to shut in; encompass; surround; put into an envelope; put into the same envelope (with another letter); separate from common lands by a fence.

inclosure (in-klō'zhūr), *n.* the act of inclosing, or state of being inclosed, especially the act of separating land from a common by a fence; that which is inclosed; that which incloses, as a fence; something inclosed with a letter in an envelope, as a bill, check, &c. [Latin.]

include (in-klōōd'), *v.t.* to inclose; hold as in an inclosure; confine within something; comprise or comprehend, as a genus the species.

included (in-klōō'ded), *p.adj.* inclosed; contained; not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla of a flower.

inclusion (in-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of including; the state of being included; that which is included.

inclusive (in-klōō'siv), *adj.* inclosing; including; comprehending the extremes in the sum, as from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, i.e., taking in both Monday and Saturday.

incognito (in-kog'ni-tō), *adj.* unknown or disguised: *adv.* in disguise; under an assumed name.

incoherent (in-kō-hē'rent), *adj.* without cohesion; incongruous; inconsecutive.

incohesion (in-kō-hē'zhun), *n.* want of cohesion.

incombustible (in-kom-bus'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be consumed by fire: *n.* an incombustible substance.

income (in'kum), *n.* the gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or capital; annual receipts of a person or corporation.

incommensurable (in-kom-men'sūra-bl), *adj.* having no common measure; having no common divisor except unity: *n.* one of two (or more) quantities that have no common measure.

incommensurate (in-kom-men'sūrat), *adj.* not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable; not sufficient in measure; inadequate.

incommode (in-kom-ōd'), *v.t.* to give inconvenience or trouble to; disturb.

incommunicable (in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl), *adj.* that cannot be communicated or told.

incomparable (in-kom'pa-ra-bl), *adj.* not admitting of comparison; unequaled; transcendent; peerless.

incompatible (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of harmonious subsistence or combination; inconsistent; incongruous: *n.pl.* persons or things irreconcilably disagreeing with each other.

incompetent (in-kom'pe-tent), *adj.* wanting ability; inadequate; wanting qualification or fitness; incapacitated; inadmissible.

incomplete (in-kom-plēt'), *adj.* not fully finished or developed; not having all its parts; imperfect; defective.

incomprehensible (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *adj.* illimitable; not to be understood or grasped by the mind; inconceivable.

incompressible (in-kom-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure; resisting pressure.

inconceivable (in-kon-sēv'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being conceived or imagined; incredible.

inconcinnity (in-kon-sin'i-ti), *n.* lack of harmony; failure to agree.

inconclusive (in-kon-klōō'siv), *adj.* leading to no conclusion in evidence or argument; unconvincing; reaching no definite result in action; ineffective; inefficient.

incondensible (in-kon-den'si-bl), *adj.* incapable of being made more dense or compact, or of being reduced to liquid form.

incongruity (in-kon-grōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incongruities (in-kon-grōō'i-tiz)], want of mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another.

incongruous (in-kong'grōō-us), *adj.* reciprocally disagreeing; unsuited to one another; inharmonious; inappropriate.

inconsequent (in-kon'se-kwent), *adj.* not following from the premises; illogical; out of proper relation; irrelevant.

inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* not deserving consideration; unimportant.

inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'ēr-at), *adj.* without consideration; thoughtless.

inconsistency (in-kon-sis'ten-si), *n.* [*pl.* inconsistencies (in-kon-sis'ten-siz)], the quality of being inconsistent; incongruity.

inconsistent (in-kon-sis'tent), *adj.* lacking coherence or agreement; discrepant; lacking uniformity; self-contradicting; incongruous.

inconsolable (in-kon-sō'la-bl), *adj.* not to be consoled or comforted.

inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'ū-us), *adj.* not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; hardly discernible.

inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si), *n.* changeableness.

inconstant (in-kon'stant), *adj.* subject to change; unstable; variable; fickle; capricious.

incontestable (in-kon-test'a-bl), *adj.* not admitting of question or dispute; incontrovertible.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *adj.* unrestrained; unchaste: *n.* an unchaste person.

incontrovertible (in-kon-trō-vēr'ti-bl), *adj.* not admitting of controversy; indisputable.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *n.* want of convenience; unfitness; troublesomeness; that which incommodes; disadvantage. Also inconveniency: *v.t.* to put to inconvenience; incommode; annoy; molest.

inconvenient (in-kon-vē'nient), *adj.* disadvantageous; inopportune; unfit; inexpedient.

inconvertible (in-kon-vēr'ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of being converted into, or exchanged for, something else.

incorporate (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.t.* to combine into one body; give a body to; embody; unite; associate; unite intimately; assimilate; blend; form into a corporation recognized by law: *v.i.* to unite with another body so as to form a part of it; be mixed or blended with: *p.adj.* incorporated; united in one body.

incorporation (in-kôr-pō-rā'shun), *n.* combination; assimilation; mixture; formation of a body corporate; a corporation.

incorporeal (in-kôr-pō're-al), *adj.* not corporeal; immaterial; intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law.

incorrect (in-kor-ekt'), *adj.* not according to model or rule; faulty; not according to fact; inaccurate;

not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper. [Latin.]

incorrigible (in-kor'ri-ji-bl), *adj.* bad; beyond correction or amendment; irreclaimable.

incorrupt (in-kor-upt'), *adj.* free from physical or moral taint; unimpaired, upright; especially above the influence of corruption or bribery; honest. [Latin.]

incorruptible (in-kor-upt'ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of physical corruption, decay, or dissolution; not liable to moral perversion or contamination; especially incapable of being bribed.

incorruption (in-kor-up'shun), *n.* exemption from corruption.

incrassation (in-kras-sā'shun), *n.* a swelling or increase of bulk caused by fat. [Latin.]

increase (in-krēs'), *v.i.* to become greater in any respect; augment; multiply; grow; wax, as the moon: *v.t.* to make greater in any respect; enhance; aggravate; enlarge: *n.* (in'krēs), a growing larger; that which is added to the original stock; increment; produce; profit; issue; offspring; a waxing, as of the moon.

incredible (in-kred'i-bl), *adj.* surpassing belief; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

incredulity (in-kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredulous; scepticism; disbelief.

incredulous (in-kred'ū-lus), *adj.* hard of belief; sceptical; unbelieving.

increment (in'kre-ment), *n.* increase; augmentation; produce.

incriminate (in-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to charge with a crime; criminate; accuse.

incrust (in-krust'), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a crust; coat; overlay; to inlay, as mosaic, so as to form a decorative covering. Also encrust.

incubate (in'kū-bāt), *v.t.* to sit upon (eggs) to hatch them; hatch out: *v.i.* to brood; in medicine, to go through the stage of incubation.

incubator (in'ku-bā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, incubates; especially an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

incubus (in'kū-bus), *n.* [*pl.* incubuses (in'kū-bus-ez), incubi (in'kū-bī)], the nightmare; in the superstition of the Middle Ages, a demon believed to cause nightmare, and the birth of deformed children; a heavy weight or burden. See succubus. [Latin.]

inculcate (in-kul'kāt), *v.t.* to impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

inculpate (in-kul'pāt), *v.t.* to charge with wrong-doing; to censure.

incumbency (in-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*pl.* incumbencies (in-kum'ben-siz)], the act or state of being incumbent; full possession and exercise of any office; state of holding a benefice.

incumbent (in-kum'bent), *adj.* lying upon; imposed as a duty: *n.* the holder of an office; a clergyman in possession of a benefice.

incur (in-kēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* incurred, *p.pr.* incurring], to become liable to, by one's own action; contract, as a debt.

incurable (in-kūr'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being cured; beyond the power of skill or medicine; irremediable; incorrigible: *n.* a person diseased beyond cure. [Latin.]

incursion (in-kēr'shun), *n.* an inroad; raid; invasion.

incurvate (in-kēr'vāt), *p.adj.* bent inward; curved.

indebted (in-det'ed), *p.adj.* being in debt; lying under an obligation.

indecent (in-dē'sent), *adj.* violating propriety in language, behavior, &c.; indelicate; obscene. [Latin.]

indecision (in-dē-sizh'un), *n.* want of decision; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

indecisive (in-dē-sī'siv), *adj.* not bringing to a decision or final issue; inconclusive.

indeclinable (in-dē-klī'na-bl), *adj.* that cannot be declined, or varied by declension: *n.* a word that cannot be declined.

indecorous (in-dek'ō-rus), *adj.* violating decorum, or any accepted rule of conduct. [Latin.]

indecorum (in-de-kō'rum), *n.* violation of decorum or propriety; breach of etiquette or civility.

indeed (in-dēd'), *adv.* in fact, in truth.

indefatigable (in-dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *adj.* not to be wearied out; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort. [Latin.]

indefeasible (in-de-fē'zi-bl), *adj.* not to be defeated or made void, as a title. [Latin.]
indefensible (in-de-fen'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.
indefinable (in-de-fī'na-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defined. [Latin.]
indefinite (in-def'i-nit), *adj.* not defined; not precise; vague; having no particular limit; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely infinite; too numerous or variable to be easily counted.
indelible (in-del'i-bl), *adj.* not to be blotted out, effaced, or obliterated.
indelicacy (in-del'i-ka-si), *n.* [*pl.* indelicacies (in-del'i-ka-siz)], want of delicacy; that which is offensive to refined taste. [Latin.]
indelicate (in-del'i-kat), *adj.* offensive to modesty or propriety; coarse; indecent.
indemnification (in-dem-ni-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of securing against loss; reimbursement of loss.
indemnify (in-dem'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* indemnified, *p.pr.* indemnifying], to secure or insure against loss or damage; reimburse. [Latin.]
indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indemnities (in-dem'ni-tiz)], security against loss, damage, or punishment; compensation for loss.
indent (in-dent'), *v.t.* to make a dent or depression in; dent; cut into points like teeth; notch; bind out by indenture, as an apprentice: *n.* a notch in the margin; a covenant.
indentation (in-den-tā'shun), *n.* a small hollow or depression, as from a blow; a dent or dint; a notch or recess in a margin.
indenture (in-den'tūr), *n.* a covenant or deed, formerly in duplicate, with the edges notched so as to correspond: *v.t.* to bind by indenture, as an apprentice.
independence (in-de-pend'ens), *n.* freedom from support or governance by others; a competency; self-reliance. [Latin.]
independent (in-de-pen'dent), *adj.* not dependent, supported by, or governed by, another; having a competency; not subject to bias or influence; free; irrespective: *n.* one who supports measures or men independently of any organized party.
indescribable (in-de-skrīb'a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be described.
indestructible (in-de-struk'ti-bl), *adj.* not to be destroyed.
indeterminate (in-de-tēr'min-at), *adj.* not determinate, settled, or fixed; indefinite; not precise; having an indefinite number of values or solutions.
index (in'deks), *n.* [*pl.* indexes (in'-deks-ēz), indices (in'di-sēz)], that which points out or indicates; an alphabetical table of the contents of a book; the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent: *v.t.* provide with an index.
Indian (in'di-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.
Indian corn (kôrn), *n.* a native American plant, known as maize.
Indian-file (in'di-an-fīl), *n.* single file.
Indian Summer (sum'ēr), *n.* summer-like weather, with calm and absence of rain, occurring in autumn.
india-rubber (in'di-a-rub'ēr), *n.* a gummy substance imported from Brazil and the Congo State and hardened by chemical processes; the product of the rubber tree; caoutchouc.
indicant (in'di-kant), *adj.* indicating: *n.* that which points out a remedy for a disease.
indicate (in'di-kāt), *v.t.* to point out; show; suggest; hint; point out, as a remedy.
indication (in-di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of indicating; that which indicates; information; token; evidence; sign; symptom.
indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *adj.* pointing out; bringing to notice; noting that mood of the verb which indicates, predicates, or affirms: *n.* the indicative mood.
indict (in-dīt'), *v.t.* to charge with a crime, by the presentment of a grand jury.
indictment (in-dīt'ment), *n.* a written accusation against a prisoner presented by a grand jury to a court.
indifference (in-dif'ēr-ens), *n.* the state of being indifferent; impartial-

ity; absence of preference or interest; unconcernedness; unimportance; condition of being indifferent in character or quality; mediocrity.

indifferent (in-dif'ēr-ent), *adj.* unconcerned; unimportant; mediocre; regardless.

indigence (in'di-jens), *n.* the state of being indigent; poverty; want. Also indigency.

indigenous (in-dij'e-nus), *adj.* born or produced in a country; not exotic; not imported; innate; inherent; native.

indigent (in'di-jent), *adj.* destitute; needy.

indigestible (in-di-jest'i-bl), *adj.* not digestible, physically or mentally.

indigestion (in-di-jes'chun), *n.* difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

indignant (in-dig'nant), *adj.* affected with indignation; inflamed with mingled anger and disdain.

indignation (in-dig-nā'shun), *n.* anger at what is unworthy, unjust, dishonorable, or base; anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

indignity (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indignities (in-dig'ni-tiz)], an action intended to lower the dignity of another; insult. [Latin.]

indigo (in'di-gō), *n.* a blue dye-stuff obtained from the indigo plant by decomposition of the glucoside indican. In 1880, the German chemist, Adolf Baeyer, produced it by synthesis from coal tar. [Spanish, but ultimately Greek.]

indirect (in-di-rekt'), *adj.* not straight or rectilinear; not directly resulting from a cause; not reaching the end aimed at by the most direct method; not straightforward or fair.

indiscreet (in-dis-krēt'), *adj.* wanting in discretion; imprudent.

indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'un), *n.* want of discretion; imprudence; an imprudent act.

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nat), *adj.* undistinguishing; promiscuous.

indispensable (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely necessary. [Latin.]

indispose (in-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to disincline; unfit. [Latin.]

indisposed (in-dis-pōzd'), *adj.* slightly ill in health; disinclined.

indisposition (in-dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* slight illness; disinclination.

indisputable (in-dis-pū'ta-bl), *adj.* too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable. [Latin.]

indissoluble (in-dis'ō-lū-bl), *adj.* not dissoluble or dissolvable. [Latin.]

indistinct (in-dis-tingkt'), *adj.* not distinct to the senses or the mind; undefined; indefinite; confused.

indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being distinguished, discriminated, or perceived.

indite (in-dīt'), *v.t.* to compose; write.

indium (in'di-um), *n.* a rare metallic element found in zinc-blende.

individual (in-di-vij'ū-al), *adj.* existing as a single indivisible entity; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a single person, or thing: *n.* a single person, animal, or thing. [Latin.]

individualism (in-di-vij'ū-al-izm), *n.* the quality of being individual; a social system in which each individual works for himself alone; the theory of government which discountenances the interference of the State in the affairs of the individual.

individuality (in-di-vij-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.

individualize (in-di-vij'ū-al-īz), *v.t.* to invest with individuality; distinguish.

individually (in-di-vij'ū-a-li), *adv.* separately; personally.

individuate (in-di-vij'ū-āt), *v.t.* to mark as distinct.

indivisible (in-di-viz'i-bl), not separable into parts: *n.* that which is indivisible; an element, infinitely small, assumed to admit of no further division.

Indo, a *prefix* meaning *connected with India,* as *Indo*-Chinese, pertaining to Indo-China.

indocile (in-dos'il), *adj.* unteachable; intractable.

indoctrinate (in-dok'tri-nāt), *v.t.* to imbue with learning, principles, or doctrines.

Indo-European (in-dō-ū-rō-pē'an), *adj.* pertaining to the family of Aryan (or Caucasian) languages extending from India over Europe but

excepting the Turkish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Finnish, Polish, and Russian, which were called "Turanian" or Ural-Altaic and also by other names.

indolence (in'dō-lens), *n.* love of ease; indisposition to labor; laziness; supineness.

indolent (in'dō-lent), *adj.* indulging in ease; avoiding labor; lazy.

indomitable (in-dom'i-ta-bl), *adj.* untamable; irrepressible; invincible.

indoor (in'dōr), *adj.* performed within doors.

indorse (in-dôrs'), *v.t.* to write on the back of, as a check, &c.; sanction; approve. Also endorse. [Latin.]

indorsement (in-dôrs'ment), *n.* the act of writing on the back of a check, &c.; that which is so written; approval; sanction.

indubitable (in-dū'bi-ta-bl), *adj.* too evident to be doubted; unquestionable.

induce (in-dūs'), *v.t.* to lead on; influence; prevail upon; bring on; effect; cause; to infer by induction; produce by magnetic or electric induction. [Latin.]

inducement (in-dūs'ment), *n.* that which induces; motive; in pleading, an introductory statement.

induct (in-dukt'), *v.t.* to introduce; install into an office; put into possession of a benefice.

induction (in-duk'shun), *n.* the act of inducting; the introduction of a person into an office; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice; the process of discovering and proving general propositions from particular cases; a conclusion drawn from a process of induction; electrical or magnetic influence without direct contact. [Latin.]

inductive (in-duk'tiv), *adj.* proceeding by induction; producing induction; operating by induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction.

indue (in-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe or invest; furnish; supply; endow. [Latin.]

indulge (in-dulj'), *v.t.* to be kind or complaisant to; humor; give free course to: *v.i.* to gratify one's self.

indulgence (in-dul'jens), *n.* forbearance from restraint or control; permission; license; excess; forbearance of present payment; toleration.

indulgent (in-dul'jent), *adj.* disposed to indulge; complaint; showing favor; kind.

indurate (in'dū-rāt), *v.i.* to grow hard: *v.t.* to make hard; render unfeeling or obdurate.

industrial (in-dus'tri-al), *adj.* pertaining to productive industry.

industrious (in-dus'tri-us), *adj.* characterized by diligence or industry; hard working.

industry (in'dus-tri), *n.* [*pl.* industries (in'dus-triz)], steady application to business or labor; productive labor; an industrial art; a particular branch of work or trade.

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *v.t.* to make drunk; intoxicate; intoxicate mentally or emotionally: *n.* an habitual drunkard. [Latin.]

inebriety (in-ē-brī'e-ti), *n.* intoxication, especially habitual drunkenness.

ineffable (in-ef'a-bl), *adj.* unspeakble; inexpressible; too sacred for utterance. [Latin.]

ineffaceable (in-ef-fās'a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be rubbed out.

ineffective (in-ef-ekt'iv), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; ineffectual. [Latin.]

ineffectual (in-e-fek'tū-al), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; unavailing.

inefficacy (in-ef'i-ka-si), *n.* lack of efficacy.

inefficiency (in-e-fish'en-si), *n.* incompetency.

inefficient (in-e-fish'ent), *adj.* not producing, or not capable of producing, the desired effect; incapable.

inelastic (in-ē-las'tik), *adj.* lacking or deficient in elasticity.

inelegance (in-el'e-gans), *n.* [*pl.* inelegances (in-el'e-gan-sez)], want of any quality required by good taste.

inelegant (in-el'e-gant), *adj.* offensive to good taste.

ineligible (in-el'i-ji-bl), *adj.* unworthy of choice; unsuitable; legally disqualified for choice or election.

inept (in-ept'), *adj.* unsuitable; foolish; inexpert.

inequality (in-e-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inequalities (in-e-kwäl'i-tiz)], differ-

ence, especially of rank or station; unevenness; changeableness; inadequacy; deviation of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion. [Latin.]

inequitable (in-ek'wi-ta-bl), *adj.* not according to equity; unjust.

inequity (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.* lack of equity; injustice.

inert (in-ērt'), *adj.* having no power of motion or action; lifeless; sluggish. [Latin.]

inertia (in-ēr'shi-a), *n.* lack of activity; inertness; sluggishness; that property of matter by virtue of which it tends to remain at rest, if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line, if moving (*vis inertiæ*).

inestimable (in-es'ti-ma-bl), *adj.* not to be estimated; beyond measure or price; incalculable; invaluable.

inevitable (in-ev'i-ta-bl), *adj.* not to be evaded; unavoidable.

inexact (in-egz-akt'), *adj.* not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual.

inexcusable (in-eks-kū'za-bl), *adj.* incapable of being excused; unpardonable.

inexhaustible (in-egs-awst'i-bl), *adj.* not to be exhausted or spent; unfailing; unwearied. [Latin.]

inexorable (in-eks'ō-ra-bl), *adj.* not to be moved by prayers; unyielding; unrelenting. [Latin.]

inexpediency (in-eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* unsuitableness; inadvisability. Also inexpedient.

inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *adj.* unsuitable to circumstances; inadvisable. [Latin.]

inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv), *adj.* cheap.

inexperience (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* want of experience, or of the knowledge that comes by experience.

inexperienced (in-eks-pē'ri-enst), *adj.* lacking experience; unpracticed; unskilled; unversed.

inexpert (in-eks-pĕrt'), *adj.* unskilled; lacking the knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

inexpiable (in-eks'pi-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be expiated, atoned for, or satisfied.

inexplicable (in-eks'pli-ka-bl), *adj.* not to be explained, made plain, or intelligible; not to be interpreted or accounted for.

inexplosive (in-eks-plō'siv), *adj.* not liable to explode.

inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being expressed, uttered or described.

inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv), *adj.* lacking expression or distinct significance.

inextensible (in-eks-ten'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be extended or stretched.

inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *adj.* unquenchable.

inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *adj.* not extricable; not permitting extrication; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity.

infallible (in-fal'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of erring; unerring; certain; unfailing. [Latin.]

infamous (in'fa-mus), *adj.* having a notoriously bad reputation; odious; scandalous.

infamy (in'fa-mi), *n.* infamous character; public disgrace; ignominy. [Latin.]

infancy (in'fan-si), *n.* the state of being an infant; early childhood; the first age of anything; in law, the period of life from birth to the age of twenty-one. [Latin.]

infant (in'fant), *n.* a young child; popularly a child under two years; in law, a person who has not attained his legal majority, or the age of twenty-one: *adj.* pertaining to infancy, or to the legal period of infancy; infantile; incipient.

infanticide (in-fan'ti-sīd), *n.* the murder of an infant born alive; one who kills an infant. [Latin.]

infantile (in'fan-til), *adj.* pertaining to infants or infancy; child-like; childish.

infantry (in'fan-tri), *n.* foot soldiers, except engineers and men of the army service corps. [French.]

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make extravagantly foolish; to inspire with fatuous passion. [Latin.]

infect (in-fekt'), *v.t.* to communicate some (especially bad) quality to; taint, especially with disease, physical or moral. [Latin.]

infection (in-fek'shun), *n.* the act of infecting; that which infects; con-

taminating; taint; communication of disease from the sick to the healthy; an infectious disease.

infectious (in-fek'shus), *adj.* communicable by infection; sympathetic; communicating infection; demoralizing.

infelicitous (in-fe-lis'i-tus), *adj.* unfortunate; unhappy; inappropriate; ill-timed. [Latin.]

infer (in-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inferred, *p.pr.* inferring], to derive by induction or deduction; accept as a fact or consequence; imply: *v.i.* to conclude. [Latin.]

inference (in'fēr-ens), *n.* the act of inferring; the conclusion; deduction; induction.

inferior (in-fē'ri-ēr), *adj.* lower in place, rank, or quality; secondary; subordinate; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below another organ: *n.* one who ranks below another; a subordinate.

inferiority (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* lower state or quality.

infernal (in-fēr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the Tartarus of the ancients, the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to or resembling hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish.

infest (in-fest'), *v.t.* to attack; haunt; overrun. [Latin.]

infidel (in'fi-del), *adj.* rejecting all religion; rejecting a religion which claims to be divinely revealed, especially the Christian religion; manifesting unbelief: *n.* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation; formerly applied to a Mohammedan, Jew, or heathen. [Latin.]

infidelity (in-fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infidelities (in-fi-del'i-tiz)], disbelief in all religion, especially disbelief in Christianity; breach of trust; violation of the marriage contract by adultery.

infield (in'fēld), *n.* in baseball, the space within the base line, 30 yds. x 30 yds.

infiltration (in-fil-trā'shun), *n.* the act of infiltrating; that which infiltrates; morbid condition of an organ due to accumulation of substances introduced from without. [French.]

infinite (in'fi-nit), *adj.* indefinitely extensive; immeasurable: *n.* the Infinite Being; the Absolute; the Unconditioned; a quantity greater or less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; an indeterminate. [Latin.]

infinitely (in'fi-nit-li), *adv.* beyond any conceivable degree; vastly.

infinitesimal (in-fin-i-tes'i-mal), *adj.* infinitely small: *n.* a quantity less than any assignable quantity.

infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* the term applied to that verb-form which simply expresses the general sense of the verb without limitation to person or number: *n.* the infinitive mood; a verb in the infinitive mood.

infinity (in-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infinities (in-fin'i-tiz)], the state of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; absolute perfection; an infinite quantity.

infirm (in-fērm'), *adj.* feeble in body or health; weak-minded; vacillating; insecure; debilitated; irresolute; precarious. [Latin.]

infirmary (in-fēr'ma-ri), *n.* [*pl.* infirmaries (in-fēr'ma-riz)], a hospital for the sick and injured.

infirmity (in-fēr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infirmities (in-fēr'mi-tiz)], the state of being infirm; debility; imbecility; weakness of body or of mind; malady; failing; foible.

infix (in-fiks'), *v.t.* to fix or fasten in; implant; insert: (in'fiks) *n.* something infixed; an element equivalent to a prefix or suffix inserted in the body of a word. [Latin.]

inflame (in-flām'), *v.t.* to set on fire; fire with passion; excite; provoke; irritate; put into a state of inflammation: *v.i.* to become inflamed.

inflammable (in-flam'a-bl), *adj.* easily set on flame; combustible; easily excited; excitable.

inflammation (in-fla-mā'shun), *n.* a morbid process, characterized, when external, by pain, redness, heat, and swelling. [Latin.]

inflammatory (in-flam'a-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to excite passion, tumult, or sedition; tending to produce, accompanied by, or indicative of, inflammation.

inflate (in-flāt'), *v.t.* to swell, or distend, with air or gas; puff up; elate;

expand or raise artificially, as prices.

inflatus (in-flā'tus), *n.* inspiration; afflatus.

inflect (in-flekt'), *v.t.* bend; turn from a direct line; modulate; vary the terminations of; decline; conjugate: *v.i.* to undergo grammatical change of termination.

inflection (in-flek'shun), *n.* a bend or bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns, verbs, &c., by declension and conjugations; diffraction of light or heat. Also inflexion.

inflexible (in-fleks'i-bl), *adj.* not to be bent; rigid; stiff; not to be moved by prayers; inexorable; not to be varied or changed; unalterable; stubborn.

inflict (in-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause by, or as if by, striking; cause to be suffered; impose as a punishment. [Latin.]

inflorescence (in-flō-res'ens), *n.* the mode or principle of floral arrangement exhibited by any species of plant; a group of flowers rising upon a common main axis. [Latin.]

influence (in'flū-ens), *n.* energy or potency tending to produce effects insensibly and invisibly; power arising from character or station; electrical induction: *v.t.* to exercise influence on, physically or morally.

influential (in-flū-en'shal), *adj.* having or exerting influence.

influenza (inflū-en'za), *n.* an epidemic catarrh accompanied by fever, pains, and nervous prostration. [Italian.]

influx (in'fluks), *n.* an inflow; infusion; continuous importation; the point at which a stream flows into another or into the sea. [Latin.]

inform (in-fôrm'), *v.t.* to animate; mold; instruct; apprise: *v.i.* to give information.

informal (in-fôr'mal), *adj.* not according to form, custom, or rule; irregular; unceremonious; deficient in legal form. See form.

informality (in-fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* informalities (in-fôr-mal'i-tiz)], want of regular, customary, or legal form.

informant (in-fôr'mant), *n.* one who gives information.

information (in-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* communicated knowledge or intelligence; a suit instituted on behalf of the government; a declaration made before a magistrate to induce him to issue a summons or warrant.

informer (in-fôrm'ēr), *n.* one who informs a magistrate of a violation of the law, or sues for a penalty under some statute.

infra, a Latin *prefix,* meaning *below, further on,* as *infra*-axillary, situated below the axil.

infraction (in-frak'shun), *n.* a violation, or breach, especially of law; infringement. [Latin.]

infrangible (in-fran'ji-bl), *adj.* that cannot be broken, separated, or violated; inviolable.

infrequence (in-frē'kwens), *n.* the state of being infrequent; rareness. Also infrequency.

infrequent (in-frē'kwent), *adj.* seldom occurring.

infringe (in-frinj'), *v.t.* to violate or break, as a law: *v.i.* to encroach: followed by *on* or *upon.* [Latin.]

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *v.t.* to enrage; madden.

infuse (in-fūz'), *v.t.* to introduce, as by pouring; instil; make an infusion of.

infusion (in-fū'zhun), *n.* pouring in, or something poured in or mingled; instillation, as of good principles; a liquid extract obtained by steeping a vegetable substance in hot or cold water without boiling. [Latin.]

Infusoria (in-fū-sō'ri-a), *n.pl.* the name of several classes of active Protozoa.

ingate (in'gāt), *n.* the aperture in a mold through which the melted metal enters.

ingenious (in-jē'nius), *adj.* having ingenuity or inventive skill; clever.

ingenuity (in-je-nū'i-ti), *n.* cleverness in contriving or inventing; skill.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *adj.* frank; open; sincere; artless; candid.

inglorious (in-glō'ri-us), *adj.* without glory; disgraceful; shameful.

ingot (in'got), *n.* a cast mass of metal.

ingraft (in-graft'), *v.t.* to graft into another; to fix deeply.

ingrain (in-grān'), *v.t.* to dye with grain or kermes; dye with any deep, lasting color; impregnate deeply: *adj.* (in'grān), dyed prior to being manufactured.

ingratiate (in-grā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to insinuate (one's self) into the favor of

another; secure favorable reception for (with *into*).

ingratitude (in-grat'i-tūd), *n.* absence of gratitude; insensibility to kindness.

ingredient (in-grē'di-ent), *n.* a component part of a compound body; part. [Latin.]

ingress (in'gres), *n.* entrance.

ingulf, same as engulf.

inhabit (in-hab'it), *v.t.* to dwell in; occupy as a place of residence: *v.i.* to reside; remain. [Latin.]

inhabitant (in-hab'i-tant), *n.* one who, or that which, inhabits; a permanent resident.

inhalant (in-hā'lant), *n.* an apparatus for inhaling; that which is inhaled.

inhalation (in-ha-lā'shun), *n.* the act of inhaling; inspiration.

inhale (in-hāl'), *v.t.* to draw into the lungs. [Latin.]

inharmonious (in-här-mō'ni-us), *adj.* inmusical; discordant.

inhere (in-hēr'), *v.i.* to be fixed or exist in something else; be an essential part of.

inherent (in-hēr'ent), *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; innate.

inherit (in-her'it), *v.t.* to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; receive by nature from one's ancestors; become divinely endowed with: *v.i.* to come into possession of property as the heir. [Latin.]

inheritance (in-her'i-tans), *n.* the act of inheriting; that which is inherited; a possession.

inhibit (in-hib'it), *v.t.* to restrain; prohibit; interdict; prohibit (a priest) from exercising his spiritual functions. [Latin.]

inhibitive (in-hib'i-tiv), *adj.* restraining; preventing the commission of an act.

inhospitable (in-hos'pi-ta-bl), *adj.* not hospitable; affording no shelter; barren; cheerless.

inhuman (in-hū'man), *adj.* cruel; unfeeling. [Latin.]

inhume (in-hūm'), *v.t.* to bury; inter.

inimical (in-im'i-kal), *adj.* hostile; adverse. [Latin.]

inimitable (in-im'i-ta-bl), *adj.* matchless. [Latin.]

iniquitous (in-ik'kwi-tus), *adj.* wicked; unjust. [Latin.]

iniquity (in-ik'kwi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* iniquities (in-ik'kwi-tiz)], wickedness; injustice; crime; evil.

initial (in-ish'al), *adj.* placed at the beginning; incipient: *n.* a letter placed at the beginning of a word, &c.: *pl.* the first letters of a person's name placed separately: *v.t.* to mark with an initial. [Latin.]

initiate (in-ish'i-āt), *v.t.* to instruct in the first principles of anything; set on foot; bring in; acquaint with mysteries or secrets.

initiation (in-ish-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of initiating; formal admission.

initiative (in-ish'i-a-tiv), *adj.* introductory: *n.* an introductory or first step; power of commencing, especially legislative projects.

inject (in-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw or cast in; introduce, as a liquid, by mechanical means. [Latin.]

injection (in-jek'shun), *n.* the act of injecting; that which is injected; an enema.

injudicious (in-jū-dish'us), *adj.* not judicious; indiscreet; unwise.

injunction (in-jungk'shun), *n.* the act of enjoining; that which is enjoined; command, order, or precept; a writ of equity or prohibition to restrain certain proceedings. [Latin.]

injure (in'jur), *v.t.* to hurt; harm; damage, physically or morally.

injurious (in-jōō'ri-us), *adj.* hurtful, physically or morally; unjust; detrimental.

injury (in'jōō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* injuries (in'jōō-riz)], that which occasions harm morally or physically; detriment; loss; damage. [Latin.]

injustice (in-jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being unjust; violation of another's rights; injury; wrong.

ink (ingk), *n.* a fluid or viscous material used for writing, printing, &c.: *v.t.* to spread ink upon; color or blacken with ink. [Old French.]

inkling (ingk'ling), *n.* an intimation; hint.

inky (ing'ki), *adj.* consisting of, or like, ink; discolored with ink; black.

inland (in'land), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the interior of a

country; remote from the sea; not foreign: *adj.* towards the interior.

inlay (in-lā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlaid, *p.pr.* inlaying], to ornament (a surface) by laying in pieces of ivory, wood, metal, &c.: *n.* materials for inlaying.

inlet (in-let′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlet, *p.pr.* inletting], to inlay; insert: *n.* (in′let), an entrance; a small bay or creek.

inly (in′li), *adv.* inwardly; secretly.

inmate (in′māt), *n.* one who lodges in the same house with another, applied to hospitals, prisons, &c.

inmost (in′mōst), *adj.* deepest within. Also innermost.

inn (in), *n.* a house for the reception and entertainment of travelers; tavern; in England, a college of common law professors and students.

innate (in-nāt′), *adj.* inborn; native.

inner (in′ēr), *adj.* internal; interior; esoteric: *n.* that part of a target which is between the outer and the bull's-eye.

innervate (in′ēr-vāt), *v.t.* to supply with force or nervous energy.

innings (in′ings), *n.pl.* in base-ball, the turn of a side or player to bat; lands reclaimed from the sea.

innocence (in′ō-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; simplicity of heart; harmlessness; mental imbecility. Also innocency. [Latin.]

innocent (in′ō-sent), *adj.* free from guilt or wrong-doing; blameless; pure in heart and life; weak in intellect.

innocuous (in-nok′ū-us), *adj.* harmless.

innovate (in′ō-vāt), *v.i.* to make alterations or changes in something already established; introduce new things.

innoxious (in-nok′shus), *n.* harmless.

innuendo (in-ū-en′dō), *n.* [*pl.* innuendos, -does (in-ū-en′dōz)], an oblique hint or insinuation. [Latin.]

innumerable (in-nū′mēr-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be counted; very numerous. [Latin.]

innutritious (in-nū-trish′us), *adj.* not affording nutrition or nourishment.

inoculate (in-ok′ū-lāt), *v.t.* to communicate a disease to by the insertion of infectious matter into the system: *v.i.* to practice inoculation; graft by the insertion of buds. [Latin.]

inodorous (in-ō′do-rus), *adj.* lacking odor; having no smell.

inoffensive (in-of-fen′siv), *adj.* not objectionable; not unpleasant; giving no offense.

inogen (in′ō-jen), *n.* a nitrogenous compound supposed by some physiologists to decompose between the muscles when they are in action, and to be renewed as soon as action ceases.

inoil (in-oil′), *v.t.* an old English expression for unction; to anoint.

inoperative (in-op′ēr-a-tiv), *adj.* not in action; having no effect.

inopportune (in-op-pôr-tūn′), *adj.* unseasonable; inappropriate.

inordinate (in-ôr′di-nāt), *adj.* immoderate; excessive.

inorganic (in-ôr-gan′ik), *adj.* destitute of organs; not produced by living organisms. [Græco-Latin.]

inquest (in′kwest), *n.* a coroner's inquiry with a jury into the cause of a sudden death from any cause; a judicial inquiry. [Latin.]

inquietude (in-kwī′e-tūd), *n.* disturbance of body or mind; unrest.

inquire (in-kwīr′), *v.i.* to seek for or after by questions; make inquiry (with *for, into, after, about*). [Latin.]

inquiry (in-kwīr′i), *n.* [*pl.* inquiries (in-kwīr′iz)], the act of inquiring; search by question; investigation; question; research.

inquisition (in-kwi-zish′un), *n.* inquiry; examination; a judicial inquiry in criminal matters.

inquisitive (in-kwiz′i-tiv), *adj.* given to asking questions; prying; curious.

inroad (in′rōd), *n.* a hostile incursion.

insalubrious (in-sa-lū′bri-us), *adj.* not healthful; unwholesome.

insane (in-sān′), *adj.* mentally deranged; mad; irrational; very foolish. [Latin.]

insanity (in-san′i-ti), *n.* derangement of mind or intellect; lunacy; madness.

insatiable (in-sā′shi-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

inscribe (in-skrīb′), *v.t.* to write or engrave upon; address in a formal dedication; draw (one figure within another). [Latin.]

inscription (in-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of inscribing on wood, stone, silver, gold; that which is inscribed; a dedicatory address; entry in a roll or register.

inscrutable (in-skrōō'ta-bl), *adj.* not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; incomprehensible. [Latin.]

insect (in'sekt), *n.* one of a numerous class of articulate animals, the Insecta; anything very minute or contemptible. [Latin.]

Insecta (in-sek'ta), *n.pl.* a class of articulate animals having three pairs of legs, two pairs of wings, and the body divided into three segments—head, thorax, and abdomen.

insecure (in-se-kūr'), *adj.* apprehensive of, or exposed to, danger or loss.

insensate (in-sen'sāt), *adj.* destitute of sense or mental perception; soulless; mad; brutish.

insensible (in-sen'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be felt or perceived mentally or physically; heedless; callous; senseless.

insert (in-sērt'), *v.t.* to place in or among; introduce into.

insertion (in-sēr'shun), *n.* the act of inserting; that which is inserted, as lace or embroidery in a garment, words in writing, &c.

inset (in'set), *n.* a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, magazine, &c.: *v.t.* (in-set') to set in; implant.

inshore (in'shōr), *adv.* near or towards the shore.

inside (in'sīd), *adj.* interior; being within: *adv.* & *prep.* within; in less time or space: *n.* that which is within; inner part; contents; entrails; an inside passenger; the place of influence because of intimacy.

insidious (in-sid'i-us), *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; operating secretly.

insight (in'sīt), *n.* penetration; intuition.

insignia (in-sig'ni-a), *n.pl.* badges of honor or office. [Latin.]

insignificant (in-sig-nif'i-kant), *adj.* without importance, force, influence, or meaning; trivial; contemptible.

insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *adj.* deceitful; dissembling; not to be trusted; unsound.

insinuate (in-sin'ū-āt), *v.t.* to ingratiate, as into the confidence or affections of; suggest or hint indirectly; introduce as by a winding motion; worm in: *v.i.* work one's self into the confidence or affection of another. [Latin.]

insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of insinuating; an indirect or sly hint.

insipid (in-sip'id), *adj.* without flavor; tasteless. [Latin.]

insist (in-sist'), *v.i.* to urge or press, as a wish or command; be persistent or peremptory.

insistent (in-sist'ent), *adj.* urgent; conspicuous; entirely on the ground, as the hind toe of a bird; supported by something else.

insobriety (in-sō-brī'i-ti), *n.* intemperance.

insolence (in'so-lens), *n.* contemptuous or overbearing language or manner; offensive impertinence; insulting behavior.

insolent (in'so-lent), *adj.* overbearing or contemptuously offensive to others; insulting; grossly rude. [Latin.]

insoluble (in-sol'ū-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dissolved; not soluble; inexplicable.

insolvency (in-sol'ven-si), *n.* [*pl.* insolvencies (in-sol'ven-siz)], the state of being insolvent.

insolvent (in-sol'vent), *adj.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt: *n.* one who cannot pay all his debts; a bankrupt.

insomnia (in-som'ni-a), *n.* sleeplessness. [Latin.]

inspect (in-spekt'), *v.t.* to examine critically; test officially; superintend. [Latin.]

inspection (in-spek'shun), *n.* the act of inspecting; careful or critical scrutiny.

inspector (in-spek'tēr), *n.* one who inspects or oversees; an official who superintends some matter of public interest; a police officer ranking next below a superintendent.

inspiration (in-spi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of drawing air into the lungs; creative influence of genius; elevating influence derived from association with great minds, scenery, &c.; the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit on sacred teachers.

inspiratory (in-spīr'a-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to inspiration.

inspire (in-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw (air) into the lungs; breathe into; imbue with ideas; exhilarate or enliven; communicate officially: *v.i.* to inhale air or any other influence. [Latin.]

instability (in-sta-bil'i-ti), *n.* want of stability or firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.

install (in-stawl'), *v.t.* to place or instate in an office or rank.

installation (in-stawl-ā'shun), *n.* the act of installing; induction of a knight (as of the Garter, the Bath, &c.) into his place; induction of a minister of a non-episcopal church to a charge; introduction of machinery for use. [Latin.]

installment (in-stawl'ment), *n.* the act of installing; payment of part of a sum of money due; one of a number of parts of anything produced.

instance (in'stans), *v.t.* to refer to, or offer as an example: *n.* something offered as an illustration or example; earnest solicitation.

instant (in'stant), *adj.* urgent; immediate; passing; current: *n.* a particular moment of time; point of duration. [Latin.]

instantaneous (in-stan-tā'ne-us), *adj.* acting or occurring in a moment; position at a particular moment.

instantly (in'stant-li), *adv.* at once.

instate (in-stāt'), *v.t.* to put in office or rank.

instead (in-sted'), *adv.* in room or place: followed by *of*.

instep (in'step), *n.* the arched forepart of the upper side of the human foot; that part of a horse's hind-leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate (in'sti-gāt), *v.t.* to provoke or urge on (in a bad sense); incite.

instigator (in'sti-gā-tēr), *n.* one who instigates.

instil (in-stil'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* instilled, *p.pr.* instilling], to insinuate gradually, as if by drops; pour in by drops.

instinct (in'stingkt), *adj.* animated; stimulated from within: *n.* natural impulse in animals. [Latin.]

instinctive (in-stingk'tiv), *adj.* acting or prompted by instinct; spontaneous.

institute (in'sti-tūt), *v.t.* to establish; set up; fix; originate; set in operation; ordain; invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *n.* established law; a maxim or principle: *pl.* a book of laws or principles, especially Roman laws such as the so-called Institutes of Justinian; a society for the promotion of some special interest, either artistic or scientific.

institution (in-sti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted or established; a corporate body or society for promoting a particular object; the building where such a society meets. [Latin.]

instruct (in-strukt'), *v.t.* to teach; educate; furnish with orders or directions. [Latin.]

instruction (in-struk'shun), *n.* the act of instructing; education; an order, &c.

instructive (in-struk'tiv), *adj.* tending to instruct; conveying instruction.

instructor (in-struk'tēr), *n.* one who instructs.

instrument (in'strōō-ment), *n.* that by which anything is effected; a tool or implement; a mechanical contrivance for producing musical sounds; agent; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed.

instrumental (in-strōō-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, an instrument; conducive to some end; helpful.

instrumentality (in-strōō-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* instrumentalities (in-strōō-men-tal'i-tiz)], a subordinate or auxiliary agency; means.

instrumentation (in-strōō-men-tā'-shun), *n.* the arrangement of music for a combination of instruments; music thus arranged; use or method of using an instrument.

insubordinate (in-sub-ôr'di-nat), *adj.* not submitting to authority; mutinous.

insufferable (in-suf'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* intolerable.

insufflation (in-suf-flā'shun), *n.* in past years, the blowing upon or into the face of a layman, either to drive out a supposed demon, or to breathe in the Holy Spirit. [Latin.]

insular (in'sū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to an island, or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, &c.; isolated; narrow. [Latin.]

insulate (in'sū-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone, or in a detached situation; separate by a non-conductor from other conducting bodies.

insulator (in'sū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, insulates; a non-conductor of electricity, heat, or sound.

insult (in'sult), *n.* an affront or indignity; gross abuse in word or action: *v.t.* (in-sult') to treat with gross indignity, contempt, or abuse, by word or act.

insuperable (in-sū'pēr-a-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome; invincible. [Latin.]

insupportable (in-sup-pôrt'a-bl), *adj.* not to be endured; unbearable.

insurance (in-shur'ans), *n.* the act or system of insuring against loss or damage; a contract entered into to secure against loss by fire, &c., by the payment of a specified sum; premium paid. [Old French.]

insure (in-shūr'), *v.t.* to contract on certain conditions to secure against loss or damage by fire, &c.; make sure or secure.

insurgent (in-sēr'jent), *adj.* rising against constituted authority: *n.* a rebel. [Latin.]

insurrection (in-sēr-rek'shun), *n.* active or open hostility to constituted authority; rebellion.

intact (in-takt'), *adj.* entire; uninjured. [Latin.]

intaglio (ēn-tä'lyō), *n.* [*pl.* intaglii, -glios (ēn-tä'lyē, ēn-tä'lyōz)], a gem or stone having a design cut in the surface; incised carving. [Italian.]

intake (in'tāk), *n.* that which is taken in as profit on a farm (opposed to *outgo*); said of a channel which takes in water at a certain point (opposed to *outlet*); the drawing in of the breath of man or beast.

integer (in'te-jēr), *n.* the whole; a whole number: opposed to fraction.

integral (in'te-gral), *adj.* constituting a whole; complete; pertaining to an integer: *n.* the whole made up of parts.

integrate (in'te-grāt), *v.t.* to bring together the parts of; give the sum total of: *v.i.* to pass from a complex and unstable state to one relatively simple and stable.

integrity (in-teg'ri-ti), *n.* uprightness; virtue; honesty; soundness; unimpaired or unbroken state of anything.

integument (in-teg'ū-ment), *n.* an external covering or skin.

intellect (in'tel-ekt), *n.* the mind or understanding; superior intelligence; acquired knowledge.

intellectual (in-tel-ek'tū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or apprehended by, the intellect; mental; ideal.

intelligence (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* intellectual capacity; understanding; mind; acquired knowledge; notification; news.

intelligent (in-tel'i-jent), *adj.* endowed with intelligence or understanding; exhibiting knowledge; clever; acute; discerning.

intelligible (in-tel'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being understood; clear.

intemperance (in-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* want of moderation or self restraint; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors. [Latin.]

intemperate (in-tem'pēr-at), *adj.* characterized by want of moderation or self restraint; excessive; addicted to alcoholic liquors. [Latin.]

intend (in-tend'), *v.t.* to purpose; mean.

intendant (in-tend'ant), *n.* a superintendent; an administrator. [French.]

intense (in-tens'), *adj.* increased to excess; strained; forced; ardent; vehement. [Latin.]

intensify (in-ten'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intensified, *p.pr.* intensifying], to render more intense; heighten.

intensity (in-ten'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* intensities (in-ten'si-tiz)], the state or quality of being intense; density, as of a negative plate; the force or energy of any physical agent.

intensive (in-ten'siv), *adj.* serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis to.

intent (in-tent'), *adj.* having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent; constantly or assiduously directed (with *on*): *n.* purpose; aim.

intention (in-ten'shun), *n.* purpose; fixed design; end or aim; project.

inter (in-tēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* interred, *p.pr.* interring], to bury.

inter, a Latin *prefix* meaning *between, among,* and very frequent in English.

intercalate (in-tĕr'ka-lāt), *v.t.* to insert between or among.

intercede (in-tĕr-sēd'), *v.i.* to mediate as a friend between persons at variance; plead for another; interpose.

intercept (in-tĕr-sept'), *v.t.* to stop and seize in the way; cut off; obstruct; include between two points of a line.

intercession (in-tĕr-sesh'un), *n.* the act of interceding; mediation; a prayer for persons of different conditions.

interchange (in-tĕr-chānj'), *v.t.* to exchange: *v.i.* to succeed alternately: *n.* exchange.

intercourse (in'tĕr-kōrs), *n.* connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, &c.; mutual exchange; fellowship.

interdict (in-tĕr-dikt'), *v.t.* to restrain or forbid; cut off from the spiritual services of the Church.

interest (in'tĕr-est), *v.t.* to engage the attention; awaken concern in; cause to take a share in: *n.* advantage; influence; personal concern; benefit; profit; premium paid for the use of money.

interfere (in-tĕr-fēr'), *v.i.* to interpose or meddle in the affairs of others; oppose; come into collision; act reciprocally so as to modify the result; injure the fetlock by striking it with the opposite hoof.

interference (in-tĕr-fēr'ens), *n.* the act of interfering.

interim (in'tĕr-im), *n.* intervening time or period: *adv.* in the meanwhile. [Latin.]

interior (in-tē'ri-ēr), *adj.* inner; internal; remote from the coast or frontier: *n.* the inside; the inland; home department of a government.

interjection (in-tĕr-jek'shun), *n.* an exclamation; a word thrown in to express sudden emotion, feeling, &c.

interlard (in-tĕr-lärd'), *v.t.* to mix fat and lean meat together for variety; hence, to introduce jokes or saws in talk.

interleave (in-tĕr-lēv'), *v.t.* to insert a leaf in: as to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or illustrations.

interline (in-tĕr-līn'), *v.t.* to draw a line under; in writing, to underscore words, usually for emphasis; to write between the lines of a manuscript or book.

interlocutory (in-tĕr-lok'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* conversational; intermediate; not final.

interloper (in'tĕr-lō-pĕr), *n.* an intruder.

interlucent (in-tĕr-lū'sent), *adj.* shining between or among various objects.

interlude (in'tĕr-lūd), *n.* a short entertainment given between acts of a play, &c.; a short instrumental passage played between the stanzas of a hymn, acts of an opera, &c.

intermediary (in-tĕr-mē'di-a-ri), *adj.* intervening: *n.* an agent; go-between; medium.

intermediate (in-tĕr-mē'di-at), *adj.* existing or lying in the middle; intervening.

intermembral (in-tĕr-mem'bral), *adj.* lying or existing between the members of the body.

interment (in-tĕr'ment), *n.* burial.

intermezzo (in-tĕr-met'zō), *n.* an interlude of a musical character, performed between the acts of an opera. [Italian.]

interminable (in-tĕr'min-a-bl), *adj.* without end or limit; boundless.

intermission (in-tĕr-mish'un), *n.* interruption; pause; temporary cessation between paroxysms of a disease.

intermit (in-tĕr-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intermitted, *p.pr.* intermitting], to cause to cease for a time; interrupt; suspend.

intermix (in-tĕr-miks'), *v.t.* to mix together. Same as intermingle.

intern (in-tĕrn'), *v.t.* to confine within a town or fortress, or in the interior of a country; place under arrest: *n.* a junior physician resident in a hospital. [French.]

internal (in-tĕr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the center; interior; inward; not foreign; domestic.

international (in-tĕr-nash'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to two or more nations in common.

internecine (in-tĕr-nē'sin), *adj.* mutually destructive; deadly.

interpellate (in-tĕr-pel′āt), *v.t.* to question.
interpleader (in-tĕr-plēd′ĕr), *n.* the discussion of a point incidentally occurring in law.
interpolate (in-tĕr′pō-lāt), *v.t.* to insert in a book or writing new or spurious matter; corrupt by insertions.
interpose (in-tĕr-pōz′), *v.t.* to place between; thrust in; interrupt: *v.i.* to intercede; come between.
interpret (in-tĕr′pret), *v.t.* to explain the meaning of; expound; construe.
interpretation (in-tĕr-pre-tā′shun), *n.* the act of interpreting; explanation.
interregnum (in-tĕr-reg′num), *n.* the period between two reigns, governments, or ministries; time of abeyance.
interrogate (in-ter′ō-gāt), *v.t.* to question: *v.i.* to ask questions.
interrogation (in-ter-ō-gā′shun), *n.* the act of interrogating; a question; inquiry; a mark (?) denoting a question.
interrogative (in-ter-rog′a-tiv), *adj.* denoting or containing a question or inquiry: *n.* a word used in asking a question.
interrogatory (in-ter-rog′a-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, a question: *n.* a question in writing put to a party to a suit.
interrupt (in-tĕr-rupt′), *v.t.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; break the continuity of; cause to be delayed; end suddenly.
interruption (in-tĕr-rup′shun), *n.* the act of interrupting; hindrance; obstruction; intervention; sudden cessation.
intersect (in-tĕr-sekt′), *v.t.* to cut or divide mutually: *v.i.* to cross each other.
intersection (in-tĕr-sek′shun), *n.* the act or state of intersecting; place of crossing; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.
intersperse (in-tĕr-spĕrs′), *v.t.* to set or scatter here and there.
interstellar (in-tĕr-stel′ăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, space between the stars.
interstice (in-tĕr′stis), *n.* a narrow space between things closely set; crevice.
interstitial (in-tĕr-stish′al), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or existing in interstices.
intertidal (in-tĕr-tī′dal), *adj.* living between high- and low-water mark.
interurban (in-tĕr-ĕr′ban), *adj.* uniting or belonging to two cities: *n.* something, such as a car-line, tube, or ferry-boat, that unites two closely related cities.
interval (in′tĕr-val), *n.* time or space between; distance between two given musical sounds.
intervene (in-tĕr-vēn′), *v.i.* to come, or be situated, between; interpose; interfere.
intervention (in-tĕr-ven′shun), *n.* the act of intervening; interposition; mediation.
interview (in′tĕr-vū), *v.t.* to visit, as a notable personage, to obtain particulars respecting himself or his opinions: *n.* a personal conference or meeting. [French.]
intestate (in-tes′tāt), *adj.* dying without having made a valid will: *n.* one who dies without having made a will.
intestine (in-tes′tin), *adj.* internal; not foreign: *n.pl.* the bowels; entrails.
intimacy (in′ti-ma-si), *n.* [*pl.* intimacies (in′ti-ma-siz)], close or confidential friendship.
intimate (in′ti-mat), *adj.* close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential; complete: *v.t.* (in′ti-māt) to indicate; make known.
intimation (in-ti-mā′shun), *n.* an indirect suggestion or hint; announcement.
intimidate (in-tim′i-dāt), *v.t.* to make afraid.
into (in′tōō), *prep.* noting passage inwards; inclusion or comprehension.
intolerable (in-tol′ĕr-a-bl), *adj.* unbearable.
intolerant (in-tol′ĕr-ant), *adj.* bigoted; unable to bear or endure (with *of*).
intonation (in-tō-nā′shun), *n.* the act or manner of sounding musical notes; modulation of the voice; act of intoning.
intone (in-tōn′), *v.t.* to recite in monotone.

in toto (in tō'tō), *adv.* wholly; on the whole. [Latin.]
intoxicant (in-toks'i-kant), *n.* that which intoxicates. [Græco-Latin.]
intoxicate (in-toks'i-kāt), *v.t.* to make drunk by spirituous liquors; excite unduly.
intoxication (in-toks-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of intoxicating; extreme excitement.
intra, a Latin *prefix* meaning *within,* as *intra*mural, within the walls of a city or the precincts of a university.
intractable (in-trak'ta-bl), *adj.* unmanageable.
intractile (in-trak'til), *adj.* incapable of being drawn out; not extensible.
intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv), *adj.* not passing over to or requiring an object: said of certain verbs.
intrench (in-trench'), *v.t.* to fortify with a wall and ditch.
intrepid (in-trep'id), *adj.* bold; fearless.
intricacy (in'tri-ka-si), *n.* [*pl.* intricacies (in'tri-ka-siz)], the quality of being intricate; perplexity.
intricate (in'tri-kāt), *adj.* entangled or involved.
intrigue (in-trēg'), *v.i.* to carry on a secret plot; engage in clandestine love affairs: *n.* a secret plot; clandestine love affair.
intrinsic (in-trin'sik), *adj.* pertaining to that which is inherent; real; genuine.
intro, a Latin *prefix* meaning *within, into,* as *intro*cession, a depression or sinking of parts inwards.
introduce (in-tro-dūs'), *v.t.* to conduct or bring in; bring into use or notice; bring into acquaintance; insert.
introduction (in-trō-duk'shun), *n.* the act of introducing; presentation; a preface.
introductory (in-trō-duk'tō-ri), *adj.* serving to introduce.
introflexed (in-trō-flekst'), *adj.* bent inwards.
intromit (in-trō-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intromitted, *p.pr.* intromitting], to admit; insert.
introspection (in-trō-spek'shun), *n.* looking into one's self; self-examination, as to one's thoughts and acts and motions. The keen vision of one's own personality.
introspective (in-trō-spek'tiv), *adj.* prone to introspection.
intrude (in-trūd'), *v.i.* to thrust one's self in without invitation or welcome: *v.t.* force in.
intrusion (in-trū'zhun), *n.* the act of intruding; encroachment; unlawful entry into vacant lands or tenements.
intrust (in-trust'), *v.t.* to deliver in trust; confide to the care of.
intuition (in-tū-ish'un), *n.* instinctive knowledge or feeling; immediate perception.
intuitive (in-tū'i-tiv), *adj.* perceived immediately by the mind.
inundate (in-un'dāt), *v.t.* to fill with an overflowing abundance; flood.
inundation (in-un-dā'shun), *n.* overflow; flood.
inure (in-ūr'), *v.t.* to habituate, or accustom, toughen.
in vacuo (in vak'ū-ō), in a vacuum. [Latin.]
invade (in-vād'), *v.t.* to enter (a country) with a hostile army; infringe upon; violate.
invalid (in-val'id), *adj.* of no force or authority; null and void: *n.* (in'valid), one who is weak or infirm in health; a disabled soldier or sailor: *v.t.* to register as an invalid; affect with disease.
invalidate (in-val'i-dāt), *v.t.* to weaken or destroy the force or validity of.
invalidity (in-va-lid'i-ti), *n.* want of legal force or argument.
invaluable (in-val'ū-a-bl), *adj.* priceless.
invariable (in-vār'i-a-bl), *adj.* constant.
invasion (in-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of invading; hostile incursion; encroachment.
invective (in-vek'tiv), *n.* a violent utterance of censure, sarcasm, or abuse: *adj.* abusive.
inveigh (in-vā'), *v.i.* to rail against persons or things with vehemence; utter censure or reproach; declaim.
inveigle (in-vē'gl), *v.t.* to entice; seduce.
invent (in-vent'), *v.t.* to find out by

original study or contrivance; devise or contrive; originate. [Latin.]

invention (in-ven'shun), *n.* the act of inventing; the thing invented; discovery; creative faculty; concoction; fabrication.

inventive (in-ven'tiv), *adj.* able to invent; quick at contriving; ready in expedients.

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* inventories (in'ven-tō-riz)], a catalogue or list of goods, furniture, &c.; account: *v.t.* to draw up an inventory or catalogue of.

inverse (in-vērs'), *adj.* contrary in tendency, direction, or effect; reciprocal; inverted.

inversion (in-vēr'shun), *n.* the act of inverting; the state of being inverted; contrary change of order or position.

inversive (in-vēr'siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, inversion.

invert (in-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down. [Latin.]

invertebrate (in-vēr'te-brāt), *adj.* having no backbone; having no force of character; weak; irresolute.

invest (in-vest'), *v.t.* to place or lay out, as money; clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; surround: *v.i.* to make an investment.

investigate (in-ves'ti-gāt), *v.t.* to ascertain by careful inquiry; search; examine. [Latin.]

investigation (in-ves-ti-gā'shun), *n.* the act of investigating; inquiry; search.

investiture (in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* the act or right of giving legal possession; the ceremony of inducting a bishop into his office.

investment (in-vest'ment), *n.* the act of laying out money productively; money so invested; the act of besieging or blockading.

inveterate (in-vet'ēr-at), *adj.* deep-rooted; habitual.

invidious (in-vid'i-us), *adj.* likely to provoke ill-will or envy; unpleasant. [Latin.]

invigorate (in-vig'o-rāt), *v.t.* to give vigor to; strengthen; animate. [Latin.]

invincible (in-vin'si-bl), *adj.* unconquerable. [Latin.]

inviolable (in-vī'ō-la-bl), *adj.* that cannot be profaned or injured; unbroken. Inviolate. [Latin.]

invisible (in-viz'i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be seen. [Latin.]

invitation (in-vi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inviting; polite solicitation; the words or document by which one is invited. [Latin.]

invite (in-vīt'), *v.t.* to ask, solicit, or summon; request the presence of; persuade; allure.

inviting (in-vīt'ing), *p.adj.* tempting; seductive.

invocation (in-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act or form of invoking.

invoice (in'vois), *n.* a document announcing the despatch of goods with their prices, &c.: *v.t.* to state or insert in an invoice. [French.]

invoke (in-vōk'), *v.t.* to address in prayer or supplication; solicit (aid or protection). [Latin.]

involuntary (in-vol'un-tā-ri), *adj.* without will or choice; not spontaneous.

involution (in-vō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of involving or infolding; complication; return of an organ or tissue to its normal size after distention; the process of raising an arithmetical or algebraical quantity to a given power, as $3^4=81$.

involve (in-volv'), *v.t.* to complicate; entangle; surround; embroil; result as a logical consequence; multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times. [Latin.]

invulnerable (in-vul'nēr-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be wounded or injured; without any weak point. [Latin.]

inwall (in-wawl'), *v.t.* to enclose within walls. Same as immure.

inward (in'ward), *adj.* situated within; in the mind: *adv.* interior; towards the center. Also inwards.

inwardly (in'ward-li), *adv.* in an inward manner; secretly.

inwrought (in-rawt'), *p.adj.* worked in; adorned with figures or patterns.

iod, a Greek *prefix,* indicating the *presence of iodine.* Also iodo.

iodic (ī-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, iodine.

iodide (ī'ō-dīd), *n.* a compound of iodine.

iodine (ī'ō-din), *n.* a non-metallic

element, which, when heated, gives off a rich violet vapor.

iodoform (ī-ō′dō-fôrm), *n.* a crystalline compound formed by the action of iodine on alcohol and potash. A valuable antiseptic.

iodol (ī′ō-dol), *n.* an antiseptic specific used for wounds and cutaneous diseases.

ion (ī′on), *n.* the name given by Faraday to a substance resulting from the decomposition of a body by electrolysis.

iota (ī-ō′ta), *n.* the Greek letter (ι), which from its being used under the vowels *α*, *η*, *ω* (*iota subscriptum*), denotes anything small or insignificant; the same as *jot*.

ipecacuanha (ip-e-kak-ū-an′a), *n.* the root of a South American plant: used in medicine. [Portuguese.]

irascible (ī-ras′i-bl), *n.* easily excited to anger. [Latin.]

irate (ī-rāt′), *adj.* angry; enraged.

ire (īr), *n.* anger; wrath. [Latin.]

iridescent (ir-i-des′ent), *adj.* exhibiting iridescence.

iridium (ī-rid′i-um), *n.* a metallic element of the platinum group, hard, silvery, and formed with other elements like it.

iris (ī′ris), *n.* [*pl.* irises, irides (ī′ris-ez, ī′ri-dēz)], the pupil of the eye; the rainbow. [Greek.]

iriscope (ī′ri-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for showing the prismatic colors.

irk (ērk), *v.t.* to weary: *v.i.* to become tired.

irksome (ērk′sum), *adj.* tedious; wearisome.

iron (ī′ērn), *n.* the most common and useful of the metals; an instrument made of iron; anything especially hard or durable: *pl.* fetters: *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or made of iron: *v.t.* to smooth with an iron; implement; furnish with iron; fetter.

ironclad (ī′ērn-klad), *n.* a warship protected wholly or partially with iron or steel plates: *adj.* covered or protected with iron armor.

ironical (ī-ron′i-kal), *adj.* expressing one thing and meaning another.

ironwood (ī′ērn-wood), *n.* a name for the timber of trees of exceptional hardness and durability.

irony (ī′ron-i), *n.* subtle sarcasm; a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant. [Greek.]

irradiance (ir-rā′di-ans), *n.* the act of sending forth luminous rays; luster. Irradiancy. [Latin.]

irradiate (ir-rā′di-āt), *v.t.* to shed light upon; illuminate; brighten: *v.i.* emit rays of light.

irradicate (ir-rad′i-kāt), *v.t.* to root deeply.

irrational (ir-rash′un-al), *adj.* destitute of reason; absurd.

irreclaimable (ir-re-klām′a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be reclaimed; practically lost.

irredeemable (ir-re-dēm′a-bl), *adj.* not to be replaced by an equivalent.

irregular (ir-reg′ū-lär), *adj.* not according to rule; variable; vicious.

irrelevant (ir-rel′e-vant), *adj.* not connected with the subject in hand.

irreligious (ir-re-lij′us), *adj.* destitute of religion.

irreparable (ir-rep′a-ra-bl), *adj.* not to be rectified or repaired.

irrepressible (ir-re-pres′i-bl), *adj.* not to be restrained.

irreproachable (ir-re-prōch′a-bl), *adj.* free from blame; innocent.

irresistible (ir-re-sist′i-bl), *adj.* not to be opposed successfully.

irresolute (ir-res′ō-lūt), *adj.* infirm of purpose.

irrespective (ir-re-spek′tiv), *adj.* regardless (with *of*).

irresponsible (ir-rē-spon′si-bl), *adj.* not answerable or amenable.

irreverent (ir-rev′ēr-ent), *adj.* lacking in reverence or respect.

irrevocable (ir-rev′ō-ka-bl), *adj.* that cannot be recalled; not alterable.

irrigable (ir′ri-ga-bl), *adj.* capable of being irrigated.

irrigate (ir′i-gāt), *v.t.* to moisten (land) by causing water to flow over by artificial means. [Latin.]

irritable (ir′i-ta-bl), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; easily stimulated to perform some physical function.

irritant (ir′i-tant), *n.* anything which causes irritation. [Latin.]

irritate (ir′i-tāt), *v.t.* to make angry; excite heat and redness in.

irritation (ir-i-tā′shun), *n.* the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; exasperation; vexation.

irruption (ir-rup'shun), *n.* a bursting or rushing in; sudden invasion.
is (iz), *3rd p., sing., pres., indic.* of be.
is, Greek *prefix* meaning *equal.* Also iso: as *is*anthous, having equal flowers; *iso*thermal, having the same mean summer temperature.
isagon (ī'sa-gon), *n.* a figure with equal angles. [Greek.]
Ishmaelite (ish'ma-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Ishmael: hence a social outcast.
isinglass (ī'zin-glas), *n.* a white semi-transparent substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of the sturgeon, cod, &c. The name is often given to mica from its similarity of appearance; but it means "sturgeon-bladder." [Middle Dutch.]
Islam (is'lam), *n.* the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries where the religion of Mohammed is professed. [The word Islam means "submission," *i. e.* submission to God and the practice of Mohammedanism.]
island (ī'land), *n.* a tract of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.
isle (īl), *n.* an island [Poet.].
ism (izm), *n.* system or theory.
iso, Greek *prefix.* See is.
isobar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* a line which connects places on the earth's surface having the same atmospheric pressure at the sea level.
isobaric (ī-sō-bar'ik), *adj.* of equal barometric pressure; pertaining to, or showing, isobars.
isochromatic (ī-sō-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* having the same color.
isochronous (ī-sok'rō-nus), *adj.* occurring in equal times.
isoclinal (ī-sō-klī'nal), *adj.* having the same dip or inclination.
isodynamic (ī-sō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* having equal force.
isogeothermal (ī-sō-jē-ō-thēr'mal), *adj.* noting imaginary lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual temperature.
isolate (is'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone; place in a detached situation; insulate; obtain in an uncombined form.
isolation (is-ō-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being isolated.
isomeric (ī-sō-mer'ik), *adj.* having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different physical characteristics.
isometric (ī-sō-met'rik), *adj.* having equality of measure.
isomorphism (ī-sō-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of having the same crystalline form, but formed of different elements.
isosceles (ī-sos'e-lēz), *adj.* having equal sides.
isotherm (ī'sō-thērm), *n.* an imaginary line connecting those places on the earth's surface which have the same mean temperature.
Israel (iz'rä-el), *n.* the patriarch Jacob; the twelve tribes of Israel; at present the whole body of the Jewish people. [Hebrew, literally "Fighter for God."]
issue (ish'ū), *n.* the act of passing or flowing out; egress; that which flows or passes out; discharge; flux; publication; offspring; lineal descendants; produce of the earth; profits of land, &c.; essential points in pleading or debate; result: *v.t.* to send out; publish; put into circulation: *v.i.* to come or pass out; arise, as from a source; flow; proceed; be descended; end.
isthmus (ist'mus), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions.
Italian (i-tal'yan), *adj.* pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or language.
Italic (i-tal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Italy; noting a slender, sloping kind of type (*italic*): used for emphasis, &c.: *n.pl.* italic type, first made in Italy about the year 1500.
italicize (i-tal'i-sīz), *v.t.* to write or print in italics.
Italiote (i-tal'i-ōt), *n.* a Greek inhabitant of Italy or an Italian inhabitant of Greece. Also Græco-Italian.
ita-palm (ī'ta-päm), *n.* a tall South American palm, supplying the natives along the Orinoco and Amazon with food, drink and rope and hammock materials.
itch (ich), *n.* a parasitic cutaneous disease causing great irritation; a constant and teasing desire for something: *v.i.* to feel a particular un-

easiness in the skin, causing a desire to scratch the part affected; have a constant and teasing desire for.

item (ī'tem), *n.* a separate article or particular; a newspaper paragraph: *adv.* also. [Latin.]

itemize (ī'tem-ize), *v.t.* to give the items or details of an account.

iterate (it'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to repeat. [Latin.]

iteration (it-ĕr-ā'shun), repetition.

iterative (it'ĕr-a-tiv), *adj.* repeating.

itinerancy (ī-tin'ĕr-an-si), *n.* a passing from place to place, especially in the discharge of some official function, as by a judge on circuit, a preacher, &c.

itinerant (ī-tin'ĕr-ant), *adj.* passing from place to place: *n.* one who itinerates.

itinerary (ī-tin'ĕr-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or done on, a journey; traveling from place to place: *n.* a traveler's guide or route-book; a diary of a journey; plan of a projected excursion.

itinerate (ī-tin'ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to travel from place to place.

ivoride (ī'vō-rīd), *n.* a variety of artificial ivory.

ivory (ī'vo-ri), *n.* the hard, bony, white dentine which forms the tusks of the elephant, walrus, &c.: *adj.* made of, or like, ivory. [Old French.]

ivory palm (päm), *n.* the palm from which the ivory nuts used in turning as an imitation for ivory are obtained.

ivorytype (ī'vo-ri-tīp), *n.* a particular kind of photographic picture with an ivory-like surface.

ivy (ī'vi), *n.* a clinging evergreen plant of the genus Hedera.

Izar (iz'ăr), *n.* the yellow star Boötes; a Mohammedan woman's outer veil-like garment. [Arabic.]

izard (iz'ärd), *n.* another name for the ibex.

izzard (iz'ärd), *n.* a very ancient name for the letter *z*. Hence "From a to izzard" means from beginning to end. [Greek zēta, Old French *ezed*.]

J

J, the tenth letter of the English alphabet and the latest to be added to it. Before the tenth century, J was merely an ornamental form of I. Later it was used as a semi-vowel, but until the seventeenth century this distinction was not strictly enforced by English teachers.

jabber (jab'ēr), *v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter.

jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* hyacinth; a red variety of zircon.

jack (jak), *n.* a pike; in bowls, a small ball serving as a mark to be aimed at; the male of some animals; timber cut short of its usual length; a flag used for signaling; the knave in cards; a leathern coat of mail; a name applied to various kinds of levers or mechanical labor-saving appliances, as a *jack*-screw, roasting-*jack*, &c.: *v.t.* to lift with a jack.

jackal (jak'al), *n.* a dog-like carnivorous animal which hunts in packs; one who does base work for another. [Arabic.]

jackanapes (jak'a-nāps), *n.* a conceited or upstart fellow.

jackass (jak'as), *n.* the male ass; donkey.

jackboots (jak'bōōtz), *n.pl.* large boots reaching above the knee.

jackdaw (jack'daw), *n.* a glossy species of crow.

jacket (jak'et), *n.* a short tailless coat; a covering to prevent radiation of heat: *v.t.* to clothe with a jacket; beat.

jackstays (jak'stāz), *n.pl.* ropes stretched along the yard of a ship to fasten the sails to.

Jacobite (jak'o-bīt), *n.* an adherent of James II. of England and his descendants.

jaconet (jak'ō-net), *n.* a fine soft white cotton material somewhat resembling cambric; nainsook. Also jaconet.

jacqueminot (zhäk'mi-nō), *n.* a deep red perpetual rose named after the French general, J. F. Jacqueminot (1787-1852).

jade (jād), *n.* a tired or worn-out horse; a vicious woman; a young woman (contemptuously or humorously); a silicate of magnesia and lime of green color: much used for ornaments, &c.: *v.t.* to tire by long-continued labor; harass.

jag (jag), *n.* a notch; projecting point; denticulation; a small load; a condition of partial intoxication: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jagged, *p.pr.* jagging], to cut into notches or teeth.

jaguar (jag'gwär), *n.* a fierce animal of South America, resembling the leopard; the American tiger. [Spanish.]

jail (jāl), *n.* a prison; a lock-up.

jalap (jal'ap), *n.* the root of *Ipomœa purga*: used medicinally as a purgative.

jam (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar; a squeeze; block; crush: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jammed, *p.pr.* jamming], to squeeze or crush; press in tightly; block up by crowding.

jamb (jam), *n.* one of the upright sides of a doorway, window-opening, or fireplace.

jangle (jang'gl), *v.i.* to quarrel or wrangle; sound discordantly: *n.* a discordant sound; wrangle; altercation; chatter.

janissary (jan'i-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* janissaries (jan'i-sā-riz)], formerly the foot-guard of the Turkish sultans. [French from Turkish.]

janitor (jan'i-tēr), *n.* a door-keeper.

Jansenism (jan'sen-izm), *n.* the doctrine set forth by Bishop Cornelius Jansen of Louvain in opposition to the Jesuits. This teaching was ac-

cepted by many Catholics, but was interdicted in 1642. It was professedly based on the writings of St. Augustine and taught natural depravity, to be removable by good works.

January (jan'ū-ā-ri), *n.* the first month of the year; named from the Latin god, Janus.

japan (ja-pan'), *n.* work varnished and lacquered after the Japanese style of ornamentation; a kind of varnish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* japanned, *p.pr.* japanning], to cover, varnish, or lacquer, with japan; make black and glossy.

Japanese (jap-a-nēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or language.

japonica (ja-pon'i-ka), *n.* the name of various species of Japanese plants.

jar (jär), *n.* an earthenware pot or vessel; a shake produced by a sudden shock; jolt; harsh sound; conflict of opinion or interest: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jarred, *p.pr.* jarring], to cause to shake by a sudden shock; jolt: *v.i.* to interfere or clash; emit a harsh sound.

jardinière (zhär-din-yār'), *n.* an ornamental flower-stand of porcelain or terra-cotta or silver.

jargon (jär'gon), *n.* confused, unintelligible talk; a mixture of two or more languages; the peculiar phraseology of a party, sect, &c.

jasmine (jas'min), *n.* a plant of the genus Jasminum with fragrant flowers.

jasper (jas'pēr), *n.* an opaque, many-shaded variety of quartz: when polished it is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

jaundice (jän'dis), *n.* a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyeballs, skin, &c., caused by biliary derangement: hence a mental condition likely to be gloomy or depressed. It is seldom dangerous and is more a symptom than a disease.

jaunt (jänt), *n.* a short excursion or ramble: *v.i.* to roam or ramble; take a short excursion.

jaunty (jänt'i), *adj.* airy; gay; showy.

javelin (jav'e-lin), *n.* a light spear.

jaw (jaw), *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are placed; mouth; a mechanical contrivance for holding the inner end of a vessel's boom.

jay (jā), *n.* a crow-like, chattering bird with handsome plumage; a greenhorn; a block-head; a poor actor. [American slang.]

jealous (jel'us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, jealousy; anxiously suspicious or watchful.

jealousy (jel'us-i), *n.* suspicious fear or watchfulness, especially the fear of being supplanted by a rival.

jean (jēn), *n.* twilled undressed cotton cloth. [Old French.]

jeer (jēr), *v.t.* to scoff at; ridicule: *v.i.* to speak in a derisive or sarcastic manner: *n.* a scoff; derision: *pl.* tackle by which the lower yards of a vessel are hoisted or lowered.

Jehovah (je-hō'va), *n.* Lord; God of the Hebrews; now often written and pronounced Yahweh.

jehu (jē'hū), *n.* one fond of driving, especially fast driving (2 Kings, ix. 20); a coachman.

jelly (jel'i), *n.* [*pl.* jellies (jel'iz)], the stiffened gelatinous juice of fruit, meat, &c., after boiling; any semi-transparent soft gluey substance: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jellied, *p.pr.* jellying], to turn to, or become, jelly.

jemmy (jem'i), *n.* [*pl.* jemmies (jem'iz)], a short crowbar used by burglars. Also, in this country, jimmy.

jenny (jen'i), *n.* a machine for spinning; used in composition for *female*, as jenny-wren, jenny-ass, &c.

jeopard (jep'ärd), *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; hazard. Also jeopardize.

jeopardy (jep'är-di), *n.* hazard; peril.

jerboa (jēr-bō'a), *n.* the leaping mouse of Africa, with long hind legs.

jeremiad (jer-e-mī'ad), *n.* lamentation, especially over modern degeneracy: from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

jerk (jērk), *v.t.* to give a sudden pull, twist, or push to; throw with a sudden quick movement; cut into long strips and dry in the sun, as beef: *n.* a sudden quick pull, twist or push; spasmodic movement; jerked beef; charqui. [Chilean.]

jerkin (jēr'kin), *n.* a short coat or jacket; close waistcoat; young salmon.

jerry (jer'i), *adj.* constructed hastily, and of bad materials, as a jerry-built house.

jest (jest), *n.* a joke; humorous pleasantry; fun; a laughing-stock: *v.i.* to joke; make merriment; make game of.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* a member of the Catholic Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534.

jet (jet), *n.* a stream of water suddenly emitted; a deep black variety of lignite, black amber; a gas branch; tube for running molten metal into a mold: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jetted, *p.pr.* jetting], to spout out: *v.i.* to shoot or jut out. [French.]

jetsam (jet'sam), *n.* that part of a ship's cargo which is thrown into the sea to lighten the vessel in case of peril: opposed to flotsam. Also jetsom, jetson.

jettison (jet'i-sun), *n.* the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a vessel in case of peril: *v.t.* to throw overboard to lighten a vessel.

jetty (jet'i), *n.* [*pl.* jetties (jet'iz)], a structure extending into the water, used as a pier, mole, or wall, to restrain or direct currents; projection of a building: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jettied, *p.pr.* jetting], to jut out or project.

Jew (jōō), *n.* an Israelite; Hebrew. *Fem.* Jewess. [Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah.]

jewel (jōō'el), *n.* a valuable ornament; gem; precious stone; anything of great value or dear to one: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, jewels; furnish with jewels.

jeweler (jōō'el-ēr), *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels.

jewelry (jōō'el-ri), *n.* jewels collectively; the art or trade of a jeweler.

Jewish (jōō'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Jews, their language, customs, &c.

Jewry (jōō'ri), *n.* Judæa; a district in a city inhabited by Jews; ghetto.

jib (jib), *n.* a large triangular sail projecting beyond the bowsprit; the projecting arm or beam of a crane; a jibbing horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jibbed, *p.pr.* jibbing], to move restlessly backwards or sideways: said of a horse. [Old French.]

jib-boom (jib'bōōm), *n.* a spar beyond the bowsprit, on which the jib is set.

jiffy (jif'i), *n.* an instant.

jig (jig), *n.* a quick lively dance, or music for such a dance; a particular kind of fish-hook: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jigged, *p.pr.* jigging], to dance a jig: *v.t.* jerk up and down.

jigger (jig'ēr), *n.* one who jigs; a name for various mechanical contrivances and appliances; another form of *chigoe*, an African insect which lays poisonous eggs under the toenails of the white traveller.

jilt (jilt), *n.* a coquette or flirt: *v.t.* to encourage (a lover) and then discard him: *v.i.* to play the jilt; practice deception in love.

jingle (jing'gl), *n.* a sharp tinkling metallic sound; a little bell or rattle; meaningless rhyme; a covered two-wheeled Irish car: *v.i.* to sound with a jingle.

jingo (jing'gō), *n.* [*pl.* jingoes (jing'gōz)], one of a party of Englishmen, mainly Conservatives, who, at the time of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, wished Great Britain to go to war with Russia: named from a popular song of the day which contained the mild oath "by jingo!" [Etymology doubtful; perhaps from the Basque word, meaning "King."]

jinrikishaw (jin-rik'i-shaw), *n.* a small Japanese two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or more men. Also jinriksha and 'rickshaw. [Japanese, meaning "strongman carriage."]

jitney (jit'nē), *n.* colloquial for five-cent piece. [Western U. S.]

jitney-bus (jit'nē-bus), *n.* a vehicle, usually a second-hand automobile, charging a five-cent fare, in competition with regular transportation companies.

jiu-jitsu (jū-jit'sōō), *n.* an ancient Japanese system of wrestling. It means "muscle-breaking."

jo (jō), *n.* a sweetheart. [Scotch.]

job (job), *n.* a piece of work, especially of a temporary or chance nature; any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at the public expense; any event or circumstance; a sudden stroke or thrust with a pointed instrument: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jobbed, *p.pr.* jobbing], to let out for hire; buy up (goods) and retail them; punch suddenly with a sharp instrument: *v.i.* buy and sell,

as a stock-broker; perform job work; let out or hire horses; work for one's own advantage under the guise of public zeal.

jockey (jok'i), *n.* [*pl.* jockeys (jok'iz)], one who rides a horse in a race; groom; a dealer in horses; cheat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jockeyed, *p.pr.* jockeying], to cheat or deceive; jostle against by riding unfairly.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *adj.* sportive; humorous.

jocular (jok'ū-lĕr), *adj.* making jokes.

jocund (jok'und), *adv.* jovial; sportive; gay.

jog (jog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jogged, *p.pr.* jogging], to push or shake slightly, usually with the elbow or hand, by way of reminder; stimulate: *v.i.* to travel along with a slow trotting motion: *n.* a slight push or shake; slow trot; stimulant.

join (join), *v.t.* to unite; connect; associate; add or annex; to unite in marriage: *v.i.* to adhere; be in contact; be associated or in unity with: *n.* a joint or union.

joinder (join'dĕr), *n.* in law, the coupling of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.

joiner (join'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, joins, especially an artisan who finishes the woodwork for houses, &c.

joinery (join'ĕr-i), *n.* joiner's work.

joint (joint), *n.* the place where two or more things join; articulation of limbs; node or internode; hinge; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks; one of the larger pieces into which a carcass is cut up; a place of low resort; as, an opium *joint*: *adj.* produced by the action of two or more; united in or sharing: *v.t.* cut or divide into joints, as meat.

jointure (joint'ūr), *n.* landed estate or tenements settled on a woman in consideration of her marriage, to be enjoyed by her after the death of her husband: *v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

joist (joist), *n.* a horizontal timber to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are fastened: *v.t.* to furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* something said or done to excite mirth; jest; sport: *v.i.* to make jokes: *v.t.* to cast jokes at; rally. [Latin.]

jolly (jol'i), *adj.* [*comparative* jollier, *superlative* jolliest], full of life and mirth; gay; inspiring mirth; excellent; most remarkable; companionable: *adv.* exceedingly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jollied, *p.pr.* jollying], to joke or rally; to treat well for the purpose of obtaining some advantage.

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* to shake by sudden jerks: *v.i.* to have a jerky motion: *n.* a sudden jerk, an unpleasant surprise.

jonquil (jon'kwil), *n.* a bulbous plant with fragrant flowers. Also jonquille.

jorum (jō'rum), *n.* a large drinking bowl.

joss (jos), *n.* a Chinese god or idol.

jostle (jos'l), *v.t.* to push against; elbow.

jot (jot), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jotted, *p.pr.* jotting], to make a memorandum of (with *down*): *n.* a tittle. See iota.

journal (jĕr'nal), *n.* a record of news or events; diary; a book in which particular transactions are entered from the day-book; a ship's log-book; the bearing part of the shaft of a machine. [French.]

journalism (jĕr'nal-izm), *n.* a newspaper or periodical literature; the influence exercised by such literature; the profession of a journalist.

journey (jĕr'ni), *n.* passage from one place to another; a day's work or travel: *v.i.* to travel from one place to another. [French.]

journeyman (jĕr'ni-man), *n.* [*pl.* journeymen (jĕr'ni-men)], a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship.

jovial (jōv'i-al), *adj.* convivial; merry.

jowl (joul), *n.* the jaw or cheek; head of a fish.

joy (joi), *n.* exhilaration of spirits; gaiety; gladness: *v.i.* to rejoice or be glad. [French.]

joyful (joi'fool), *adj.* full of joy.

joyless (joi'les), *adj.* without joy; destitute of gladness.

jubilant (jōō'bi-lant), *adj.* expressing exultation; triumphant.

jubilation (jōō-bi-lā'shun), *n.* a shouting for joy; declaration of triumph.

jubilee (jōō'bi-lē), *n.* a Jewish festival celebrated every 50th year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the 50th anniversary of any event; a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope every 25th year. [French from Hebrew.]

Judæan (jōō-dē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Judæa.

Judaism (jōō'dā-izm), *n.* the religious rites and doctrines of the Jews; conformity to Jewish rites and doctrines.

judge (juj), *n.* the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and determine civil and criminal causes; arbitrator; connoisseur; one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua to the kingship of Saul: *v.t.* to examine and pass sentence upon; distinguish; consider: *v.t.* to come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration; hear and determine a case, and pass sentence. [French from Latin.]

judgment (juj'ment), *n.* the act of judging; a judicial decision; mental faculty of deciding correctly by the comparison of facts and ideas; penetration; intelligence; criticism; opinion; punishment inflicted by God; the final trial of mankind by God (with *the*); judgment-day.

judicature (jōō'di-ka-tūr), *n.* a court of justice; power of dispensing justice by legal trial and judgment.

judicial (jōō-dish'al), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice or to the administration of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; impartial.

judiciary (jōō-dish'i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgment: *n.* judges collectively, that branch of a government concerned with the administration of civil and criminal law.

judicious (jōō-dish'us), *adj.* prudent; discreet.

jug, *v.t.* to put into a jug; to cook in a jug; to imprison: *v.i.* to imitate the cry of a nightingale; to nestle together as birds: *n.* an earthenware vessel with a handle, used to carry liquids; a jail or prison.

juggle (jug'l), *v.t.* to cheat by artifice: *v.i.* to conjure: *n.* a trick by sleight of hand; imposture.

jugglery (jug'lēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* juggleries (jug'lēr-iz)], legerdemain; imposture.

jugular (jug'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to the neck or throat or jugular vein: *n.* a jugular vein.

juice (jōōs), *n.* sap; the fluid parts of animal bodies.

julep (jōō'lep), *n.* a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavored with mint; a mixture of sugar and water as a vehicle for administering medicine. [French.]

Julian (jōō'lian), *adj.* pertaining to Julius Cæsar, or to the Julian calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C.: replaced by the Gregorian year (New Style) in England, 1752.

julienne (zhōō-li-en'), *n.* a clear meat soup with chopped carrots, &c.

July (jōō-lī'), *n.* the seventh month of the year, named from Julius Cæsar, who was born in it.

jumble (jum'bl), *n.* a confused mass; a kind of thin cake: *v.t.* to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order: *v.i.* to mix or unite confusedly.

jumbo (jum'bō), *n.* a colossus: *adj.* larger than usual, as "a jumbo squab."

jump (jump), *n.* a spring or bound; the space jumped: in mining, a fault: *v.t.* to cause to spring or bound; leap over; to abscond without payment of bail; to seize without title, as a mining claim: *v.i.* to spring upward or forward.

jumper (jump'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, jumps; a name applied to certain religious sects who practice dancing under religious excitement; a hooded Arctic fur jacket; a long, loose workman's jacket; a one-piece frock, with low neck and short sleeves, worn over a chemisette.

junction (jungk'shun), *n.* the act of being joined; union; a point or place of union.

juncture (jungk'tūr), *n.* the point or line at which two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; particular or critical occasion.

June (jōōn), *n.* the sixth month, named from Juno, the wife of Jove.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* a dense tropical thicket of forest trees, brushwood, tall grasses, reeds, and creepers.

junior (joon'yēr), *adj.* younger; of lower standing; pertaining to youth: *n.* the younger of two; one of lower standing. The abbreviation Jr. is written after the name of a member of a family who has an older relative of the same name still living. Thus John Brown, Jr., may be the son, the grandson, or the nephew of John Brown, Sr. (senior).

juniper (jōō'ni-pēr), *n.* a shrub, the berries of which are used in flavoring gin.

junk (jungk), *n.* short pieces of old cable, rope, &c., used for making mats, oakum, &c.; hard salt ship beef; a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with a square bow and high stern, having the mast in one piece. [Spanish.]

junket (jung'ket), *n.* a preparation of curds and cream; a variety of sweetmeat; excursion; picnic: *v.i.* to participate in an excursion or picnic.

jurisdiction (jōō-ris-dik'shun), *n.* legal authority; extent of power; district over which any authority extends.

jurisprudence (jōō-ris-prōō'dens), *n.* legal science; system of laws of a country.

jurist (jōō'rist), *n.* one skilled in legal science.

juror (jōō'rēr), *n.* a juryman.

jury (jōō'ri), *n.* a body of men, usually twelve, selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or decide on the evidence before them; a committee of experts selected to award prizes, &c., at a public exhibition, &c.

jury mast (jōō'ri-mast), *n.* a temporary mast raised instead of one lost.

jus (jus), *n.* a right that may be legally enforced. [Latin.]

just (just), *adj.* comformable to divine or human laws; upright; impartial; faithful; exact; regular; fair: *adv.* exactly; barely; nearly; almost; perfectly. [Latin.]

justice (jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being just; rectitude in dealing with others; impartiality; a judge or magistrate.

justiciary (jus-tish'i-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* justiciaries (jus-tish'i-a-riz)], a judge.

justifiable (jus-ti-fī'a-bl), *adj.* defensible.

justification (jus-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of justifying; vindication or defense; the act of acceptance of a man by God as justified by the merits of Jesus Christ. [Latin.]

justify (jus'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* justified, *p.pr.* justifying], to show or prove to be just or right; vindicate; pardon, accept and treat as just on the ground of faith and repentance: *v.i.* to conform to each other by proper spacing, as lines of type.

jut (jut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jutted, *p.pr.* jutting], project beyond the main body.

jute (jōōt), *n.* the fiber of an East Indian plant used for ropes, bagging, mats, &c. [Bengali.]

juvenile (jōō've-nil), *adj.* youthful; characteristic of, or suitable to, youth: *n.* a young person.

juxta, a *prefix* meaning *near.* [Latin.]

juxtaposition (juks-ta-pō-zish'un), *n.* nearness, closeness.

K

K, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. As a capital letter, it appears to have been formed out of the Egyptian hierarchic pictograph representing a bowl. In both early Greek and Latin the character represented a "hard" sound, as it does in our language to-day, opposed to S. But K was in Greek at one time a letter called *Koppa* ϙ, apparently Q. Q was finally lost except as a numeral in Greek, and as part of a diphthongal combination, *qu*, in Latin.

Kaiser (kī'zēr), *n.* the title of the emperors of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. The Russian title, Czar, is in reality the same, since all three come from the *Cæsar* of Roman imperialism (properly pronounced kī'sär).

kale (kāl), *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves; sea-kale. Also kail.

kaleidoscope (ka-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which by an arrangement of mirrors causes objects viewed through it to appear in a variety of symmetrical and beautiful patterns.

kalmuck, *n.* a rough hairy kind of cloth.

kami (kä'mi), *n.* a Japanese title equivalent to English *Lord*.

kamis (kä-mēs'), *n.* a long shirt worn by Mohammedans. [Arabic.] The word has been Europeanized so as to give us *chemise*.

kangaroo (kang-ga-rōō'), *n.* a herbivorous marsupial mammal peculiar to Australia, having short forelegs and long powerful hind legs, with which it leaps.

kaolin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* china or porcelain clay. [Chinese.]

karat, same as carat.

keckle (kek'l), *v.t.* to preserve (a rope, &c.) from chafing by a covering of canvas, &c.

kedge (kej), *n.* a light anchor used in warping: *v.t.* to warp.

keel (kēl), *n.* the chief and lowest timber of a vessel extending from stem to stern and supporting the whole frame: hence a ship; a low, flat-bottomed coal-barge; the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower; carina: *v.t.* to furnish with a keel: *v.i.* turn up the keel; give up.

keelhaul (kēl'hawl), *v.t.* to drag under water beneath the bottom of a ship from one side to the other; formerly a naval punishment; reprimand sternly.

keelson (kel'sun), *n.* a beam or timber laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel of a vessel to strengthen it. Also kelson.

keen (kēn), *adj.* sharp; eager; piercing; bitter; acute [Anglo-Saxon]: *n.* a shrill bitter wail of lamentation for the dead. [Erse.]

keep (kēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kept, *p. pr.* keeping], to have the care of; guard; preserve; maintain; do; observe; fulfil; supply with the necessaries of life; detain; confine: *v.i.* to remain in any state or condition: *n.* subsistence; the stronghold or donjon of a mediæval castle.

keeping (kēp'ing), *n.* care; custody; charge; subsistence; harmony; congruity.

keepsake (kēp'sāk), *n.* something kept as a souvenir of the giver.

keeve (kēv), *n.* a large vat or tub.

keg (keg), *n.* a small barrel.

kelp (kelp), *n.* the calcined ashes of sea-weeds, from which iodine is obtained; a large coarse seaweed or wrack.

kemp (kemp), *n.* coarse rough hair or wool; refuse of fur.

ken (ken), *n.* view; knowledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kenned, *p.pr.* kenning], to know; descry. [Scotch.]

kendal (ken'dal), *n.* a coarse green cloth, first made near Kendal Green, in Westmoreland, England.

kennel (ken'el), *n.* a house for a dog or pack of hounds; lair of a fox; street gutter; vile lodging; *v.t.* to confine in a kennel: *v.i.* to live in a kennel. [Old French.]

keno (kē'nō), *n.* a game of chance played with numbered balls, cards, and buttons. [French.]

keratin (ker'a-tin), *n.* the principal constituent of hair, nails, and horn.

kermess (kēr'mes), *n.* an open-air festival. [Dutch.]

kernel (kēr'nel), *n.* a grain or seed; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone; essence.

kerosene (ker'ō-sēn), *n.* refined petroleum. [Greek.]

ketch (kech), *n.* a stoutly-built, two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

ketchup (kech'up), *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, &c. Also catsup and catchup.

kettle (ket'l), *n.* a metallic vessel for boiling liquids.

kettledrum (ket'l-drum), *n.* a hemispherical copper drum; afternoon tea party.

key (kē), *n.* a portable metal instrument for operating a lock; an instrument by which something is turned, secured, or operated upon; clef; solution; literal translation: *v.t.* fasten or connect with a key.

Key (kē), *n.* one of the twenty-four members of the Manx Parliament which is elected and is called the House of Keys.

key (kā), *n.* a low narrow island usually containing coral. [Spanish.]

khaki (kä'ki), *n.* a light drab-colored cloth much used for undress uniform since the Boer War of 1899. [Anglo-Indian.]

khan (kän), *n.* an Asiatic prince, chief, or governor; in India, a title given to a caravanserai. [Persian.]

khanate (kän'āt), *n.* the jurisdiction of a khan.

khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* the official title of the Viceroy of Egypt, first bestowed upon him by the Sultan of Turkey in 1868. [Turkish.]

kick (kik), *n.* a blow with the foot; a recoil: *v.t.* to strike with the foot: *v.i.* recoil; resist.

kid (kid), *n.* the young of the goat, or its soft skin used for gloves, &c.; a child; a small wooden tub: *adj.* made of kid: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kidded, *p.pr.* kidding], to bring forth a kid: *v.t.* to furnish or cover with kid; humbug.

kiddle (kid'l), *n.* a wicker fish-weir.

kidnap (kid'nap), *v.t.* to get forcible and illegal possession of (human beings, especially children).

kidney (kid'ni), *n.* [*pl.* kidneys (kid'niz)], one of two oblong flattened organs which separate the urine from the blood; anything resembling a kidney; sort or kind.

kilerg (kil'ērg), *n.* a unit of energy = 1,000 ergs.

kill (kil), *v.t.* to deprive of life; destroy; slay.

kiln (kil), *n.* a furnace, oven, or pile for burning, drying, or hardening.

kilogramme (kil'o-gram), *n.* 1,000 grammes = 2.2046 lbs.

kiloliter (kil'o-lē-tr), *n.* 1,000 liters = 220 imperial gals. (about).

kilometer (kil'o-mē-tr), *n.* 1,000 meters = 3,280.8 feet.

kilt (kilt), *n.* a short petticoat or philibeg of the Scottish Highlanders: *v.t.* to form into broad, flat plaits; tuck up. [Gaelic.]

kimono (kim'ō-nō), *n.* the loose outer robe of the Japanese. [Japanese.]

kin (kin), *n.* consanguinity; relationship; kindred; a Chinese lute.

kind (kīnd), *adj.* benevolent; indulgent; affectionate; sympathetic: *n.* genus or species; quality; variety; sort.

kindergarten (kin'dēr-gär-ten), *n.* a school for young children in which they are taught by diverting object lessons, &c. [German.]

kindle (kind'l), *v.t.* to set fire to; inflame.

kindly (kīnd'li), *adj.* [*comp.* kindlier, *superl.* kindliest], benevolent; sympathetic; beneficial; natural: *adv.* in a kindly manner.

kindness (kīnd'nes), *n.* the state

or quality of being kind; a kind act.

kindred (kin'dred), *adj.* of like nature or character; cognate: *n.* relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity.

kinemacolor (kin-e-ma-kul'ēr), *n.* a colored moving picture, approximating the natural colors of objects.

kinematics (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* the science of pure motion.

kinetic (kin-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or imparting, motion; active.

kinetograph (kin-et'tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for taking photographs of moving objects and afterwards reproducing them on a screen, as if in actual motion.

king (king), *n.* a male sovereign or ruler; a piece or card representing a king in a game; one who is specially distinguished in the same class or kind.

kingdom (king'dum), *n.* the territory ruled by a king or queen; royal authority; any sphere of independent influence.

kink (kingk), *n.* a twist in a rope or thread when doubled; whim: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form kinks.

kinsfolk (kins'fōk), *n.* relatives.

kip (kip), *n.* the untanned skin of a calf or small cattle.

kipper (kip'ēr), *n.* a salmon after spawning; a salmon, herring, &c., cut open, salted, and smoke-dried; a salmon that has remained too long in fresh water: *v.t.* to cure, as a salmon. [Gaelic.]

kirk (kērk), *n.* a church; the Church of Scotland (with *the*). [Gaelic.]

kirtle (kēr'tl), *n.* an upper garment; petticoat: *v.t.* to array in a kirtle.

kismet (kis'met), *n.* fate. [Arabic.]

kiss (kis), *n.* a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch: *v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly: *v.i.* to caress mutually with the lips.

kist (kist), *n.* a chest or box.

kit (kit), *n.* a small wooden tub; a small violin; traveling necessaries, outfit, &c.; set; a large bottle; a family or brood.

kitchen (kich'en), *n.* a room set apart for cooking; ship's galley: *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen,

kitchenette (kich-en-et'), *n.* a very small kitchen, especially in a studio-apartment.

kite (kīt), *n.* a rapacious bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen for flying in the air; a light lofty sail; an accommodation bill.

kith (kith), *n.* acquaintance.

kitten (kit'n), *n.* a young cat.

kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-a), *n.* a form of insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

knack (nak), *n.* adroitness; dexterity.

knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* a leather or cloth traveling-case carried on the back.

knave (nāv), *n.* a dishonest or deceitful person; a court-card with the figure of a soldier or servant.

knead (nēd), *v.t.* to work into a mass, as dough; operate upon in massage; mold.

knee (nē), *n.* the articulation of the leg and thigh bones; anything resembling a knee: *v.t.* to connect or strengthen with knees.

kneel (nēl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knelt, *p.pr.* kneeling], to bend, or fall upon, the knees.

knell (nel), *n.* the sound of a bell when struck, especially a funeral bell; an ill omen: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound or toll, as a funeral bell.

knickerbockers (nik'ēr-bok-ērz), *n. pl.* wide breeches gathered in below the knee.

knick-knack (nik'nak), *n.* a little ornamental trifle; kickshaw.

knife (nīf), *n.* [*pl.* knives (nīvz)], a cutting instrument with a sharp-edged blade set in a handle: *v.t.* to stab with a knife.

knight (nīt), *n.* one who holds non-hereditary rank, next below a baronet, but entitling him to the prefix *Sir*; in mediæval times, one of gentle birth, who, after serving as an esquire, was admitted by certain ceremonies to military rank; a champion; lover; one of the pieces in chess: *v.t.* to confer the honor of knighthood upon.

knit (nit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knitted, *p.pr.* knitting], to tie, unite, or draw together; weave together by needles; contract.

knob (nob), *n.* the rounded handle of a door, &c.; round protuberance; knoll.

knock (nok), *n.* a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; rap; severe criticism; mockery: *v.t.* to give a blow to; drive or strike against: *v.i.* to strike a blow with something hard or heavy; to criticise severely; to mock.

knock-out (nok′out), *n.* a mechanical device for throwing out finished work; a knock-down blow ending a fight.

knoll (nōl), *n.* a rounded hillock; hilltop.

knop (nop), *n.* an architectural ornament of clustered leaves and flowers; button.

knot (not), *n.* an interweaving or tying of thread or cord, &c.; anything resembling a knot; entanglement; difficulty; a hard part in a piece of wood; part of a tree where the branches shoot out; a division of a log-line (each 47.42 ft.); a nautical mile = 2,025 yds.; bond of union; group; the red-breasted sand-piper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knotted, *p.pr.* knotting], to tie in a knot; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* form knots or joints; make knots for fringe.

knout (nout), *n.* a leathern whip consisting of leather thongs mingled with wires; formerly used as a punishment in Russia: *v.t.* to punish with the knout. [Russian.]

know (nō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* knew, *p.p.* known, *p.pr.* knowing], to perceive with the mind; understand clearly; have knowledge of; distinguish: *v.i.* to be informed.

knowledge (nol′ej), *n.* clear perception of a truth or fact; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance; information.

knuckle (nuk′l), *n.* the projecting joint of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig: *v.i.* to bend the fingers; yield or submit.

kobold (kō′bōld), *n.* a dwarf goblin or sprite frequenting houses, mines, and caves, where he guards great treasures of gold and silver. This myth is found nearly all over the world. [German.]

kodak (kō′dak), *n.* a portable camera for taking instantaneous photographs: *v.t.* to take an instantaneous picture of. [Coined word.]

kopje (kop′yē), *n.* a hillock. [Dutch.]

Korân (ko-rän′, Arabic kōō-rän′), *n.* "the Book"; the sacred writings of all the Mohammedan peoples. It is divided into 114 *surahs* or chapters.

kosher (kō′shēr), *adj.* pure, clean, according to Jewish ordinances: said of meat.

koumiss (kōō′mis), *n.* a spirituous beverage made by the Tartars from fermented mare's milk. A like drink is made in Western countries from cow's milk, sugar and yeast. Also kumiss. [Russian.]

kowtow (kō-tou′), *n.* a Chinese form of salutation from an inferior to a superior by touching the ground with the forehead: *v.i.* salute by the kowtow. Also kotow.

kraal (krawl), *n.* an African village consisting of a group of huts surrounded by a palisade; a single hut; a cattle-pen. [Dutch.]

Kremlin (krem′lin), *n.* a Russian citadel, especially that of Moscow.

kreutzer (kroit′sēr), *n.* an Austrian copper coin = ½ of a cent; formerly a German coin = 2-3 of a cent.

Kriss Kringle (kris′kring-gl), *n.* the saint of Christmas time, St. Nicholas; the Christ-child. [German.]

Ku-Klux-Klan (kū-kluks-klan′), *n.* a secret organization in several Southern states after the Civil War.

kutch (kuch), *n.* the packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten. [French.]

L

L, the letter L in English is a sound (*el*) and not a name. In this respect it differs from the Egyptian hieratic character, which was the picture of a lioness. The Phœnicians called it *lamed*, "an ox-goose"; the Greeks *lamda*, "a head." But the Latin here broke away from picture-writing and used a simple character, differing in this even from the Anglo-Saxons, who called the letter, *lagu*, "a lake." L is one of the most melodious sounds that any language knows, being, like R, a pure liquid. R, in fact, often changes to *l*, not only in English, but in many languages by the phonetic process called *lallation*. As an abbreviation, L. (pronounced el) is used in some American cities to denote "*el*evated railway." In the country, people speak of the wing of a house as an L (el).

la (lä), *n.* the sixth note of the scale [Mus.].

laager (lä'gēr), *n.* an extemporized camp for defense, formed with wagons, &c.: *v.t.* to protect by a laager. [South African Dutch.]

labefaction (lab-e-fak'shun), *n.* weakening; decay.

label (lā'bel), *n.* a small slip of paper, &c., attached to anything to indicate its destination, ownership, &c.; codicil; a projecting molding: *v.t.* to mark with, or affix, a label; classify.

labial (lā'bi-al), *adj.* formed by the lips: *n.* a letter representing a sound so formed.

labor (lā'bēr), *n.* toil or exertion, physical or mental; effort; difficulty; pain; parturition: *v.t.* to cause to toil; fabricate: *v.i.* to exert muscular strength; use mental efforts; be hard pressed; take pains; move slowly; pitch and roll heavily; suffer the pains of childbirth. [Latin.]

laboratory (lab'or-a-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* laboratories (lab'or-a-to-riz)], a place where scientific experiments and operations are carried on.

laborious (la-bō'ri-us), *adj.* difficult; toilsome.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* a series of intricate winding passages: from the structure said to have been made in Crete by Dædalus; a maze; inexplicable difficulty; the winding cavities of the internal ear; a series of troughs through which ore slime is passed and the metallic particles deposited. [Greek.]

lac (lak), *n.* a resinous substance formed on certain trees by an insect (*Carteria lacca*).

lac (lak), *n.* the sum of 100,000 rupees = about $50,000. Also lakh.

lace (lās), *n.* an ornamental fabric of fine linen, cotton thread, gold or silver, &c., curiously woven; a cord used for binding or fastening: *v.t.* to fasten with a lace; adorn with lace; beat.

lacerate (las'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to rend; wound.

laceration (las-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of rending; a harrowing of the feelings; a rent.

lachrymal (lak'ri-mal), *adj.* pertaining to tears.

lachrymose (lak'ri-mōs), *adj.* tearful; sad.

lack (lak), *v.t.* to be destitute of: *v.i.* to be in need; to be deficient; come short: *n.* want; failure.

lackey (lak'i), *n.* a menial attendant; footman: *v.t.* to wait upon, as a lackey: *v.i.* act servilely.

laconic (la-kon'ik), *adj.* expressing much in few words. Also laconical.

lacquer (lak'ēr), *n.* a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol and variously colored: *v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.

lacrosse (lä-krôs′), *n.* a Canadian game resembling football, but played with a netted bat (*crosse*).

lact, a Latin *prefix* meaning *milk, as lactic, adj.* pertaining to milk. Also lacti, lacto.

lactation (lak-tā′shun), *n.* secretion of milk; the act or period of suckling.

lacteal (lak′te-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, milk; conveying chyle: *n.pl.* the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct.

lactometer (lak-tom′e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

lacuna (la-kū′na), *n.* [*pl.* lacunæ (la-kū′nē)], a blank space; hiatus; small pit or hollow. [Latin.]

lad (lad), *n.* a boy or youth; comrade.

ladder (lad′ēr), *n.* a framework consisting of two parallel side pieces connected by bars, &c., forming steps at suitable distances; anything by which one climbs or ascends.

lade (lād), *v.t.* [*p.t.* laded, *p.p.* laded, laden, *p.pr.* lading], to load; burden; heave or throw out.

lading (lād′ing), *n.* the act of loading; freight.

ladle (lād′l), *n.* a deep spoon for serving out liquids: *v.t.* to dip up with a a ladle.

lady (lā′di), *n.* [*pl.* ladies (lā′diz)], a well-bred woman; the title of the wife of a knight or a superior in rank to him; the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl; the mistress of a house.

lag (lag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lagged, *p.pr.* lagging], to move slowly; loiter; stay behind: *v.t.* cause to be arrested or punished: *adj.* long delayed; last: *n.* retardation of mechanical movement.

lager beer (lä′gēr bēr), *n.* a German beer suitable for storing.

laggard (lag′ērd), *n.* a slow person; loiterer: *adj.* backward; slow.

lagoon (lā-gōōn′), *n.* a shallow lake formed at the mouth of a river or near the sea; marsh or fen.

Lagthing (läg′ting), *n.* the Norwegian Upper House of Parliament.

laid (lād), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of lay; marked with fine parallel ribbed lines: said of paper.

lain (lān), *p.p.* of lie.

lair (lār), *n.* the covert of a wild beast.

laity (lā′i-ti), *n.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

lake (lāk), *n.* a large body of water surrounded by land; a pigment.

lallation (lal-lā′shun), *n.* an unconscious preference for *l* in place of *r*. The Chinese language affords the most striking instances of this as an actual working principle in language.

lama (lä′ma), *n.* a Buddhist priest.

lamb (lam), *n.* the young of a sheep; one who is gentle or innocent; an inexperienced speculator: *v.i.* to bring forth lambs.

lambent (lam′bent), *adj.* playing about; flickering; touching lightly.

lambkin (lam′kin), *n.* a little lamb.

lambrequin (lam′bre-kin), *n.* a festooned drapery, hanging from the upper part of a window, doorway, &c. [French.]

lame (lām), *adj.* crippled or disabled in the limbs; not sound or efficient: *v.t.* to cripple or disable.

lamella (la-mel′a), *n.* [*pl.* lamellæ (la-mel′ē)], a thin scale or plate.

lameness (lām′nes), *n.* state of being lame.

lament (la-ment′), *v.t.* to mourn for: *v.i.* to express sorrow: *n.* an expression of sorrow; lamentation.

lamentable (lam′en-ta-bl), *adj.* to be lamented; mournful; pitiable.

lamentation (lam-en-tā′shun), *n.* grief audibly expressed; outcry.

lamina (lam′i-na), *n.* [*pl.* laminæ (lam′i-nē)], a thin plate or scale; a coat or layer lying over another; blade of a leaf or petal. [Latin.]

lamp (lamp), *n.* a vessel for burning oil, &c., with a wick; any device for producing artificial light.

lampoon (lam-pōōn′), *n.* personal written satire designed to bring the subject of it into contempt: *v.t.* to satirize by a lampoon.

lamprey (lam′pre), *n.* an eel-like fish.

lance (lans), *n.* a long shaft of wood with a spear head; a thrust with a lancet: *v.t.* to pierce with a lance; cut open with a lancet.

lancer (lan′sēr), *n.* a cavalry soldier

armed with a lance: *pl.* a kind of quadrille.

lancet (lan'set), *n.* a surgeon's knife; a lancet-shaped or pointed window.

land (land), *n.* the solid portion of the surface of the globe; the earth; a country or district; real estate: *v.t.* to set on shore; capture and bring on shore; win: *v.i.* to come or go on shore; disembark.

landau (lăn'dō), *n.* a kind of carriage.

landgrave (land'grāv), *n.* a count or graf who had privileges superior to other counts and grafs, especially as to land, rents, &c. *Fem.* landgravine. [German.]

landlord (land'lôrd), *n.* one who has tenants holding under him; the keeper of a hotel or inn.

landscape (land'skāp), *n.* the general aspect of a country, or a picture representing it.

lane (lān), *n.* a narrow path, as between hedges, walls, &c.; narrow street.

language (lang'gwej), *n.* human speech; the speech of one nation or race as distinguished from that of another; style or expression peculiar to an individual. [French.]

languid (lan'gwid), *adj.* wanting energy; weak.

languish (lan'gwish), *v.i.* to become weak or spiritless; pine away; look with tenderness or wistfulness.

languor (lang'gwĕr), *n.* the state of being languid; dulness; listlessness.

lank (langk), *adj.* lean; slender.

lanolin (lan'o-lin), *n.* an unctuous substance obtained from the wool of sheep, &c.

lantern (lan'tĕrn), *n.* a transparent case for holding or carrying a light; the light-room of a lighthouse; a small tower on the roof of a building to admit light and air.

lanthanum (lan'tha-num), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also lanthanium.

lanyard (lan'yärd), *n.* a piece of rope, cord, &c., for seizing or fastening the tackle of a ship. Also laniard.

lap (lap), *n.* the loose part of a garment which may be doubled at pleasure; part of the body or clothes from the waist to the knees of a person seated; a name for various pieces of mechanism; one length of a course which has to be passed over more than once in a race; the act of lapping: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lapped, *p.pr.* lapping], to bend and spread over; lick up: *v.i.* to lie partially on something else.

lapdog (lap'dog), *n.* a small pet dog.

lapel (la-pel'), *n.* part of a coat which laps over.

lapid, a Latin *prefix* meaning *stone.*

lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lapidaries (lap'i-dā-riz)], an artificer who cuts and sets precious stones; a connoisseur or dealer in gems.

lappet (lap'et), *n.* a little loose flap.

lapsable (laps'a-bl), *adj.* capable of lapsing.

lapse (laps), *v.i.* to glide or slip slowly away; fall by degrees; commit a slight fault or fail in duty; pass to another proprietor by negligence or death; slide or fall anew into sin: *n.* a gliding or passing away slowly; slight fault or mistake; omission to present to a benefice within a certain time.

larboard (lär'bōrd), *n.* the term used formerly for the *port* or left-hand side of a ship.

larceny (lär'se-ni), *n.* theft.

larch (lärch), *n.* a coniferous tree.

lard (lärd), *n.* the fat of swine melted down: *v.t.* to cover with lard; insert strips of bacon in before roasting: hence to mix.

larder (lär'dĕr), *n.* a pantry; household provisions.

large (lärj), *adj.* great in size; bulky; wide; extensive; comprehensive.

largess (lär'jes), *n.* a gift or bounty.

lariat (lar'i-at), *n.* a rope or lasso, especially of horsehair used by cattle-herders and plainsmen, in North and South America. [Spanish.]

lark (lärk), *n.* a noted song-bird of the genus *Alauda;* a frolic.

larrup (lar'up), *v.t.* to beat or flog.

larva (lär'va), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ (lär'vē)], an insect in the first stage of its metamorphosis after leaving the egg.

laryngo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *larynx,* as *laryngo*scope, an instrument furnished with mirrors for inspecting the larynx.

laryngotomy (lar-in-got'ō-mi), *n.* the

surgical operation of cutting into the windpipe.

larynx (lar'ingks), *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe. [Greek.]

lascar (las-kär'), *n.* an East Indian sailor employed on a European vessel. [Hindu.]

lascivious (las-siv'i-us), *adj.* lustful; wanton; exciting lust. [Latin.]

lash (lash), *v.t.* to strike with a sounding blow; whip; scourge with satire; fasten or bind with a cord or rope: *v.i.* to apply the whip; flog: *n.* the thong of a whip; a scourge; stroke with anything pliant; sarcasm or satire. [Latin.]

lass (las), *n.* a young woman; girl.

lassitude (las'i-tūd), *n.* weariness; languor.

lasso (las'ō), *n.* a rope, usually of hide, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle: *v.t.* to catch with a lasso.

last (last), *adj.* coming after all others in time, place, or order; lowest; utmost; least likely: *adv.* on the last time or occasion; finally: *v.i.* to remain in existence or operation; endure: *n.* a wooden implement for shaping boots and shoes.

lasting (last'ing), *adj.* durable; permanent: *n.* a twilled fabric used for making women's shoes.

latch (lach), *n.* a door catch: *v.t.* to secure or fasten with a latch.

latchet (lach'et), *n.* a shoe string.

late (lāt), *adj.* [*comp.* later, *superl.* latest], coming after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; far in the day or night; recent; recently deceased: *adv.* after delay; recently.

lateen (la-tēn'), *n.* a triangular sail used on boats on the Mediterranean Sea, and the Swiss lakes.

lately (lāt'li), *adv.* not long ago.

latent (lā'tent), *n.* concealed; invisible.

lateral (lat'ēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or acting upon, the side.

lath (läth), *n.* a strip of wood.

lathe (lā*th*), *n.* a machine for turning and polishing articles of wood, metal, &c.

lather (la*th*'ēr), *n.* froth made by moistened soap; profuse sweating: *v.t.* to cover with lather.

Latin (lat'in), *adj.* pertaining to, written, or expressed in, Latin; pertaining to Latium, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or language, or the races and languages derived from Rome; Roman; Roman Catholic: *n.* an ancient Roman; the language of ancient Rome and its literature.

latitude (lat'i-tūd), *n.* distance on the earth's surface as measured by degrees north or south from the equator; breadth; extent; freedom from rules; laxity; range or scope.

latter (lat'ēr), *adj.* the second of two things previously mentioned; recent; modern.

lattice (lat'is), *n.* crossed open work of metal or wood: *v.t.* to furnish or cross with a lattice.

laud (lawd), *v.t.* to praise highly; extol: *n.* praise; worship or hymn of praise.

laudable (lawd'a-bl), *adj.* commendable.

laudanum (lawd'a-num), *n.* a preparation of opium, weaker than morphine.

laudatory (lawd'a-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing praise.

laugh (läf), *n.* a convulsive sound caused by merriment: *v.i.* to express merriment, &c., by a laugh; appear gay, pleasant, &c.; jeer (with *at*): *v.t.* to express or utter with laughter.

laughter (läf'tēr), *n.* convulsive merriment.

launch (länch), *v.t.* to move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; hurl; dart; send forth: *v.i.* to put to sea; expatiate in language; plunge; enter on a new career: *n.* the act of launching a vessel; plunge; the largest boat of a man-of-war; a large open pleasure-boat usually propelled by steam, gas, or electricity.

laundry (lawn'dri), *n.* [*pl.* laundries (lawn'driz)], a place where clothes are washed and ironed.

laureate (law'rē-at), *adj.* decked or invested with laurel: *n.* one crowned with laurel; poet-laureate. In England, originally expected to write for the diversion or laudation of the court, but now doing so at his pleasure only, or on the occasion of some great national event, as a

battle (Tennyson's "Balaklava") or the death of a monarch (Austin's Elegy on Queen Victoria).

laurel (law'rel), *n.* an evergreen shrub; crown or wreath of laurel: hence honor; distinction.

lava (lä'va), *n.* molten volcanic matter. [Italian.]

lavatory (lav'a-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lavatories (lav'a-tō-riz)], a place for washing; retiring-room. [Latin.]

lave (lāv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bathe or wash.

lavender (lav'en-dēr), an aromatic plant grown for its oil and for the delicate perfume which is in its oil.

lavish (lav'ish), *adj.* profuse; extravagant: *v.t.* expend or bestow with profusion; squander; waste.

law (law), *n.* a rule of action established by authority; edict, statute, or custom; act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence; judicial process; rule or axiom of science or art; the Mosaic code.

lawful (law'fool), *adj.* agreeable or conformable to law; just; legal.

lawless (law'les), *adj.* not obedient to or controlled by law; not according to law; ungoverned; unruly.

lawn (lawn), *n.* a plot of grass kept closely mown; fine cambric used for the sleeves of a bishop's gown: hence the office of a bishop.

lawsuit (law'sūt), *n.* an action at law.

lawyer (law'yēr), *n.* one skilled in legal knowledge; one, especially a solicitor, who practices in the law-courts; a skilled exponent of the Mosaic law.

lax (laks), *adj.* loose; vague; weak.

laxity (laks'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being lax. Also laxness.

lay (lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* laid, *p.pr.* laying], to put or place; spread over; cause to lie down; settle; calm; bring forward; wager; deposit; exercise; set or place secretly; impose; impute: *v.i.* to produce eggs: *n.* relative arrangement; particular business; share of profits; a simple song: *adj.* pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; non-professional.

layer (lā'ēr), *n.* a stratum, row, or bed; runner of a plant fastened down and covered with earth for propagation.

laziness (lā'zi-nes), *n.* indolence; sluggishness.

lazy (lā'zi), *adj.* [*comp.* lazier, *superl.* laziest], idle; indolent; slothful.

lea (lē), *n.* a meadow.

leach (lēch), *v.t.* to pass water through (ashes) to form lye.

lead (led), *n.* a soft heavy ductile bluish-grey metal; a plummet for sounding depths at sea; a thin strip of type-metal for separating lines; a stick of graphite; a sheet of lead: *adj.* consisting, wholly or partially, of lead: *v.i.* to furnish with lead.

lead (lēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* led, *p.pr.* leading], to conduct with the hand; guide or conduct; precede; allure; induce; spend or use: *v.i.* to take precedence; act as a leader; play the first card or domino: *n.* guidance; precedence; the right to play first.

leaded (led'ed), *p.adj.* separated by leads; set in, or covered with, lead.

leaden (led'en), *adj.* made of, or colored like, lead; heavy; sluggish.

leader (lēd'ēr), *n.* one who leads; the chief editorial article of a newspaper; tendon; the foremost horse in a string.

leaf (lēf), *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lēvz)], one of the thin flat parts of a plant; anything thinly beaten; something resembling a leaf; part of a book containing two pages; a valved part of a table, shutter, &c.

leaflet (lēf'let), *n.* a small leaf; a tract or folding circular.

league (lēg), *n.* an alliance for mutual interests as in the Land League in Ireland; the Golden Circle before our Civil War, &c.; confederacy; three geographical miles: *v.t.* to combine for mutual interests: *v.i.* to confederate.

leak (lēk), *n.* a hole which lets in water: *v.i.* to let water in or out through a hole, &c.

leakage (lēk'āj), *n.* the state of a vessel that leaks; allowance for loss by leakage.

leal (lēl), *adj.* true-hearted. [Scotch.]

lean (lēn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaned, leant, *p.pr.* leaning], to incline or deviate from an upright position: *v.t.* to cause to lean; rest: *adj.* thin; sterile.

leap (lēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaped,

leapt, *p.pr.* leaping], to pass over by leaping; jump or spring over: *v.i.* to jump; vault: *n.* the act of leaping; jump; spring; the space passed in leaping.

learn (lērn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* learned, learnt, *p.pr.* learning], to acquire knowledge of; fix in the mind: *v.i.* to gain or receive knowledge or skill.

lease (lēs), *n.* a written contract for the letting of land or tenements for a specified number of years; period: *v.t.* to let by a written contract; take a lease of.

leash (lēsh), *n.* a thong by which a hawk or hound is held; a brace and a half; three; a band by which anything is held: *v.t.* to tie or bind by a leash.

least (lēst), *adj.* smallest in degree, size, value, importance, &c.: *adv.* in the lowest or smallest degree.

leather (le*th*'ēr), *n.* the tanned and curried skin of an animal; anything made of, or resembling, leather.

leave (lēv), *n.* permission granted; departure; farewell: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* left, *p.pr.* leaving], to depart from; forsake, abandon; bequeath; desist from; refer for decision: *v.i.* to depart; go away.

leaven (lev'n), *v.t.* to produce fermentation in; taint; imbue: *n.* ferment mixed with a body to render it light; any influence working silently and strongly that causes changes in things or opinions.

lecherous (lech'ēr-us), *adj.* lustful.

lectern (lek'tērn), *n.* the reading desk of a church.

lection (lek'shun), *n.* reading; a portion of the Scriptures to be read in the church service.

lecture (lek'tūr), *n.* a formal discourse on any subject; reprimand: *v.i.* to deliver a lecture: *v.t.* to reprimand.

ledge (lej), *n.* a shelf; ridge; layer; edge.

ledger (lej'ēr), *n.* the principal account book of a mercantile house.

lee (lē), *n.* the side or quarter towards which the wind blows; calm or sheltered side.

leech (lēch), *n.* an aquatic worm furnished with a sucker, used in medicine for bleeding: formerly the name for a physician: *v.t.* to bleed with leeches.

leek (lēk), *n.* a biennial plant of the onion family with a bulbous root.

leer (lēr), *n.* a sly, sidelong look indicative of malice, triumph, or lasciviousness: *v.i.* to look with a leer.

lees (lēz), *n.pl.* dregs of liquor.

leeward (lē'wērd and lōō'ard), *n.* in the direction towards which the wind blows: *n.* lee side.

leeway (lē'wā), *n.* the lateral drift of a vessel to leeward of her course; arrears.

left (left), *adj.* opposite to *right*: *n.* the side opposite to *right*: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of leave.

leg (leg), *n.* one of the limbs by which men and animals walk, especially in man between the knee and the ankle; anything resembling a leg, especially if used as a support; a covering for the leg; one of the fielders in cricket.

legacy (leg'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* legacies (leg'a-siz)], a gift by will of money or property; bequest.

legal (lē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to law; permitted or authorized by law; legitimate.

legality (lē-gal'i-ti), *n.* conformity to law.

legalize (lē'gal-īz), *v.t.* to make lawful; sanction.

legal-tender (lē-gal-ten'dēr), *n.* money issued by legislative act and whose acceptance in payment of debts is obligatory.

legate (leg'āt), *n.* a papal ambassador; envoy.

legation (le-gā'shun), *n.* an embassy; ambassador; the official residence of an ambassador.

legend (lej'end), *n.* a romantic or non-historical story; myth; fable; inscription, as on a coin, coat of arms, &c. [Latin.]

legendary (lej'end-a-ri), *adj.* fabulous; mythical.

legerdemain (lej'ēr-de-mān'), *n.* sleight of hand; nimbleness of touch and movement as in juggling. [French.]

leggings (leg'ingz), *n.pl.* long gaiters.

Leghorn (leg'hôrn), *n.* a bonnet or hat made of finely plaited Leghorn straw; a variety of domestic fowl.

legible (leg'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being read; clear; distinct; apparent.

legion (lē'jun), *n.* a division of the ancient Roman army, numbering under the Republic about 4000 men, and later 6000 men. The name is also given to other military or semi-military bodies, either under the control of the State as the Legion of Honor in France, or otherwise, as the Loyal Legion in this country; a great number; host. [Latin.]

legislate (lej'is-lāt), *v.i.* to make or enact a law: *v.t.* to effect by legislation. [Latin.]

legislation (lej-is-lā'shun), *n.* the act of making a law or laws.

legislative (lej'is-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or enacted by, legislation; having the power to legislate: *n.* the legislature.

Legislature (lej'is-lā-tūr), *n.* that body in a state which is invested with the power of enacting and repealing laws; the legislative body of a state or territory. [Latin.]

legitimate (le-jit'i-mat), *adj.* lawful; born in wedlock; real; logically correct: *v.t.* to make, or sanction as, lawful; render legitimate. Also legitimize.

legume (le-gūm'), *n.* a two-valved seed-vessel having its seeds attached to one side only, as a pea-pod. [French.]

leisure (lē'zhur), *n.* spare time: *adj.* free from business; unoccupied.

lemon (lem'un), *n.* the acid fruit of *Citrus Limonum;* the color of a lemon: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, a lemon.

lemonade (lem-un-ād'), *n.* a beverage of sweetened or aërated water flavored with lemon.

lend (lend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lent, *p.pr.* lending], to grant to another for temporary use; accommodate: *v.i.* to make a loan.

length (length), *n.* the measure of anything from end to end; extent; duration; reach; forty-two lines of an actor's part.

lengthen (length'en), *v.t.* to make long or longer: *v.i.* to grow longer.

lengthwise (length'wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the length.

lengthy (length'i), *adj.* long and tiresome.

lenient (lē'ni-ent), *adj.* mild; merciful.

lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* mildness; humanity.

lens (lenz), *n.* a convex, or concave, glass adapted for changing the direction of rays of light and thus magnifying or diminishing the apparent size of objects; the crystalline humor of the eye.

Lent (lent), *n.* a fast of 40 days (excluding Sundays), Ash Wednesday to Easter eve.

lentil (len'til), *n.* a leguminous plant: *pl.* its orbicular seeds, used for food.

leonine (lē'ō-nīn), *adj.* like a lion; powerful; kingly.

leopard (lep'ard), *n.* a large cat-like beast of prey, with a beautiful spotted skin.

leper (lep'ẽr), *n.* one affected with leprosy.

leprosy (lep'ro-si), *n.* [*pl.* leprosies (lep'ro-siz)], a chronic skin disease characterized by ulcers and white scaly scabs.

lèse-majesté (lās-ma-zhes-tā'), *n.* a crime against royalty or the sovereign power; treason. [French.]

lesion (lē'zhun), *n.* injury; morbid change in a function or organism.

less (les), *adj.* (used as *comparative* of little), not so much; smaller: *adv.* in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* a smaller quantity: *suffix* meaning *absence of a quality, without,* as soul*less*, worth*less*, &c.

lessee (lēs-ē'), *n.* a person to whom a lease is granted

lessen (les'en), *v.t.* to make less; reduce.

lesser (les'ẽr), *adj.* a double comparative of *less.*

lesson (les'n), *n.* that which a pupil learns, or repeats, or does for a tutor; instruction or lecture given at one time; exercise; precept; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; admonition. [French.]

lest (lest), *conj.* that not; for fear that.

let (let), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* let, *p.pr.* letting], to permit; grant to a tenant; lease; give out on contract: *v.i.* to be hired or leased; suffer something

to be done (*let* in the imperative mood is used to denote entreaty, permission or command): *n.* an obstacle.

lethal (lē'thal), *adj.* deadly; fatal.

lethargy (leth'ar-ji), *n.* morbid drowsiness; unnatural prolonged slumber; apathy.

Lethe (lē'thē), *n.* in classic mythology, the stream of forgetfulness of the under world, whose waters, when drunk, produced loss of memory: hence oblivion, forgetfulness. [Greek.]

letter (let'ĕr), *n.* a mark or character used to represent a sound; written or printed communication; a printing type; literal meaning; a document certifying certain privileges, authority, &c.: *pl.* literature; erudition: *v.t.* to impress or inscribe letters upon.

Levant (le-vant'), *n.* the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean.

levant (le-vant'), *v.i.* to decamp.

levee (lev-ē'), *n.* a morning reception held by a sovereign or personage of high rank; properly, one attended by gentlemen only; a river embankment: *v.t.* to embank. [French.]

level (lev'el), *n.* a horizontal plane or line; surface without inequalities; state of equality; standard; line of direction; an instrument for indicating a horizontal line or plane; section of a canal from one lock to another: *adj.* even; horizontal; smooth; equal to something else in importance: *v.t.* to make even; free from inequalities; bring to the same level; point in taking aim.

lever (lev'er or lē'vĕr), *n.* a bar of metal, &c., turning on a support (fulcrum) for raising a weight.

leviathan (le-vī'a-than), *n.* a large unidentified aquatic animal (Job xli. 1); anything huge as a whale. [Hebrew, "aquatic monster."]

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* lightness of disposition, conduct, &c.; inconsistency; trifling gaiety; lightness of weight.

levy (lev'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* levied, *p.pr.* levying], to raise or collect, as an army or tax; seize in execution: *v.i.* to make a levy: *n.* the act of raising money or men; amount or number raised.

levy (lev'i), *n.* a small coin, originally a Spanish *rial* and worth 12½ cents in money of the United States.

lewd (lūd), *adj.* licentious; libidinous.

lexicon (leks'i-kon), *n.* a word-book; a dictionary. [Greek.]

liability (lī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liabilities (lī-a-bil'i-tiz)], the state of being liable: *pl.* debts.

liable (lī'a-bl), *adj.* exposed to damage, danger, expense, &c.; contingently subject.

liaison (lē-ā-zông'), *n.* illicit or secret intimacy between a man and a woman. [French.]

liar (lī'ar), *n.* one addicted to lying.

libation (lī-bā'shun), *n.* the act of pouring wine or oil on the ground, as a sacrifice to some deity; the liquid so poured out. [Latin.]

libel (lī'bel), *n.* defamation of character or reputation; any writing, print, publication, or picture calculated to injure the reputation or character of anyone and bring him into public contempt: *v.t.* to publish a libel against; defame the character of; exhibit a charge against in a court of law.

libelous (lī'bel-us), *adj.* containing, or of the nature of, a libel.

liberal (lib'ĕr-al), *adj.* generous; munificent; plentiful; free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines: *n.* an opponent of conservatism; one who advocates extension of freedom in political institutions. [Latin.]

liberality (lib-ĕr-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberalities (lib-ĕr-al'i-tiz)], the quality of being liberal; generosity; magnanimity; mental breadth; catholicity.

liberate (lib'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to set free.

libertine (lib'ĕr-tin), *n.* a debauchee: *adj.* unrestrained, morally or socially; licentious.

liberty (lib'ĕr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberties (lib'ĕr-tiz)], freedom; special privilege or exemption; immunity; permission; ungranted or undue freedom; privileged district.

librarian (li-brā'ri-an), *n.* the custodian of a library. [Latin.]

library (lī'brā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* libraries (lī'brā-riz)], an arranged collection of books; the building where such a collection is kept.

libration (lī-brā'shun), *n.* the act of

balancing; equipoise; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion.

libretto (li-bret'ō), *n.* a book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, &c.; the text itself. [Italian.]

lice (līs), *pl.* of louse.

license (lī'sens), *n.* permission; leave; unrestrained liberty; legal permit to do something otherwise unlawful *v.t.* to authorize by a legal permit.

licentiate (lī-sen'shi-āt), *n.* one licensed to preach or practice a profession.

licentious (lī-sen'shus), *adj.* unrestrained morally or legally; lascivious; dissolute.

lichen (lī'ken or lich'en), *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless (cryptogamic) plants of fungoid nature growing parasitic on stones, algæ, &c.; a kind of skin eruption.

licit (lis'it), *adj.* lawful.

lick (lik), *v.t.* to pass the tongue over; caress with the tongue; lap up; vanquish; chastise (the last two are vulgar): *v.i.* to make a licking movement: *n.* the act of licking; quick or careless stroke; superficial saline deposit.

licorice (lik'o-ris), *n.* the root or inspissated juice of the licorice-plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

lid (lid), *n.* a movable cover closing an aperture; top; eyelid.

lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* lay, *p.p.* lain, *p.pr.* lying], to rest in a recumbent position; lean or press; rest or remain; be situated or placed; be maintainable at law.

lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lied, *p.pr.* lying], to utter a falsehood; represent falsely: *n.* a falsehood; wilful misstatement.

lief (lēf), *adv.* willingly; rather.

liege (lēj), *adj.* bound by feudal service or tenure: *n.* a vassal; liege lord, or sovereign.

lien (lē'en or lēn), *n.* a legal claim upon property; security for payment.

lieu (lū), *n.* place; stead.

lieutenant (lef-ten'ant), *n.* an officer ranking next below a captain in the army and a commander in the navy; a deputy. [French.]

life (līf), *n.* animate existence; vitality; union of soul and body; period between birth and death.

lift (lift), *v.t.* to raise from the ground; elevate; support in the air; steal: *v.i.* to exert strength in raising; dissipate in the air: *n.* the act of lifting; elevation; promotion; a machine for raising or lifting.

ligament (lig'a-ment), *n.* a strong elastic tissue connecting the extremities of movable bones; bond or tie.

ligature (lig'a-tūr), *n.* a narrow bandage or tie; two or more letters cast on one shank (*fi*, *æ*); a slur, or notes joined by a slur.

light (līt), *n.* the imponderable agent by which objects are rendered visible by its action on the retina; day; an illuminating or enlightening agent; aspect; a window; that which emits light: *adj.* clear; bright; not heavy or burdensome; unencumbered; gay; trifling; unimportant; nimble; short in weight; well leavened and raised; graceful; undignified; dizzy; unchaste: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lighted, lit, *p.pr.* lighting], to set fire to; inflame; illuminate; furnish with, or guide by, a light: *v.i.* to receive or reflect; rest or settle; fall upon by chance; happen.

lighten (līt'en), *v.t.* to make light; illuminate; flash out; render less heavy: *v.i.* to brighten; shine out.

lighter (līt'ēr), *n.* a large open bark for loading and unloading vessels.

lighthouse (līt'hous), *n.* a structure furnished with a brilliant light to indicate points of danger to mariners at night.

lightning (līt'ning), *n.* a sudden flash of electricity, usually accompanied by thunder.

ligneous (lig'ne-us), *adj.* woody.

like (līk), *adj.* similar; resembling; equal or nearly equal; disposed: *adv.* in the same manner as; probably: *v.t.* have a taste for; enjoy: *n.* a counterpart.

likely (līk'li), *adj.* [*comp.* likelier, *superl.* likeliest], probable; suitable: *adv.* probably.

liken (līk'n), *v.t.* to compare.

likeness (līk'nes), *n.* similarity; portrait.

liking (līk'ing), *n.* preference; fondness.

lilac (lī'lak), *n.* a shrub of the genus

Syringa, with pale pinkish purple flowers; a color.

lilt (lilt), *n.* a cadenced movement in a song that is blithe and full of animation.

lily (lil'i), *n.* a plant of the genus Lilium, with bulbous roots and handsome flowers: *adj.* unsullied; lily-white.

limb (lim), *n.* a jointed or articulated part of an animal body; branch of a tree; edge or border; roguish child; leg: *v.t.* to dismember.

limber (lim'bēr), *n.* the detachable forepart of a gun-carriage: *adj.* pliant: *v.t.* to attach a limber to (a gun-carriage); make pliant.

lime (līm), *n.* a calcareous earth obtained by the action of heat upon limestone; bird-lime; a tree of the orange kind yielding an edible juicy fruit; the linden tree: *v.t.* to apply lime to.

limit (lim'it), *n.* a border or boundary; utmost extent: *v.t.* to confine within bounds; restrict. [Latin.]

limousine (lim-ōō-zēne'), *n.* the body of a closed automobile. [French.]

limp (limp), *adj.* flexible; flaccid: *n.* a halt in walking: *v.i.* to walk with a halt.

linchpin (linch'pin), *n.* the pin which goes through the end of the axle of a wheel, and keeps it in its place.

linden (lin'den), *n.* a tree with heart-shaped leaves, and small clusters of cream-colored flowers. There are several species, European and American.

line (līn), *n.* length without breadth; a slender string or cord; fishing-line; extended row; 1-12th of an inch; short letter; occupation; mark in the hand or face; outline; verse; extent; direction; regular infantry; equator; particular class of goods; descent: *v.t.* to draw lines upon; place along side by side; cover on the inside; strengthen by inner works. [Latin-French.]

lineage (lin'e-āj), *n.* ancestral line of descent from a common progenitor; family.

lineal (lin'e-al), *adj.* composed of lines; in direct line from an ancestor.

lineament (lin'e-a-ment), *n.* feature; outline.

linear (lin'e-ar), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, lines; having a straight direction.

linen (lin'en), *n.* a cloth made of flax; articles made of linen; undercloth-ing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, linen.

liner (lī'nēr), *n.* a line-of-battle ship; a steamship belonging to a trans-atlantic company; a person who makes linings.

linger (ling'gēr), *v.i.* to delay; loiter; remain long in any state.

lingerie (lang-zhe-rē'), *n.* undercloth-ing.

lingo (ling'gō), *n.* language; dialect.

lingual (ling'gwal), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, the tongue: *n.* a letter or sound, so articulated, as *s*, *th*, &c.

linguistics (ling-gwis'tiks), *n.pl.* comparative philology.

liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* a medicated liquid for rubbing into the skin.

lining (līn'ing), *n.* an inside covering; contents.

link (lingk), *n.* a single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled like a link; single part of a connected series; a land measure 7.92 inches; connection; torch made of pitch and tow: *pl.* flat sandy soil; golfing grounds: *v.t.* to connect by, or as by, a link: *v.i.* to be connected.

linnet (lin'et), *n.* a British finch.

linoleum (li-nō'le-um), *n.* a floor cloth composed of ground cork, linseed oil, and chloride of sulphur.

linotype (lin'ō-tīp), *n.* a machine for composing and casting stereotyped words or lines for printing.

linseed (lin'sēd), *n.* the seed of flax, from which *linseed oil* is expressed.

lint (lint), *n.* scraped linen used for dressing wounds.

lintel (lin'tel), *n.* the horizontal top piece of a door or window.

lion (lī'un), *n.* a large powerful carnivorous mammal of the genus Felis, found in Africa and Southern Asia: *pl.* noted persons or places: *adj.* (in composition) noble; majestic; courageous. *Feminine*, lioness.

lip (lip), *n.* one of the two borders of the mouth; edge of anything; mouth; lip-like organ; speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* &

p.p. lipped, *p.pr.* lipping], to touch with the lips; kiss; utter.

liquation (li-kwā'shun), *n.* the act or process of melting.

liquefy (lik'wē-fī), *v.t.* to melt or make liquid: *v.i.* to become liquid.

liquid (lik'wid), *adj.* clear; tearful; not solid; readily flowing: *n.* liquid substance; one of the consonants *l, m, n, r.*

liquidate (lik'wi-dāt), *v.t.* to pay off, as a debt; arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.

liquor (lik'ēr), *n.* an alcoholic beverage; a liquid: *v.t.* to treat with a solution: *v.i.* to take intoxicating drinks [Slang].

lisle (līl), *n.* a fine thread or lace.

lisp (lisp), *v.i.* to pronounce *s* and *z* nearly like *th;* speak: *v.t.* to utter imperfectly or affectedly: *n.* the imperfect utterance of *s* and *z.*

lissom (lis'um), *n.* supple; lithesome.

list (list), *n.* a catalogue, roll, or register; the edge or selvage of cloth; strip of cloth; inclination to one side; small square molding: *pl.* an enclosing for a tournament: *v.t.* to catalogue, register, or enrol; cover with strips of cloth; sew together; cause to tilt over to one side; listen to: *v.i.* to enlist; choose; careen; hearken.

listen (lis'n), *v.i.* to attend to closely, so as to hear; hearken; obey.

Listerism (list'ēr-izm), *n.* the antiseptic method of operating and dressing, introduced by Lord Lister.

listless (list'les), *adj.* indifferent; languid.

lit, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of light.

litany (lit'a-ni), *n.* a solemn responsive form of supplication.

liter (lē'tēr), *n.* in the metric system, a measure of capacity, = 61.026 cubic inches, or a little more than 1 quart.

literacy (lit'ēr-a-si), *n.* the state of being able to read and write.

literal (lit'ēr-al), *adj.* consisting of, or expressed by, letters; following the exact words; exact; plain.

literary (lit'ēr-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, literature or men of letters; versed in, or engaged in, literature.

literature (lit'ēr-a-tūr), *n.* the written or printed literary productions of a country or period; literary work; learning.

litharge (lith'ärj), *n.* oxide of lead.

lithe (līth), *adj.* supple; pliant.

lithia (lith'i-a), *n.* oxide of lithium.

lithium (lith'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

lithograph (lith'ō-graf), *n.* a print reproduced from a drawing on stone: *v.t.* to draw, or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper.

litigant (lit'i-gant), *n.* one who contends in law: *adj.* engaged in, or inclined to, litigation.

litigate (lit'i-gāt), *v.t.* to contest in a court of law: *v.i.* to engage in a lawsuit.

litigation (lit-i-gā'shun), *n.* the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit; judicial contest.

litmus (lit'mus), *n.* a purple dye, obtained from certain lichens.

litter (lit'ēr), *n.* straw, hay, &c., used for horses' bedding: a frame-work with a bed, for carrying a person in a recumbent position; state of confusion or untidiness; number of young produced at one birth, as pigs, &c.: *v.t.* supply with litter; cover with straw; scatter about carelessly: *v.i.* bring forth a litter of young.

littérateur (lit-ēr-a-tēr'), *n.* a literary man. [French.]

little (lit'l), *adj.* [*comparative* less, *superlative* least], small in size, quantity, duration, or importance; insignificant; young; mean: *adv.* in a small degree; not much: *n.* small shore of a sea, lake, &c.

littoral (lit'o-ral), *adj.* pertaining to, near, or living on the shore: situated between high- and low-water mark: *n.* country lying near the shore of a sea, lake, &c. [Latin.]

liturgy (lit'ēr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* liturgies (lit'ēr-jiz)], the prescribed forms or ritual for public worship.

live (liv), *v.i.* to exist or have life; pass or enjoy life; reside; endure; subsist: *adj.* (līv) having life; quick; effective; ignited; kept for use; energetic.

livelihood (līv'li-hood), *n.* means of living.

liveliness (līv'li-nes), *n.* briskness.

lively (līv'li), *adj.* active; brisk; animated; sprightly; vivid; forcible.

liver (liv′ĕr), *n.* one who lives; a glandular organ secreting bile.
livery (liv′ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* liveries (liv′ĕr-iz)], a particular costume worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a stipulated rate, as horses.
livid (liv′id), *adj.* black and blue; discolored as by a blow; ashy pale.
living (liv′ing), *p.adj.* having life; flowing; vigorous; active; quickening: *n.* livelihood; a church benefice; mode of life.
lizard (liz′ard), *n.* a lacertilian reptile having a scaly body, and four well-developed limbs, each with five toes.
llama (lä′ma), *n.* a South American quadruped, somewhat resembling a camel. [Spanish.]
llanos (lyä′nōz or lä′nōz), *n.pl.* the extensive level grassy plains, or steppes of South America.
lo (lō), *interj.* behold! see!
load (lōd), *v.t.* to put on as much as can be carried; burden; weigh down; embarrass; freight; charge, as a gun: *n.* a burden; weight; freight; encumbrance; pressure; a weight of hay, straw, or ore.
loadline (lōd′līn), *n.* the line to which a vessel sinks when loaded with her full cargo.
loaf (lōf), *v.i.* to idle away time: *n.* [*pl.* loaves (lōvz)], a large cake of bread.
loam (lōm), *n.* rich vegetable mold, with clay and sand: *v.t.* to cover with loam.
loan (lōn), *n.* a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest; something granted for temporary use: *v.i.* to lend money.
loath (lōth), *adj.* unwilling; reluctant.
loathe (lō*th*), *v.t.* to regard with abhorrence or disgust; detest: *v.i.* to feel nausea.
loathsome (lō*th*′sum), *adj.* exciting loathing.
lob (lob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbed, *p.pr.* lobbing], to toss gently: *v.i.* to bowl lobs: *n.* a large worm, used for fishing, the lugworm; a slow ball bowled underhand.
lobby (lob′i), *n.* [*pl.* lobbies (lob′iz)], a small hall or waiting room; passage opening before an apartment; that part of the hall of a legislative chamber to which the public have access: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbied, *p.pr.* lobbying], to solicit the votes of members of a legislature to carry a particular measure.
lobe (lōb), *n.* any rounded and projecting part; a subdivision of an organ.
lobster (lob′stĕr), *n.* an edible marine decapod crustacean.
local (lō′kal), *adj.* pertaining to place; restricted to a particular place: *n.* a newspaper paragraph of local interest; a suburban train.
locality (lō-kal′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* localities (lō-kal′i-tiz)], existence in or limitation to a place; position.
localize (lō′kal-īz), *v.t.* to limit to a particular place.
locate (lō′kāt), *v.t.* to place; establish; mark out and determine the position of: *v.i.* to settle.
location (lō-kā′shun), *n.* place; plot of ground marked out by boundaries.
loch (lokh), *n.* a lake. [Scotch.]
lock (lok), *n.* a mechanical device furnished with a spring and bolt for fastening a door, &c., by means of a key; anything that fastens; enclosure between lock-gates for raising and lowering the water within them; mechanism for firing a gun; hug in wrestling; a tuft of hair or wool; ringlet; tress: *v.t.* to fasten or secure with a lock; shut up; confine: *v.i.* to become fast by a lock; entwine.
locker (lok′ĕr), *n.* a receptacle secured by a lock.
locket (lok′et), *n.* a small gold or silver case attached to a necklace or chain.
lockjaw (lok′jaw), *n.* a spasmodic disease by which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed; tetanus.
lockout (lok′out), *n.* the exclusion of workmen from a factory by an employer to compel them to accept his terms: *v.t.* to close a factory against.
locomotion (lō-ko-mō′shun), *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place.
locomotive (lō-ko-mō′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion; not stationary: *n.* a steam engine for drawing railway cars.
locust (lō′kust), *n.* a migratory and

destructive winged insect resembling the grasshopper; a tree of the bean family.

locution (lō-kū'shun), *n.* speech; phrase.

lode (lōd), *n.* a vein containing metallic ore.

lodge (loj), *v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: *v.i.* to reside for a time; be deposited or fixed: *n.* a small house in a park; gate-keeper's cottage; wild beast's den; hut of an American Indian; place where members of an association meet, especially Freemasons; the members themselves.

lodger (loj'ẽr), *n.* one who resides in lodgings.

lodging (loj'ing), *n.* a place of temporary residence: *pl.* a room or rooms hired in the house of another.

loft (lôft), *n.* a room directly beneath a roof.

lofty (lôft'i), *adj.* [*comp.* loftier, *superl.* loftiest], very high; proud; stately; sublime.

log (log), *n.* an undressed piece of timber; a log-book; a heavy dull fellow; an instrument for ascertaining the rate of progress of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* logged, *p.pr.* logging], to enter in a log-book: *v.i.* to hew down and get out trees.

logarithm (log'a-rithm), *n.* the exponent of the power to which a fixed number (the base) must be raised in order to produce a given number. [Greek.]

loggia (lozh'i-a), *n.* a partly covered gallery or portico; an open balcony in a theater. [Italian.]

logic (loj'ik), *n.* the science of correct reasoning, especially of inference.

logical (loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, logic; according to the rules of logic.

logrolling (log'rōl-ing), *n.* the act of rolling logs; united action in carrying legislative schemes for mutual benefit; mutual praise by authors of each other's books.

logwood (log'wood), *n.* a wood of a deep-red color, used in dyeing.

loin (loin), *n.* the lower part of the back of a quadruped or man: *pl.* the reins.

loiter (loi'tẽr), *v.t.* to idle (with *away*): *v.i.* to spend time idly; delay; linger.

loll (lol), *v.i.* to lounge at ease; hang out the tongue.

lone (lōn), *adj.* solitary; retired; by one's self; unmarried or in widowhood.

lonely (lōn'li), *adj.* [*comp.* lonelier, *superl.* loneliest], deserted; solitary; unfrequented.

long (lông), *adj.* not short; extended in time, or length; drawn out; slow; tedious; tall; lingering; far-seeing: *adv.* to a great length or period; far distant; for a length of time: *n.* anything that is long: *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *for* or *after*).

longevity (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* extended age.

longhand (lông'hand), *n.* ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from *shorthand*.

longi, a Latin *prefix* meaning *long*, as *longi*corn: *adj.* long-horned.

longitude (lonj'i-tūd), *n.* distance east and west on the earth's surface measured from a meridian or place, estimated in degrees; on the ecliptic, distance in degrees from the vernal equinox.

longshoreman (lông'shōr-man), *n.* a wharf laborer. A stevedore, who loads and unloads vessels.

long-sighted (lông'sīt-ed), *n.* able to see distant objects better than those near; presbyopia.

loo (lōō), *n.* a game at cards.

loof (lōōf), *n.* the fullest part of a ship's bow.

look (look), *v.i.* to direct the eye to anything, in order to view it; direct the mind or attention to; examine; front or face; expect; watch; appear: *v.t.* to search or seek for; turn the eyes upon: *n.* the act of looking; mien; aspect: *interj.* see!

loom (lōōm), *n.* a frame or machine for weaving cloth; an oar handle: *v.i.* to rise gradually and appear larger than in reality.

loon (lōōn), *n.* a stupid fellow; a fool.

loop (lōōp), *n.* a folding or doubling of string, rope, &c.; noose through which a cord may be run; anything resembling a loop: *v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops.

loophole (lōōp'hōl), *n.* a narrow aper-

ture for observation or defense; means of evasion.

loose (lōōs), *adj.* not fast; unbound; not fixed; not tight; not crowded together; vague; unconnected; lax in principles or morals: *n.* the state of being loose: *v.t.* to set free; unbind; disengage; relax.

loot (lōōt), *v.t.* to pillage or plunder, especially a captured city: *n.* booty thus taken.

lop (lop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lopped, *p. pr.* lopping], to cut off (a part of anything), especially branches of a tree; cut off partially; trim; let fall: *v.i.* to hang down: *n.* a hanging down; that which is lopped, as branches.

lopsided (lop'sī-ded), *n.* heavier on one side.

loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *adj.* talkative.

lord (lôrd), *n.* a ruler or governor; master; one possessed of supreme power; the owner of a manor; a baron in the British peerage; the son of a duke or marquis; eldest son of an earl; title of honor given to certain officials: *v.t.* to invest with authority; preside over: *v.i.* to domineer, to command.

lordling (lôrd'ling), *n.* a little or would-be lord.

lordship (lôrd'ship), *n.* the state, quality, or jurisdiction of a lord; title of address (with *his* or *your*) given to noblemen and judges, and in England to such bishops as are peers.

lore (lōr), *n.* learning; instruction; space between the eye and bill of a bird.

lorgnette (lôr-nyet'), *n.* a long-handled opera glass; a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a long handle into which they shut.

lorn (lôrn), *adj.* forsaken; forlorn.

lory (lō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* lories (lō'riz)], a species of parrot with brilliant plumage.

lose (lōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lost, *p.pr.* losing], to be deprived of; cease to have in possession; mislay; forfeit; waste; squander: *v.i.* to fail of success; yield; be defeated.

loss (lôs), *n.* detriment; injury; privation; failure; defeat; that which is lost.

lost (lôst), *p.adj.* missing; forfeited; destroyed; perplexed.

lot (lot), *n.* fortune; destiny; portion or parcel; anything used to determine chances; great quantity: *v.t.* to separate into lots; assign; catalogue.

lotion (lō'shun), *n.* a medicated fluid for outward application.

lottery (lot'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* lotteries (lot'ẽr-iz)], a distribution of prizes by chance; drawing of lots.

Lotus (lō'tus), *n.* a genus of the water-lily family, especially the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile; a name for various trees or shrubs, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulness of care and induce a state of dreamy indolence.

loud (loud), *adj.* high- or full-sounding; noisy; ostentatious in dress or manner; showy; having an unpleasant odor: *adv.* loudly.

lounge (lounj), *v.i.* to saunter about in a lazy manner; loll; live indolently: *n.* the act of lounging; a low-backed couch.

louse (lous), *n.* [*pl.* lice (līs)], a parasitic insect of various species, especially those of the genus Pediculus, parasitic on man.

lout (lout), *n.* an awkward fellow.

louver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* an open turret or lantern on the roof of a building.

love (luv), *n.* a strong feeling of affection, especially to one of the opposite sex; courtship; devoted affection for or attachment to; parental care; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to regard with strong affection; feel devotion towards; delight in: *v.i.* to be in love; have strong affection.

loveliness (luv'li-nes), *n.* the quality of being lovely.

lovely (luv'li), *adj.* [*comp.* lovelier, *superl.* loveliest], exciting love or admiration; amiable; beautiful; pretty; inviting; delightful: *adv.* so as to inspire love or admiration.

low (lō), *adj.* not high; depressed; shallow; not noisy; subdued; near the horizon; cheap; moderate; feeble or weak; of less than the normal height; vulgar; abject: *n.* the bellow

of cattle: *adv.* not on high; deeply; softly; quietly; meaningly; at a low price; in humble rank: *v.i.* to bellow like cattle.

lower (lō'ēr), *v.t.* to lessen or bring down; reduce in price or value; weaken; humble; change to a lower pitch: *v.i.* to become lower; sink; fall; (lou'er) to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening.

lowly (lō'li), *adj.* [*comp.* lowlier, *superl.* lowliest], low in rank or size; humble; modest: *adv.* modestly.

loyal (loi'al), *adj.* faithful in allegiance to one's sovereign or country; true to plighted faith or duty.

loyalist (loi'al-ist), *n.* one who adheres to and supports the authority of his sovereign or country.

lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhomb; diamond-shaped figure used in heraldry; a sweetmeat.

lubber (lub'ēr), *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow; a raw sailor.

lubricate (lū'bri-kāt), *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.

lubricity (lōō-bris'i-ti), *n.* immorality; sensuality.

lucid (lū'sid), *adj.* clear; readily understood; shining; transparent.

lucidity (lū-sid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being lucid.

Lucifer (lū'si-fēr), *n.* Venus, as the morning star: Satan, as the brilliant, ambitious angel.

lucifer, *n.* a match ignited by friction.

luck (luk), *n.* casual event or accident; fortune, either good or bad; success.

lucky (luk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* luckier, *superl.* luckiest], having good luck or fortune; successful; auspicious.

lucrative (lū'kra-tiv), *adj.* profitable.

luculi (lū'kū-lī), *n.pl.* bright spots on the sun's surface. [Latin, luculus.]

ludicrous (lū'di-krus), *adj.* exciting mirth; comical; droll. [Latin.]

luff (luf), *n.* the weather-gauge, or that part of a ship towards the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; luff-tackle: *v.i.* to steer nearer to the wind. Also loof.

lug (lug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lugged, *p.pr.* lugging], to pull or draw along: *v.i.* to drag; move heavily; pull laboriously: *n.* the act or effort of lugging; something difficult to move; a projecting part; the ear; a lug-sail; handle of a vessel: *pl.* conceited airs.

luggage (lug'āj), *n.* effects of a traveler; baggage.

lugubrious (lū-gū'bri-us), *adj.* mournful.

lukewarm (lūk'wärm), *adj.* moderately warm.

lull (lul), *v.t.* to soothe to sleep; quiet: *v.i.* to become calm: *n.* abatement; temporary calm.

lullaby (lul'a-bī), *n.* [*pl.* lullabies (lul'a-bīz)], a cradle-song.

lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* rheumatism of the muscles of the loins.

lumbar (lum'bär), *adj.* pertaining to the loins.

lumber (lum'bēr), *n.* rubbish; forest timber sawed for market: *v.t.* to fill with lumber or rubbish; heap together in disorder: *v.i.* to cut down timber and prepare it for market.

luminary (lū'mi-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luminaries (lū'mi-nā-riz)], a body emitting light, especially a heavenly body; one who enlightens or instructs. [Latin.]

luminous (lū'mi-nus), *adj.* emitting or radiating light; bright; clear; perspicuous.

lump (lump), *n.* a small shapeless mass; aggregate; gross; a swelling: *v.t.* to throw or unite in the gross; heap indiscriminately; put up with.

lunacy (lū'na-si), *n.* mental unsoundness: *adj.* pertaining to lunacy, or to lunatics.

lunar (lū'när), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or influenced by, the moon: *n.* lunar distance. [Latin.]

lunatic (lū'na-tik), *adj.* affected with, or characteristic of, lunacy: *n.* one who is insane.

lunch (lunch), *n.* a light meal between breakfast and dinner. Also luncheon: *v.i.* to take lunch.

lung (lung), *n.* one of two organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates.

lunge (lunj), *n.* a sudden thrust or pass with the sword; sudden lurch: *v.i.* to make a lunge.

lurch (lērch), *n.* a sudden roll to one

side, as of a ship; tendency; a difficult or forlorn position; a losing position in cribbage: *v.i.* to roll suddenly to one side.

lure (lūr), *v.t.* to allure: *n.* anything used as an enticement; bait; a long carved trumpet used in Scandinavia.

lurid (lūr'id), *adj.* greyish-orange; wan; ghastly; pale; gloomy.

lurk (lĕrk), *v.i.* to lie in wait; be concealed.

luscious (lush'us), *adj.* sweet to excess; delightful to the taste or sense; fulsome.

lush (lush), *adj.* rich and juicy: *n.* intoxicating drink.

lust (lust), *n.* strong desire to possess or enjoy; concupiscence: *v.i.* to desire strongly; have inordinate desires (with *after*).

luster (lus'tĕr), *n.* brightness; splendor; brilliancy of reflected light; renown; a lustrous dress-cloth; the quality and intensity of light reflected from the surface of minerals.

lustful (lust'fool), *adj.* sensual; robust.

lustration (lus-trā'shun), *n.* purification. [Latin.]

lustrous (lus'trus), *adj.* having a luster.

lusty (lust'i), *adj.* [*comp.* lustier, *superl.* lustiest], robust; vigorous; healthy.

lute (lūt), *n.* a stringed musical instrument of the guitar family; a composition of clay, &c., used for making the joints of vessels air-tight, or protecting them from the action of fire.

luxuriance (luk-shū'ri-ans), *n.* exuberant in growth. Also luxuriancy.

luxurious (luk-shū'ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to luxury; indulging in, or administering to, luxury.

luxury (luk'shu-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luxuries (luk'shu-riz)], extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the senses, dress, &c.; a dainty; anything productive of enjoyment.

lyceum, *n.* a literary seminary; an academy; a literary association; an intermediate classical school.

lye (lī), *n.* an alkaline solution.

lying (lī'ing), *p.adj.* addicted to falsehood; the state or act of being recumbent: *n.* untruthfulness.

lymph (limf), *n.* a colorless alkaline nutritive fluid in animal bodies. [Latin.]

lymphatic (lim-fat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, conveying, or containing lymph; sluggish: *pl.* the minute ducts which convey lymph.

lynch (linch), *v.t.* to judge and punish without the usual forms of law.

lynx (links), *n.* a fierce cat-like animal, proverbial for its keenness of sight.

lyre (līr), *n.* a musical instrument of the harp kind: used by the ancients to accompany the voice. [Latin.]

lyric (lir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted to singing to, a lyre: *n.* a lyric composition.

M

M, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and probably derived directly from the Phœnician, Hebrew, Greek and Latin, for the character and name show but little change. Thus Phœnician *mu* gives the Greeks their *mu;* and the Hebrews their *mem;* the Latins had *em*, and thus the letter and sound have been transmitted. In the Runic "furstark," the character is called *mann* and stands in the twentieth place. The significance of the Phœnician *mu* was "water," and likewise of the Greek *mu* so long as people used it with a common understanding.

ma (mä), *n.* contraction of mamma.

macadamize (mak-ad′am-īz), *v.t.* to cover (a road) with small broken stone, so as to form a smooth hard rounded surface. Named from John L. Macadam, a Scottish engineer (d. 1836).

macaroni (mak-a-rō′ni), *n.* a paste composed chiefly of fine flour and made into long thin tubes [Italian]; a dandy of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

macaroon (mak-a-rōōn′), *n.* a small cake made of flour, eggs, almonds, and sugar. [French.]

macaw (ma-kaw′), *n.* a large and handsome species of parrot with strong hooked bill.

mace (mās), *n.* a massive staff usually surmounted with a crown; a heavy billiard cue; the second covering of the nutmeg. [French.]

macerate (mas′ēr-āt), *v.t.* to soften or separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid; mortify or harass.

machete (ma-chā′tā), *n.* a large heavy knife used by the inhabitants of South America for cutting through forests, &c. [Spanish-American.]

machination (mak-i-nā′shun), *n.* a plot; artifice. [Latin.]

machine (ma-shēn′), *n.* any contrivance to increase and regulate motive power; an engine; a light carriage or vehicle; one who acts mechanically or at the bidding of another.

machinery (ma-shēn′ēr-i), *n.* machines collectively; parts of a machine; any combination by which something is kept in action or the result desired is obtained.

mackerel (mak′ēr-el), *n.* an edible marine fish, mottled with green and blue. [Old French.]

mackintosh (mak′in-tosh), *n.* an india-rubber water-proof overcoat.

mackle (mak′l), *v.t.* to blot or blur, so as to produce the impression of double printing.

macro, a Greek *prefix* meaning *large, long,* as *macro*cephalous, *adj.* long-headed.

macrocosm (mak′rō-kozm), *n.* the universe.

macron (mak′ron), *n.* a mark (–) over a vowel to indicate that it is long, as cāme.

mad (mad), *adj.* [*comp.* madder, *superl.* maddest], mentally disordered or distracted; insane; infatuated; furious with rage or terror; inflamed with anger.

madam (mad′am), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā-dām′)], a complimentary title, or form of courteous address to a married lady.

madcap (mad′kap), *n.* a wild, thoughtless, eccentric person.

madden (mad′n), *v.t.* to make mad or furious: *v.i.* to become mad or furious.

madder (mad′ēr), *n.* a plant of the genus Rubia, from the root of which a red dye and pigment is extracted.

made (mād), *adj.* artificially produced or formed: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of make.

Madeira (ma-dē′ra), *n.* a rich wine once made in the island of Madeira.

mademoiselle (mad-mwä-zel′), *n.* in France, a title of courtesy given to a young lady.

madonna (ma-don′na), *n.* [*pl.* madonnas (ma-don′naz)], a picture of the Virgin Mary, usually with the infant Christ. [Italian.]

madras (ma-dras′), *n.* a printed, cotton fabric used for shirting.

madrigal (mad′ri-gal), *n.* a light amorous song; a part song unaccompanied by music. [French.]

maelstrom (māl′strum), *n.* a celebrated whirlpool on the Norwegian coast.

magazine (mag-a-zēn′), *n.* a warehouse; receptacle for military stores, as ammunition, &c.; chamber in a gun; a periodical literary or scientific publication. [French.]

magenta (ma-jen′ta), *n.* a red aniline dye named after Marshal MacMahon who won the battle of Magenta for the French in 1859.

maggot (mag′ot), *n.* the footless larva of a fly; grub; whim. [Welsh.]

Magi (mā′jī), *n.pl.* among the Akkadians and ancient Persians, the sacerdotal and learned class; the wise men of the East. [Persian.]

magic (maj′ik), *n.* the pretended art of working by the power or assistance of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment: *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or exercising, magic; enchanted; necromantic. When practiced for kindly purposes, it is called **White Magic.** Also magical. [Latin.]

magician (ma-jish′an), *n.* one skilled in magic.

magisterial (maj-is-tē′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a master or magistrate; authoritative.

magistracy (maj′is-tra-si), *n.* [*pl.* magistracies (maj′is-tra-siz)], the office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

magistrate (maj′is-trāt), *n.* a civil officer invested with certain judicial and executive powers.

magnanimity (mag-na-nim′i-ti), *n.* greatness of mind; elevation of soul; nobility. [Latin.]

magnanimous (mag-nan′i-mus), *adj.* great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; generous; courageous; heroic.

magnate (mag′nāt), *n.* a person of rank or distinction; nobleman.

magnesia (mag-nē′shi-a), *n.* a white tasteless earthy powder, the oxide of magnesium. [Greek.]

magnesium (mag-nē′shi-um), *n.* a metallic element, the base of magnesia.

magnet (mag′net), *n.* the loadstone; a magnetized steel bar. [Greek.]

magnetic (mag-net′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exhibiting, or produced by, the magnet or magnetism.

magnetism (mag′ne-tizm), *n.* that property possessed by various bodies, as iron or steel, of attracting or repelling each other according to certain physical laws; the science that treats of such magnetic phenomena and laws.

magnificence (mag-nif′i-sens), *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp; also used as a title at the German universities—"Your Magnificence." [Latin.]

magnify (mag′ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* magnified, *p.pr.* magnifying], to make great or greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; glorify or extol. [Latin.]

magnitude (mag′ni-tūd), *n.* comparative size or bulk; extent of dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); importance. [Latin.]

magnolia (mag-nō′li-a), *n.* a handsome sweet-scented flowering shrub.

mahl-stick (mawl′stik), *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while painting. Also maulstick. [German.]

mahogany (ma-hog′a-ni), *n.* a tree of tropical America, yielding a dark reddish-brown wood, used for furniture; a dining-table. [S. American.]

maid (mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman; girl; virgin; a female servant.

maiden (mād′en), *n.* an unmarried woman; virgin; girl; a washing machine; a kind of guillotine formerly used in Scotland; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a maiden; pure; innocent; unsullied; unused.

maidenhood (mād'en-hood), *n.* the state of being a maiden.
maidenly (mād'en-li), *adj.* like, or suitable to, a maiden; modest; gentle: *adv.* in a maidenlike manner.
mail (māl), *n.* defensive body-armor of steel, net, or plate-work; government system for conveying letters, &c.; a receptacle for the conveyance of letters, &c.; letters, &c., carried by post; tribute formerly levied by freebooters: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, mail; post, or send by post.
maim (mām), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; cripple or mutilate: *n.* an injury to the body by crippling or mutilation.
main (mān), *adj.* chief; principal; leading; direct: *n.* the ocean.
maintain (mān-tān'), *v.t.* to support; sustain; defend; vindicate; affirm; continue.
maintenance (mān'te-nans), *n.* sustenance; support; vindication; champerty.
maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn. [Spanish.]
majestic (ma-jes'tik), *adj.* having dignity of person or mien; stately; noble; sublime.
majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majesties (maj'es-tiz)], sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity. [French.]
majolica (ma-jol'i-ka), *n.* a fine soft enameled kind of pottery. It was first imported from Majorca, one of the Balearic Isles, into Italy. This ancient majolica was covered with a white opaque enamel on which decorative figures in color were displayed. Modern majolica is enamelled in color. It is also called *faïence.* [Named from Majorca.]
major (mā'jēr), *adj.* greater in number, extent, or quality; greater by a semitone [Mus.]; *n.* a military officer next in rank above a captain; the first proposition of a regular syllogism in which the major term is contained. [French.]
majority (ma-jor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majorities (ma-jor'i-tiz)], the state of being greater; greater number; more than half; full legal age (21); rank, &c., of a major.
make (māk), *v.t.* to create; fashion; fabricate; compose; produce or effect; prepare for use; acquire; incur; force; raise to rank or dignity; score; keep or hold; arrive near or in sight of: *v.i.* to tend or move; have effect; contribute; be active; rise or flow: *n.* shape; construction.
makeshift (māk'shift), *n.* a temporary expedient.
make-up (māk'up), *n.* the general composition of anything; artificial preparation.
malachite (mal'a-kīt), *n.* native carbonate of copper, of a blue or green color.
maladroit (mal-a-droit'), *adj.* not dexterous; unskilful; clumsy.
malady (mal'a-di), *n.* [*pl.* maladies (mal'a-diz)], a disease, especially a deep-seated or lingering disorder, mental or physical. [French.]
Malaga (mal'a-ga), *n.* a variety of sweet Spanish wine containing raisins.
malapert (mal'a-pērt), *adj.* pert; saucy.
malapropos (mal-ap-rō-pō'), *adv.* unseasonably. [French.]
malar (mā'lär), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone. [Latin.]
malaria (ma-lā'ri-a), *n.* noxious exhalations from marshy land, producing fevers, &c.; disease produced by such exhalations or by the bite of malaria-infected mosquitoes; chills and fever; ague.
malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *adj.* discontented, especially with established authority.
male (māl), *adj.* pertaining to the sex that begets young; not female; bearing stamens; suitable to the male sex: *n.* one of the male sex.
malediction (mal-e-dik'shun), *n.* denunciation of evil; execration; curse.
malefactor (mal'e-fak-tēr), *n.* an evil doer; criminal.
malevolence (ma-lev'o-lens), *n.* spitefulness; ill-will.
malfeasance (mal-fē'zans), *n.* an illegal act or deed.
malformation (mal-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* faulty or abnormal structure of an organism.

malic (mā'lik), *adj.* derived from fruit, especially from the apple. [Latin.]
malice (mal'is), *n.* evil intention to injure others; deliberate mischief; spite.
malicious (ma-lish'us), *adj.* bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred.
malign (ma-līn'), *v.t.* to speak evil of; slander: *adj.* hurtful; pestilential.
malignancy (ma-lig'nan-si), *n.* the state of being malignant; virulence.
malignant (ma-lig'nant), *adj.* malicious; pernicious; intending or effecting evil; virulent.
malinger (ma-lĭng'gĕr), *v.i.* to feign illness in order to evade duty.
malison (mal'i-zn), *n.* a curse; execration.
mall (mawl), *n.* a large heavy wooden mallet or beetle; a public walk shaded by trees, originally a place where the game of pall-mall was played. [Old French; Latin.]
mallard (mal'ard), *n.* a wild duck.
malleable (mal'e-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being extended by hammering or rolling. In ancient times, glass was made so as to be malleable, but this is now one of the lost arts.
mallet (mal'et), *n.* a wooden hammer.
malleus (mal'e-us), *n.* one of the three small auditory bones of the ear.
mallow (mal'ō), *n.* a plant of the genus Malva. Also mallows.
malmsey (mäm-zi), *n.* a rich variety of grape; a strong, full-flavored sweet wine.
malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* evil practice; illegal or immoral professional conduct especially in medicine.
malt (mawlt), *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and kiln dried for brewing: *adj.* made with malt: *v.t.* to make into malt: *v.i.* to be converted into malt.
maltose (mawlt'ōs), *n.* sugar obtained from starch by the action of diastase or malt.
maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v.t.* to treat ill or roughly.
malversation (mal-vĕr-sā'shun), *n.* fraudulent practices, especially those committed in an office of trust.
mamma (ma-mä' or mä'ma), *n.* a familiar name for mother, found in nearly all the languages of Europe and going back to the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.
mammal (mam'al), *n.* one of the Mammalia.
Mammalia (mam-ā'li-a), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Vertebrata, containing those animals which suckle their young.
mammary (mam'a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the breasts.
mammon (mam'un), *n.* wealth; worldly gain: from Mammon, the Syrian god of riches.
mammoth (mam'oth), *n.* an extinct species of huge fossil elephants: *adj.* gigantic.
man (man), *n.* [*pl.* men (men)], a human being; an adult male of the human species; mankind; male servant; vassal; one possessed of manly attributes; a husband; one of the pieces in chess or draughts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manned, *p.pr.* manning], to furnish with men; guard.
manacle (man'a-kl), *n.* a handcuff: *v.t.* to place handcuffs upon; shackle.
manage (man'āj), *v.t.* to conduct or carry on; govern; render docile or tractable; use cautiously; wield: *v.i.* to conduct affairs.
manageable (man'āj-a-bl), *adj.* easy to be managed; docile.
management (man'āj-ment), *n.* the act or art of managing; control; skill in direction; administration.
manakin (man'a-kin). See manikin.
manbote (man'bōt), *n.* among the Anglo-Saxons, the fine paid for killing a man.
mandatory (man'da-tō-ri), *adj.* containing a mandate; directory.
mandible (man'di-bl), *n.* the jaw; in vertebrates, the under jaw; in birds, both jaws: in insects and crustaceans, the anterior pair.
mandolin (man'dō-lin), *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind.
mandrake (man'drāk), *n.* a plant of the nightshade family, with narcotic properties.
mandrel (man'drel), *n.* the shank of a lathe on which the work to be turned is placed; the revolving arbor of a circular saw. Also mandril.
mane (mān), *n.* the long hair on the neck of certain quadrupeds, as the horse.

maneuver, manœuvre (ma-nōō'vĕr), *n.* adroit management or operation in military or naval affairs; skilful or dexterous management; stratagem: *v.i.* to perform maneuvers with troops or war vessels; manage with adroitness or address.

manful (man'fool), *adj.* courageous; resolute.

manganese (mang'ga-nēz), *n.* a grey-colored, hard and brittle metallic element.

mange (mānj), *n.* a cutaneous disease of dogs, cattle, &c.

manger (mān'jĕr), *n.* a feeding trough for horses or cattle.

mangle (mang'gl), *v.t.* to lacerate; mutilate; hack; to smooth with a mangle: *n.* a machine for smoothing linen.

mango (mang'gō), *n.* [*pl.* mangoes (mang'gōz)], the fruit of the mango tree of East India.

mania (mā'ni-a), *n.* violent insanity; intense excitement; excessive or unreasonable desire.

maniac (mā'ni-ak), *adj.* affected with mania: *n.* a madman.

manicure (man'i-kūr), *n.* the care of the hands, nails, &c; also one who engages in manicuring.

manifest (man'i-fest), *adj.* clear; plain; apparent: *v.t.* to make manifest; place beyond doubt: *n.* the invoice of a cargo to be exhibited to the custom-house officials.

manifesto (man-i-fes'tō), *n.* [*pl.* manifestoes (man-i-fes'tōz)], a public declaration concerning political measures or intentions.

manifold (man'i-fold), *adj.* various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated: *adv.* many times: *v.t.* to reduplicate by means of a manifold-writer.

manikin (man'i-kin), *n.* a dwarf; a model of the human body for anatomical study. Also mannikin.

manila, manilla (ma-nil'a), *n.* a kind of cheroot manufactured at Manila in the Philippine Islands; a hemp used for ropes, matting, &c., made from the fibers of *Musa textilis*, allied to the banana.

maniple (man'i-pl), *n.* a kind of scarf worn on the left arm by a priest at mass; a company in an ancient Roman legion.

manipulate (ma-nip'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to operate or work by means of the hands; treat; control the action of, by management; falsify: *v.i.* to use the hands, especially in scientific operations, or mechanical processes.

manly (man'li), *adj.* having the characteristics of a man; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute: *adv.* like a man.

manna (man'a), *n.* a name given by the Israelites to the food miraculously supplied in the wilderness (Ex. xvi. 15); the sweet laxative juice exuded from certain species of ash of Southern Europe.

manner (man'ĕr), *n.* method; mode of action; habit; custom; sort; mien; aspect; style; fashion: *pl.* deportment; morals; behavior.

mannerism (man'ĕr-izm), *n.* a peculiarity of style, action, or bearing, especially if constrained or affected.

mannish (man'ish), *adj.* masculine.

manor (man'ĕr), *n.* the district over which a feudal lord held authority, and subject to the jurisdiction of his court-baron; the land belonging to a lord, or so much as he formerly reserved for his own use; a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the owner.

manse (mans), *n.* the residence of a Presbyterian parochial minister. [Scotch.]

mansion (man'shun), *n.* a large and handsome dwelling house.

manslaughter (man'slaw-tĕr), *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being, but without malice or premeditation.

mantel (man'tel), *n.* a narrow ornamental slab above a fireplace. Also mantelpiece.

mantilla (man-til'a), *n.* a lady's light cloak or hood. [Spanish.]

mantle (man'tl), *n.* a loose cloak or cape; the external fold of the skin of the body of mollusks; a conical net-work that becomes incandescent when heated: used over a gas jet, &c., to increase the brilliancy of the light: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a mantle; conceal: *v.i.* expand or spread out.

manual (man'ū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, the hands: *n.* a handy compendium; the service book

of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or harmonium.

manufactory (man-ū-fak'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* manufactories (man-ū-fak'tō-riz)], the place where goods are manufactured.

manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *v.t.* to make or fabricate from raw materials; produce artificially: *v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures: *n.* the conversion of raw materials into articles for use; the thing manufactured.

manumission (man-ū-mish'un), *n.* the act of liberating from slavery; emancipation.

manure (ma-nūr'), *n.* any fertilizing substance used for enriching the soil: *v.t.* to enrich with fertilizing substances.

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *adj.* written: *n.* a book or paper written by hand.

many (men'i), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], numerous; consisting of a great number: *n.* a great number; multitude; people.

map (map), *n.* a representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface; a representation of the heavens: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mapped, *p.pr.* mapping], to delineate or lay down in a map; describe clearly; sketch or plan. [Latin.]

maple (mā'pl), *n.* a tree of several species of the genus Acer, from one of which the rock-maple sugar is extracted.

mar (mär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* marred, *p.pr.* marring], to disfigure; injure; damage: *n.* a blemish or disfigurement; injury.

marabou (mar'a-bōō), *n.* a large African stork, with handsome feathers.

marabout (mar'a-bōōt), *n.* a Mohammedan saint, who professes to cure diseases by supernatural power.

marasmus (ma-raz'mus), *n.* atrophy.

maraud (ma-rawd'), *v.i.* to rove in search of plunder.

marble (mär'bl), *n.* a hard limestone of various colors capable of taking a fine polish; anything resembling marble; a small ball of marble or stone: *adj.* made of, or like, marble; cold; hard; unfeeling: *v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.

March (märch), *n.* the third month of the year, named from Mars, the Roman god of war.

march (märch), *n.* a regular, measured walk, especially of soldiers; steady onward movement; a musical composition for the accompaniment of troops; frontier; borderland: *v.t.* to cause to move in a regular measured walk, as troops: *v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.

marchioness (mär'shun-es), *n.* the wife or widow of a marquis.

marconigram (mär-kō'ni-gram), *n.* a message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

mare (mār), *n.* the female of the horse.

margarine (mär'ga-rin), *n.* artificial butter. Also oleomargarine.

margin (mär'jin), *n.* border; the part of a page at the edge not printed upon; reserved amount; latitude: *v.t.* to furnish with a margin; enter on the margin of a page.

marginal (mär'gi-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed on, a margin.

margrave (mär'grāv), *n.* a German title of nobility. *Fem.* margravine.

marigold (mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant with showy yellow flowers of various genera.

marine (ma-rēn'), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, or formed by, the sea; naval; near to the sea; used at sea: *n.* a soldier who serves on a warship; the navy of a nation; naval affairs; collective shipping of a country. [Latin.]

mariner (mar'i-nēr), *n.* a sailor.

marionette (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* a puppet moved by strings.

marital (mar'i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to marriage.

maritime (mar'i-tīm), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or bordering upon, the sea; naval.

marjoram (mär'jō-ram), *n.* a genus of aromatic plants, containing the sweet marjoram.

mark (märk), *n.* a visible sign by which anything is known; impression; evidence; target; a character made as a substitute for writing;

an old Scotch coin = 27½ cents; a current German coin and monetary unit = 24¼ cents; a former European unit of weight = about 8 ounces: *v.t.* to make a mark upon; notify by, or as by, a sign; distinguish; take notice of; single out: *v.i.* to observe critically; take note.

market (mär'ket), *n.* a public place for the sale or purchase of commodities; market place; rate or price: *v.i.* to deal in a market; buy or sell.

marl (märl), *n.* calcareous earth mingled with clay and carbonate of lime: used as a manure: *v.t.* to manure with marl; to wind with marlines.

marmalade (mär'ma-lād), *n.* a confection made of oranges or other fruit.

marmoset (mär'mō-zet), *n.* a species of small American monkey.

marmot (mär'mot), *n.* the Alpine rat; prairie dog.

maroon (ma-rōōn'), *n.* formerly a fugitive slave in the West Indies; one who is marooned: *v.t.* to place and abandon on a desert island: *adj.* of a brownish-crimson color.

marplot (mär'plot), *n.* one who frustrates some plan by his officious interference.

marque (märk), *n.* a license granted by a state to a private vessel to make reprisals at sea on the ships of another nation. Hence this license is called "a letter of marque and reprisal."

marquetry (mär'ket-ri), *n.* inlaid work.

marquis (mär'kwis), *n.* a nobleman ranking next below a duke. [French.] *Fem.* marchioness. [Latin and Old High German.]

marriage (mar'āj), *n.* the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock; marriage ceremony.

marrow (mar'ō), *n.* the medulla or oily tissue which fills the cavities of bones; the essence of anything; a vegetable marrow.

marry (mar'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* married, *p.pr.* marrying], to unite as husband and wife; wed: *v.i.* to enter into the state of wedlock: *interj.* By Mary! forsooth!

marseilles (mar-sālz'), *n.* a double cloth fabric, quilted in the loom.

marsh (märsh), *n.* a swampy tract of land.

marshal (mär'shal), *n.* an official of high rank who superintends and regulates state ceremonials; a pursuivant; in the French army, the highest military officer; a sheriff: *v.t.* to arrange or dispose in order.

marshy (mär'shi), *adj.* swampy; growing in marshes.

mart (märt), *n.* a market; purchase and sale.

marten (mär'ten), *n.* a small carnivorous animal of the weasel kind.

martial (mär'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, war; military.

martin (mär'tin), *n.* one of several species of birds allied to the swallow.

martinet (mär-ti-net'), *n.* a strict disciplinarian: *pl.* small lines fastened to the leech of a sail.

martingale (mär'tin-gāl), *n.* a broad strap passing from the nose-band to the girth of a horse, between its fore legs, to keep its head down; a lower stay for the jib-boom or flying jib-boom.

martyr (mär'tēr), *n.* one who testifies by his death to his faith or principles; one who suffers acutely: *v.t.* to put to death for adherence to some belief, especially Christianity; persecute; torture; destroy.

martyrdom (mär'tēr-dum), *n.* the death or sufferings of a martyr.

marvel (mär'vel), *n.* something extraordinary and astonishing; a prodigy: *v.i.* to be struck with astonishment; wonder.

marvelous (mär'vel-us), *adj.* exciting wonder; incredible.

mascot (mas'kot), *n.* a person or thing that brings good fortune. *Feminine* mascotte. [French.]

masculine (mas'kū-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or suitable for, a man; manly; powerful; robust; coarse; noting the male gender in grammar.

mash (mash), *n.* a soft or pulpy mass; a mixture of bran and water for horses; bruised malt, &c., steeped in hot water for making wort: *v.t.* to mix with hot water (as malt) in brewing; convert into a mash or soft pulpy state; to inspire love in.

mask (mask), *n.* a cover or partial

cover to conceal the face; pretext or subterfuge; a masquerade: *v.t.* to conceal with, or as with, a mask; cover or hold in check: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; be disguised.

mason (mā'sn), *n.* a builder in stone; a Freemason.

masquerade (mas-kēr-ād'), *n.* a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; a disguise: *v.t.* to cover with a mask or disguise: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade.

mass (mas), *n.* a large quantity; lump; body of things collectively; the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church; a musical setting for certain parts of such a ce'ebration: *pl.* common people (with *the*): *v.t.* & *v.i.* to collect into a mass or body.

massacre (mas'a-kēr), *n.* indiscriminate slaughter with unnecessary cruelty: *v.t.* to slaughter indiscriminately with unnecessary cruelty.

massage (ma-säzh'), *n.* a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneading the body.

massé (ma-sā'), *n.* in billiards, a sharp stroke made with the cue perpendicular or nearly so.

masseur (ma-sēr'), *n.* one who performs the operation of massage. *Feminine* masseuse (ma-sēz'). [French.]

massive (mas'iv), *adj.* weighty; heavy; bulky; imperfectly and irregularly crystallized.

mast (mast), *n.* a long round piece of timber or iron tube, either entire, or formed of parts, raised vertically on the keel of a vessel to support the sails; acorns and beech-nuts.

master (mas'ter), *n.* one who rules or commands others; director; employer; owner; head of a household, college, school, &c.; an expert; commander of a merchant-vessel; a university degree; appellation given to boys; a legal title: *adj.* pertaining to a master; chief: *v.t.* to subdue or overcome: *v.i.* excel.

mastery (mas'tēr-i), *n.* dominion; preeminence; eminent skill.

mastic (mas'tik), *n.* a resin obtained from the mastic tree; used as a varnish.

masticate (mas'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth; chew.

mastiff (mas'tif), *n.* a variety of large dog.

mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n.* an extinct genus of mammals, allied to the elephant.

mastoid (mas'toid), *adj.* breast-like.

mat (mat), *n.* a texture of various fibrous materials, used for cleansing the feet, &c.; a web of rope-yard; an ornamental article on which to place things at table: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* matted, *p.pr.* matting], to cover with mats; entangle or interweave.

matador (ma-ta-dōr'), *n.* the man who kills the bull in a bull-fight; one of the three principal cards at omber and quadrille. [Spanish.]

match (mach), *n.* anything that readily ignites; a lucifer; anything which agrees with or suits another thing; an equal; game or contest; marriage; one to be gained in marriage: *v.t.* to be equal to; set against or oppose as an equal: *v.t.* to harmonize with; to equal.

mate (māt), *n.* a companion or associate; an equal; the male and female of animals associated for propagation; an officer in the merchant service ranking below the captain; checkmate: *v.t.* to match; be equal to; marry.

mate (mä'tā), *n.* a tea made of the dried leaves of Brazilian holly; used largely in South America.

matelote (mat'e-lōt), *n.* a dish composed of various kinds of fish.

material (ma-tē'ri-al), *adj.* consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; essential: *n.* the substance of which anything is made.

materialism (ma-tē'ri-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all spiritual phenomena are the result of organized matter.

materialize (ma-tē'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* to invest with material characteristics.

maternal (ma-tēr'nal), *adj.* motherly.

maternity (ma-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* the character or relationship of a mother.

math (math), *n.* a mowing; mathematics.

mathematical (math-e-mat'ik-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, mathematics; theoretically precise. Also mathematics.

mathematician (math-e-ma-tish'an), *n.* one who is skilled in mathematics.

mathematics (math-e-mat'iks), *n.* the science of number and space.

matin (mat'in), *adj.* pertaining to the morning or to matins: *n.pl.* morning prayer; in the Roman Catholic Church the first canonical hour.

matinée (mat-i-nā'), *n.* a reception or musical or dramatic performance held in the daytime. [French.]

matriarch (mā'tri-ärk), *n.* a mother who in one period of ancient history ruled the family, and also the tribe. At this time, men were not husbands, but were merely chosen by any woman according to her fancy. See polyandry.

matricide (mat'ri-sīd), *n.* the murder of a mother by a son or daughter; one who murders one's mother.

matriculate (ma-trik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to admit to the membership of a college or university by entering one's name in a register: *v.i.* to be admitted as a member or student of a college, &c.

matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial; connubial.

matrimony (mat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* marriage. [Latin.]

matrix (mā'triks), *n.* [*pl.* matrices (mat'ri-sēz)], the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mold; the rock in which a fossil or mineral is embedded; the five colors (black, white, blue, red, yellow) from which all others are formed in dyeing. [Latin.]

matron (mā'tron), *n.* a married woman, especially one who has borne children; the lady superintendent of a hospital or institution.

matte (mat), *n.* metal imperfectly reduced. [French.]

matted (mat'ed), *adj.* covered with a mat; closely tangled together.

matter (mat'ēr), *n.* that which occupies space, and is perceptible by the senses; body; substance; thing of importance; business; event; indefinite amount; pus; set-up type: *v.i.* to signify; be of importance.

matting (mat'ing), *n.* mats collectively; material for mats; ornamental matwork.

mattock (mat'ok), *n.* a pickaxe having one of its ends flat.

mattress (mat'res), *n.* a quilted hair- or straw-stuffed bed; a spring mattress; a mat made of trees or shrubs.

mature (ma-tūr'), *adj.* [*comparative* maturer, *superlative* maturest], ripe; full-grown; ready for application or use: *v.t.* to bring or hasten to maturity: *v.i.* to become ripe.

maturity (ma-tūr'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development.

maudlin (mawd'lin), *adj.* easily moved to tears; weakly and foolishly sentimental.

maul (mawl), *n.* a large wooden hammer: *v.t.* to wound or bruise in a rough manner. See mell.

mausoleum (maw-sō-lē'um), *n.* a stately tomb or monument, especially that of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected by his widow Artemisia.

mauve (mōv), *n.* a soft lilac or purple color, the first of aniline dyestuffs discovered by Sir W. H. Perkin.

maw (maw), *n.* the stomach of animals; the craw of a bird.

mawkish (mawk'ish), *adj.* loathsome; affectedly sentimental.

maxillary (maks'il-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the jaw or jawbone.

maxim (maks'im), *n.* an established principle or truth; proverb; aphorism. [Latin.]

maximite (maks'im-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive invented by Sir Hiram Maxim.

maximum (maks'i-mum), *n.* and *adj.* the greatest possible out of any class of things. See minimum.

May (mā), *n.* the fifth month of the year. Its name is from the Latin Maia, the mother of Mercury, who was the goddess of growth.

may, *v. aux.* [*p.t.* might (mīt)], to be able; be allowed.

mayhem (mā'hem), *n.* the crime of attacking another so as to prevent his defense, and especially by mutilating him; as, for example, biting or tearing off an ear or a nose. The word is the same as *maim.*

mayonnaise (mī-on-āz'), *n.* a sauce composed of the yolk of eggs, olive-oil and vinegar (or lemon-juice) seasoned.

mayor (mā'ẽr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough. *Feminine* mayoress.

maze (māz), *n.* bewilderment; a labyrinth: *v.t.* to bewilder.

mazurka (ma-zẽr'ka), *n.* a lively Polish dance; music set to such a dance. Also mazourka. [Polish.]

mead (mēd), *n.* a fermented liquor of honey, water, and spices; a meadow [Poet.].

meadow (med'ō), *n.* a tract of rich pasture land; land yielding hay; low grass land by the banks of rivers.

meager (mē'gẽr), *adj.* thin; scanty; poor; barren; lean; weak. [French.]

meal (mēl), *n.* edible ground grain; a repast.

mealy (mē'li), *adj.* consisting of, sprinkled with, or having the qualities of, meal.

mean (mēn), *adj.* [*comparative* meaner, *superlative* meanest], wanting in dignity or honor; vulgar; inferior; insignificant; humble; sordid; stingy; middle; not excessive: *n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree; average: *pl.* resources; property: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* meant, *p.pr.* meaning], to have in the mind or intention; signify: *v.i.* to have an intention.

meander (mē-an'dẽr), *v.t.* to wind or flow round: *v.i.* to have a winding course; be intricate. The name of a river in Asia Minor.

meaning (mēn'ing), *n.* intention; sense.

meant (ment), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of mean.

meantime (mēn'tīm), *adv.* in the intervening time. Also meanwhile.

measles (mē'zlz), *n.* an infectious disease characterized by fever and small red spots on the skin; a disease of swine and of trees. [Danish.]

measurable (mezh'ẽr-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being measured.

measure (mezh'ẽr), *n.* the standard by which the volume or extent of anything is compared; extent or dimensions of a thing; proportion; a divisor leaving no remainder; an instrument for measuring; musical time; meter; law or statute: *pl.* strata or beds: *v.t.* to ascertain the extent, size, or volume of; mark out; estimate; allot; determine by rule or standard: *v.i.* to take measurements; be equal or uniform.

measurement (mezh'ẽr-ment), *n.* the act of measuring; quantity ascertained by measuring; size; area; capacity.

meat (mēt), *n.* animal flesh.

mechanic (me-kan'ik), *n.* a skilled workman: *pl.* the science of the laws of matter and motion, especially the science of machinery. [Greek.]

mechanical (me-kan'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the principles of mechanics; pertaining to, or produced by, machines or machinery; done automatically, as from force of habit.

mechanism (mek'a-nizm), *n.* parts of a machine; mechanical construction.

medal (med'al), *n.* a coin-shaped piece of metal impressed with a device or inscription to commemorate some event, distinguished person, or idealized group. The medal reached its perfection in the fifteenth century with Pisano. The side bearing the head is called the *obverse* and the other side, the *reverse.* [French.]

medallion (me-dal'yun), *n.* a large antique medal; a round or oval tablet with figures in bas-relief.

meddle (med'l), *v.i.* to interpose or interfere officiously.

meddlesome (med'l-sum), *adj.* officiously intrusive.

mediæval (med-i-ē'val), *adj.* characterizing the period of history between the sixth and fifteenth centuries A.D., usually known as the Middle Ages.

median (mē'di-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the middle of anything; a *median line* is an imaginary line drawn between the two symmetrical halves of the body down the back. In geometry also a median line is one drawn from any angle of a triangle to the middle point of the opposite side. When these median lines intersect its place of intersection is called the *median point.* [Latin.]

mediate (mē'di-āt), *v.i.* to interpose as a mutual friend between parties to effect a reconciliation. [Latin.]

mediation (mē-di-ā'shun), *n.* the act of mediating; reconciliation.

mediator (mē'di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who mediates; an intercessor.
medical (med'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, medicine.
medicament (med'i-ka-ment), *n.* a medicine or healing application.
medicate (med'i-kāt), *v.t.* to impregnate or tincture with anything medicinal.
medicinal (me-dis'i-nal), *adj.* having the properties of, or used in, medicine.
medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* the science which relates to the treatment and alleviation of disease; a specific for the cure of disease. [Latin.]
mediocre (mē'di-ō'kēr), *adj.* of medium excellence; ordinary.
mediocrity (mē-di-ok'ri-ti), *n.* of moderate degree; a person of ordinary abilities. [Latin.]
meditate (med'i-tāt), *v.i.* to muse or ponder; think abstractedly: *v.t.* to think upon; design. [Latin.]
meditation (med-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of meditating; deep thought.
medium (mē'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* media, mediums (mē'di-a, mē'di-umz)], a mean; anything intervening; agency; space or substance in which bodies exist or move; a size of paper 24 x 19 inches; middle term of a syllogism; a person through whom communications from the spirit world are conveyed; the liquid vehicle with which dry pigments are ground. [Latin.]
medley (med'li), *n.* mixture or confused mass of different ingredients. [Old French.]
medulla (me-dul'a), *n.* the marrow of bones; pith of plants. [Latin.]
meed (mēd), *n.* recompense; reward.
meek (mēk), *adj.* [*comparative* meeker, *superlative* meekest], gentle; submissive; yielding; mild of temper.
meer (mēr), *n.* a boundary or division. Also mere. [Scottish.]
meerschaum (mēr'shum), *n.* a clay-like silicate of magnesia from which pipe-bowls are made; a pipe of this material. [German, "sea-foam."]
meet (mēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* met, *p.pr.* meeting], to come up to from a different direction; confront; encounter; receive: *v.i.* to assemble; be united: *n.* a meeting of huntsmen; the place of meeting: *adj.* fit; suitable; appropriate.
meeting (mēt'ing), *n.* an assembly; junction; a congregation.
meg, a Greek *prefix* meaning *great, powerful.* Also mega, megalo, as *mega*cephalous: *adj.* having a large head.
megafog (meg'a-fôg), *n.* a fog-signalling device.
megaphone (meg'a-fōn), *n.* a new form of speaking-trumpet for increasing the volume of the voice. [Greek.]
megrim (mē'grim), *n.* a sick or neuralgic headache, usually on one side of the head: *pl.* vertigo in a horse.
melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *n.* great depression of spirits; melancholia: *adj.* depressed in spirits; hypochondriac.
mélange (mā-längzh'), *n.* a confused mixture; medley. [French.]
mêlée (mā-lā'), *n.* a hand-to-hand conflict; scuffle; affray.
melinite (mel'in-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive.
meliorate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v.t.* to improve or make better.
mellifluent (mel-if'flū-ent), *adj.* smooth; sweetly flowing. Also mellifluous.
mellow (mel'ō), *adj.* fully ripe; not hard, harsh, or rigid; half tipsy.
melodeon (me-lō'de-on), *n.* a small reed organ.
melodious (me-lō'di-us), *adj.* full of, or produced by, melody; musical.
melodrama (mel-ō-drä'ma), *n.* a play characterized by sensational or romantic incidents. [Greek.]
melody (mel'ō-di), *n.* [*pl.* melodies (mel'ō-dīz)], the arrangement of different musical sounds for a single voice or instrument; tune.
melon (mel'un), *n.* a plant of the cucumber family with edible fruit. [French.]
melt (melt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to change from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve; soften to love and tenderness.
melton (mel'tun), *n.* a kind of thick broadcloth with an unfinished surface. Named from the manufacturer.
member (mem'bēr), *n.* a limb or organ, essential part of anything; one of an association or community.

membrane (mem'brān), *n.* a thin fold or layer of tissue forming the covering of some part or organ.

membranous (mem'bra-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, membranes.

memento (mē-men'tō), *n.* [*pl.* mementos (mē-men'tōz)], a souvenir; memorial. [Latin.]

memoir (mem'wär), *n.* a history written from personal experience and knowledge; a biography: *pl.* a record of investigations on a subject; transactions or journal of a learned or scientific society.

memorable (mem'or-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of remembrance; remarkable; notable.

memorandum (mem-o-ran'dum), *n.* [*pl.* memoranda (mem-o-ran'da)], a note to assist the memory; brief record of something to be remembered; summary or outline.

memorial (mē-mō'ri-al), *adj.* commemorative; preservative of, or contained in, the memory: *n.* an informal diplomatic paper; a written representation of facts addressed to the government, a public body, &c.

memory (mem'o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* memories (mem'o-riz)], that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous occurrences, facts, thoughts, &c., and recalls them.

menace (men'as), *n.* a threat: *v.t.* to threaten.

ménage (mā'näzh), *n.* management; one's establishment or household. [French.]

menagerie (men-äzh'ĕr-i or men-aj'-e-ri), *n.* a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

mend (mend), *v.i.* to repair (that which is broken or worn); make good or better; reform; increase: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

mendacious (men-dā'shus), *adj.* given to falsehood; lying; false.

mendacity (men-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* mendacities (men-das'i-tiz)], falsehood; habitual lying.

mendicant (men'di-kant), *adj.* practicing begging; reduced to beggary: *n.* a beggar; a begging friar.

menial (mē'ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to a retinue of servants; pertaining to, or suitable for, servants; mean; servile: *n.* a domestic servant; one who performs servile work. [Old French.]

meninges (men-in'jēz), *n.pl.* the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord. [Greek.]

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the meninges. [Greek.]

mensurable (men'sū-ra-bl), *adj.* measurable.

mensuration (men-sū-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of taking the measure or dimensions of anything; measurement.

mental (men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to the mind; intellectual. [Latin.]

menthol (men'thol), *n.* a crystalline substance resembling camphor: used as a counter-irritant. [Latin.]

mention (men'shun), *n.* a brief notice; casual remark; hint: *v.t.* to speak briefly of; notice casually; name. [Latin.]

menu (men-ū'), *n.* a bill of fare. [French.]

mercantile (mĕr'kan-til), *adj.* commercial. [Latin.]

mercenary (mĕr'sē-na-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mercenaries (mĕr'sē-na-riz)], a soldier hired into foreign service; one who serves for pay: *adj.* serving for pay or reward; venial; sordid. [Latin.]

mercer (mĕr'sĕr), *n.* a dealer in textile fabrics.

mercerize (mĕr'ser-īz), to treat cotton cloth in such a manner as to give it a luster like that of silk.

merchandise (mĕr'chan-dīs), *n.* goods, wares, or commodities, bought and sold.

merchant (mĕr'chant), *n.* one who traffics or trades on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; a shopkeeper: *adj.* pertaining to, or employed in, trade; mercantile. [French.]

mercurial (mĕr-kū'ri-al), *adj.* active; volatile; fickle; pertaining to, made of, or caused by, mercury; mercurial ointment is an ointment containing crude mercury in particles.

mercury, *n.* one of the elements, popularly known as quicksilver.

mercy (mĕr'si), *n.* [*pl.* mercies (mĕr'-

siz)], the disposition to forgive, spare, or pity; clemency; forbearance; compassion; beneficence.

mere, same as meer.

mere (mēr), *adj.* [*superlative* merest], such and no more; simple; entire; absolute.

merely (mēr-li), *adv.* simply; purely; only.

meretricious (mer-e-trish'us), *adj.* pertaining to prostitutes; lustful; tawdry. [Latin.]

merge (mērj), *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up: *v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost.

merger (mērj'ēr), *n.* the legal consolidation of two estates, conforming them into one estate; the placing of the operations of two or more competing interests under the control of a single body. [Latin.]

meridian (me-rid'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to mid-day: *n.* mid-day; noon; highest point or culmination; an imaginary great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith and nadir of any given place, and cutting the equator at right angles. [Latin.]

méringue (mā-rang'), *n.* a light confection of eggs, sugar, cream, or jam.

merino (me-rē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* merinos (me-rē'nōz)], a breed of sheep with a fine wool; the wool of such sheep: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, the wool of the merino sheep.

merit (mer'it), *n.* excellence; worth; deserved reward: *pl.* essential circumstances: *v.t.* to earn; be entitled to; be deserving of.

meritorious (mer-i-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having merit; deserving of reward or praise.

merk (mērk), *n.* an ancient Scottish coin, the same as the *mark* of Continental countries. ($0.28.)

merlin (mēr'lin), *n.* a small falcon.

merling (mērl'ing), *n.* the whiting.

mermaid (mēr'mād), *n.* a fabled marine creature having the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

merman (mēr'man), *n.* the male of the mermaid.

merriment (mer'i-ment), *n.* mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety. Also merriness.

merry (mer'i), *adj.* [*comparative* merrier, *superlative* merriest], full of mirth and good humor; gay; sportive; jovial; pleasant.

mesa (mā'sa), *n.* elevated table-land. [Spanish.]

mesh (mesh), *n.* an opening or interstice of a net; brewers' grains.

mesmerism (mez'mēr-izm), *n.* the art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system in which the thoughts and actions of the patient are controlled by the will of the operator; animal magnetism.

mesne (mēn), *adj.* middle; intervening.

mess (mes), *n.* a number of persons who sit down to table together, especially soldiers or sailors; a state of dirt or confusion: *v.i.* to eat together: *v.t.* to furnish with food; dirty.

message (mes'āj), *n.* a communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication.

messenger (mes'en-jēr), *n.* one who conveys a message; an office servant who carries messages; a herald or harbinger; an official of the bankruptcy court.

Messiah (mes-ī'a), *n.* Christ the Anointed One. Also Messias.

messieurs (mes'yērs), *n.pl.* sirs; **Messrs.** used in addressing business communications.

messmate (mes'māt), *n.* one who has sat at table with the same men for a time long enough to establish a real intimacy. It is usually on shipboard that men become messmates. See mess; bunkie.

met, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of meet.

meta, a Greek *prefix* meaning *between, over, after, duplicate, resembling, change from one state to another.*

metabolism (me-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* the continuous process by which living cells or tissues undergo chemical change accompanied by swift alterations in temper or character.

metacarpus (met-a-kär'pus), *n.* that part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

metal (met'al), *n.* an elementary substance having certain physical char-

acteristics, as luster, ductility, malleability, insolubility, is fusible by heat, and a conductor of electricity; molten glass; small stone cubes; effective power or caliber of the guns of a warship: *pl.* the rails of a railroad: *v.t.* to cover with metal. [Latin.]

metallic (me-tal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, metal.

metallurgy (met'al-ēr-ji), *n.* the art or process of working metals and of separating them from their ores.

metamorphism (met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* the process by which stratified rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, &c., have changed from their original structure, as limestone to marble.

metamorphosis (met-a-môr-fō'sis), *n.* change of form, shape, or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a butterfly.

metaphor (met'a-fôr), *n.* a figure of speech by which one word is employed for another of which it is the image; a compressed simile.

metaphoric (met-a-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; not literal: figurative. Also metaphorical.

metaphysics (met-a-fiz'iks), *n.* the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought; ontology or the science of being.

metathesis (me-tath'e-sis), *n.* transposition of the letters of a word or syllable, as *third* for the early *thrid* (Anglo-Saxon), *thridda*.

metempsychosis (me-tem-si-kō'sis), *n.* transmigration of the soul after death into the body of another man or lower animal.

meteor (mē'te-or), *n.* a transient luminous body in the sky; falling or shooting star; anything that dazzles or excites wonder for the moment.

meter (mē'tēr), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically the amount measured by it. Also metre.

meter, metre (mē'tēr), *n.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; unit of length in the decimal system = 39.37 inches. [Greek.]

methinks (mē-thingks'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* methought]. In this really compound expression, *me* is the object of *thinks*, a transitive verb meaning "it seems." [Anglo-Saxon.] Hence, methinks is equivalent to "it seems to me."

method (meth'od), *n.* regular arrangement of things; system; order; classification.

methodical (me-thod'i-kal), *adj.* characterized by, or arranged with regard to, method; systematic. Also methodic.

methyl (meth'il), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit.

metonymy (me-ton'i-mi), *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another related to it, as "the steel" for the sword.

metric (met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to the decimal system of weights and measures.

metrical (met'ri-kal), *adj.* pertaining to meter, measurement, or rhythm.

metrology (met-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of weights and measures.

metronome (met'rō-nōm), *n.* an instrument which beats musical time by means of a short pendulum.

metropolis (me-trop'ō-lis), *n.* the capital or chief city of a kingdom or country; the seat or see of a metropolitan.

metropolitan (met-rō-pol'i-tan), *adj.* pertaining to the capital city of a kingdom or country, or to an archbishopric: *n.* the presiding bishop of a country or province; an archbishop. [Greek.]

mettle (met'l), *n.* constitutional ardor or spirit; fortitude. [Latin.]

mettlesome (met'l-sum), *n.* high spirited.

mew (mū), *n.* the cry of a cat; a seagull: *pl.* stables for carriage horses: *v.t.* to shed or molt (the feathers): *v.i.* to cry like a cat.

mezzanine (met'za-nēn), *n.* a low intermediate story between two higher ones; a window in such a story. [Italian.]

mezzotint (mez'ō-tint), *n.* a variety of copper engraving. Also mezzotinto. [Italian.]

mica (mī'ka), *n.* a mineral divisible into thin transparent plates.

mice, *pl.* of mouse.

micro, a Greek *prefix* meaning *small*, as *micro*cosm, a small universe or community.

microbe (mī'krōb), *n.* a minute microscopical organism found in the blood of animals, especially those suffering from disease; bacterium.

microcrith (mī'krō-krith), *n.* the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

microcyte (mī'krō-sīt), *n.* a minute elementary granule in the blood, especially present in disease.

microphone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for intensifying very minute sounds.

microscope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying minute objects so as to render them visible for purposes of investigation.

microscopic (mī-krō-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or determined by the aid of, a microscope. Also microscopical.

microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* an instrument for making very thin sections in botanical laboratories. [Greek.]

mid (mid), *adj.* middle: *prefix*, as *mid*day: *n.* a midshipman.

midden (mid'n), also **kitchen-midden** (kich'en-mid'n), *n.* a mound littered with sea-shells, and the remains of animal bones, together with rude stone implements. Such are found all over the world and mark the eating-places of pre-historic people. The word *midden* means *dung-hill*, or *muck-pile*. [Danish.]

middle (mid'l), *adj.* equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial: *n.* the point equally distant from the extremes; central part; the waist.

middleman (mid'l-man), *n.* in trade and commerce the one who stands between the producer and the consumer, taking a profit from each.

middling (mid'ling), *adj.* of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate: *n.pl.* the coarser part of flour.

midge (mij), *n.* a gnat.

midget (mij'et), *n.* a very tiny gnat; also applied to a baby.

midriff (mid'rif), *n.* the diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.

midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.* [*pl.* midshipmen], in the British navy, a junior officer ranking next above a cadet. In the American navy the midshipman was the lowest of officers, but is now called a "naval cadet," and upon promotion becomes an "ensign."

midst (midst), *n.* the middle.

midwife (mid'wīf), *n.* [*pl.* midwives (mid'wīvz)], a woman who assists at childbirth.

mien (mēn), *n.* external appearance; air; look; carriage.

might (mīt), *n.* power; strength; force: *p.t.* of may.

mighty (mīt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* mightier, *superl.* mightiest], powerful; strong; influential; momentous; wonderful; huge: *adv.* very; exceedingly.

mignon (min-yông'), *adj.* pretty; delicate. [French.]

mignonette (min-yun-et'), *n.* a fragrant annual with greenish flower and orange-colored stamens.

migratory (mī'gra-tō-ri), *adj.* removing or passing from one place of abode or resort to another; roving; nomad.

milch (milch), *adj.* yielding milk.

mild (mīld), *adj.* [*comp.* milder, *superl.* mildest], gentle in temper and disposition; gentle; soft; placid; moderate; not sharp, sour, or bitter; lenitive.

mildew (mil'dū), *n.* a disease of plants produced by small fungi; spots of mold on cloth, &c., caused by damp: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* be affected with mildew.

mile (mīl), *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries; the English statute mile, in use in this country, contains 1,760 yds., the geographical or nautical mile 1-60th of a degree of latitude or 2,025 yds. (nearly).

mileage (mīl'āj), *n.* an allowance for expenses per mile; length in miles.

militant (mil'i-tant), *adj.* warlike; fighting; serving as a soldier.

military (mil'i-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; martial: *n.* soldiers collectively; army; troops.

militate (mil'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be, or stand, opposed; operate against (with *against*).

militia (mi-lish'a), *n.* citizens enrolled and trained for the internal defense of a State.

milk (milk), *n.* a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, especially the milk of the cow; the white juice of certain plants: *v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk.

milksop (milk'sop), *n.* an effeminate, weak person. See mollycoddle.

mill (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding and reducing a substance to small particles; a manufactory; a prize fight. (See mell and maul); a money of account = 1-1,000th of a dollar: *v.t.* to reduce to fine particles in a mill; press or stamp, as the edges of coins; full (cloth); roll into bars, as metal; thrash.

millennium (mil-len'i-um), *n.* the space of 1,000 years, especially that period during which Satan will be bound and Christ will reign on earth (Rev xx. 1-4). [Latin.]

miller (mil'ēr), *n.* one who keeps or works a flour mill.

millet (mil'et), *n.* a grain-bearing plant. [French.]

milliner (mil'in-ēr), *n.* one who makes women's bonnets, hats, headdresses, &c. [From Milan in Italy.]

millinery (mil'li-nēr-i), *n.* the articles made and sold by a milliner.

milling (mil'ing), *n.* the act of grinding in, or passing through, a dressing mill; the process of making a serrated edge on a coin, &c.

million (mil'yun), *n.* the number of ten hundred thousand; an indefinitely large number. [French.]

millionaire (mil-yun-ār'), *n.* a person who is worth a million; one very rich.

mime (mīm), *n.* a comic Greek and Roman play representing real persons and events; an actor in a mime.

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-graf), *n.* a machine for multiplying copies of a letter, drawing, etc.

mimic (mim'ik), *adj.* inclined to imitate; imitative: *n.* one who mimics or imitates: *v.t.* to imitate, or ridicule by imitation. [Greek.]

mimicry (mim'ik-ri), *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; close external likeness.

minaret (min'a-ret), *n.* a tall slender turret attached to a mosque surrounded with several balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers. [Spanish and Turkish.]

minatory (min'a-tō-ri), *adj.* threatening.

mince (mins), *v.t.* to cut or chop into minute pieces; extenuate or suppress: *v.i.* to talk with affected elegance; walk with short steps or in a prim manner.

mind (mīnd), *n.* the intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding or intellect; soul; memory; intention; opinion: *v.t.* to attend to; heed; obey.

mindful (mīnd'fool), *adj.* bearing in mind; observant; attentive.

mine (mīn), *pron.* belonging to me: *n.* an excavation in the earth from which minerals, precious stones, &c., are extracted; a tunnel under an enemy's works to blow them up; a rich source of wealth: *v.i.* to carry on mining operations; practice secret methods: *v.t.* to undermine or sap.

mineral (min'ēr-al), *n.* any inorganic body found on the surface or in the earth: *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, a mineral.

mineralogy (min-ēr-al'ō-ji), *n.* the science of minerals.

mingle (ming'gl), *v.t.* to intermix; join or combine; blend; compound: *v.i.* to be mixed or united with.

miniature (min'i-a-tūr), *n.* a very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory, &c.: *adj.* done on a very small scale; diminutive; minute.

minim (min'im), *n.* the smallest liquid measure; a single drop; a musical note = 2 crotchets; one of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Paola, fifteenth century; a small fish.

minimize (min'i-mīz), *v.t.* to reduce to a minimum.

minimum (min'i-mum), *n.* [*pl.* minima (min'i-mä)], the least quantity; trifle. See maximum.

mining (mīn'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to mines; burrowing in the earth: *n.* the act of making mines or working them.

minion (min'yun), *n.* a size of type intermediate between nonpareil and

brevier (see type); a servile flatterer or dependent. [French.]

minister (min'is-tēr), *n.* a servant; one subordinate to another; agent; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; a clergyman or pastor of a church authorized to preach and administer the sacraments: *v.t.* to supply; administer: *v.i.* to serve in some office, clerical or lay; supply necessaries.

ministerial (min-is-tē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to ministry or service, official or clerical; pertaining to a minister of the state or of religion.

ministration (min-is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of ministering; administration; service.

ministry (min'is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* ministries (min'is-triz)], the agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of state; ministers of state collectively; term of ministerial office.

minium (min'i-um), *n.* red oxide of lead.

miniver (min'i-vēr), *n.* the Siberian squirrel or its fur. Also minever.

mink (mingk), *n.* a carnivorous mammal allied to the weasel, yielding a valuable fur.

minnow (min'ō), *n.* a fresh-water fish of small size.

minor (mī'nēr), *adj.* smaller; less; inconsiderable; less by a semitone [Music]: *n.* one of either sex who is under the age of twenty-one; in logic, the term or premise containing the subject of the conclusion.

minority (mi-nor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* minorities (mi-nor'i-tiz)], the smallest number: opposed to majority; the state of being a minor.

minster (min'stēr), *n.* the church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

minstrel (min'strel), *n.* in medieval times, one of an order of men who traveled from place to place singing their musical compositions to the accompaniment of a harp; a poet or musician.

mint (mint), *n.* the place where money is coined by government authority; source of unlimited supply; place of invention or fabrication: an odoriferous plant yielding a pungent essential oil: *v.t.* to coin or stamp (money); invent. [Latin.]

minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* that number from which another number is to be subtracted. [Latin.]

minuet (min-ū-et'), *n.* a slow graceful dance; music for such a dance.

minus (mī'nus), *n.* the sign (−) of subtraction.

minute (mi-nūt'), *adj.* very small; precise: *n.* (min'it), 1-60th part of an hour or of a degree; an official note; memorandum.

minutely (mi-nūt'li), *adv.* in a minute manner; exactly.

minuteness (mi-nūt'nes), *n.* the quality of being minute; exactness.

minx (mingks), *n.* a pert, wanton girl.

miracle (mir'a-kl), *n.* a supernatural occurrence or act; wonder or marvel.

miraculous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *adj.* performed supernaturally; wonderful.

mirage (mi-räzh'), *n.* an optical atmospheric illusion by which the image of a distant object is seen as if inverted. [French.]

mire (mīr), *n.* deep mud; wet clayey earth: *v.t.* to soil with mire; plunge and fix in mud: *v.i.* to sink in mud.

mirror (mir'ēr), *n.* a looking-glass; speculum; pattern: *v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror.

mirth (mērth), *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment; hilarity; jollity.

mirthful (mērth'fool), *adj.* merry; festive.

mirthless (mērth'les), *adj.* destitute of mirth; morose; sad.

mirza (mēr'za), *n.* a Persian title equivalent to prince.

mis, a Latin *prefix* meaning *wrong, wrongly, ill, error, divergence.*

misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an unlucky accident; misfortune.

misanthrope (mis'an-thrōp), *n.* a hater of mankind.

misapprehend (mis-ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to misunderstand; misconceive.

misappropriate (mis-a-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as trust-money, &c.

miscarry (mis-kar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* miscarried, *p.pr.* miscarrying], to go wrong; be unsuccessful; bring forth young prematurely.

miscellaneous (mis-e-lā'ne-us), *adj.*

consisting of several kinds mixed together; promiscuous.

miscellany (mis'e-lā-ni), *n.* [*pl.* miscellanies (mis'e-lā-niz)], a mixture of various kinds, a book containing a variety of literary compositions.

mischance (mis-chans'), *n.* misfortune; mishap.

mischief (mis'chif), *n.* harm; injury; hurt; damage; misfortune.

mischievous (mis'chi-vus), *adj.* producing injury or damage; hurtful; inclined to mischief.

misconceive (mis-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* to conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend.

misconstrue (mis-kon-strōō'), *v.t.* to construe or interpret wrongly.

miscreant (mis'kre-ant), *n.* an unscrupulous villain; vile wretch: *adj.* unscrupulous.

misdeed (mis-dēd'), *n.* a bad deed.

misdemean (mis-de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave (one's self) ill.

misdemeanor (mis-de-mē'nēr), *n.* evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.

miser (mī'zēr), *n.* a covetous man who denies himself the comforts of life to hoard up money. [Latin.]

miserable (miz'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* wretched; very unhappy; worthless; despicable; very mean or poor.

misery (miz'ēr-i), *n.* extreme pain, distress, or misfortune; great unhappiness.

misfit (mis'fit), *n.* non-fitting clothing; a person unfitted for the position he occupies.

mishap (mis-hap'), *n.* ill-chance, accident, misfortune.

mislead (mis-lēd), *v.t.* to guide into error.

misnomer (mis-nō'mēr), *n.* a misnaming; a wrong name.

misogynist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* a woman-hater. [Greek.]

misplace (mis-plās'), *v.t.* to put in a wrong place; place on an improper or undeserving object.

misprision (mis-prizh'un), *n.* in law, a high offense under the degree of a capital one, but bordering upon it.

misrepresent (mis-rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to represent falsely or incorrectly, wilfully, or through carelessness.

miss, *n.* failure to hit, reach, perceive, or obtain: *v.t.* to fail to hit, &c.; omit or pass by; do without; feel the want of: *v.i.* to fail to hit; fly wide of the mark.

missal (mis'al), *n.* the book containing the order of service for the Roman Catholic Mass.

missile (mis'il), *n.* a weapon or thing thrown, or designed to be thrown, to injure another.

missing (mis'ing), *p.adj.* lost; wanting.

mission (mish'un), *n.* the act of sending, or state of being sent with certain powers, especially to propagate religion; embassy; delegation; commission; a series of special religious services.

missionary (mish'un-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* missionaries (mish'un-a-riz)], a person who is sent to propagate religion, especially in foreign parts: *adj.* pertaining to missions or missionaries.

missive (mis'iv), *n.* a letter or message: *adj.* sent specially.

mist (mist), *n.* visible watery vapor in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; anything that dims or obscures the vision: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, mist: *v.i.* to rain in minute drops.

mistake (mis-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mistook, *p.p.* mistaken, *p.pr.* mistaking], to misunderstand; misconceive; misjudge: *v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion: *n.* an error in judgment; misconception; fault.

mistletoe (miz'l-tō), *n.* an evergreen plant parasitic on apple trees, and less commonly on the oak.

mistral (mis-tral'), *n.* a cold, dry, northwest wind that blows over the Gulf of Lyons and the adjacent Mediterranean countries. It chills and has a depressing effect on all who feel it.

mistress (mis'tres), *n.* a woman who exercises authority or governs; the female head of a family, school, &c.; a woman well skilled in anything; a woman courted and beloved; sweetheart; a kept woman.

mistrust (mis-trust'), *n.* want of confidence: *v.t.* to doubt.

misty (mis'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* mistier, *superl.* mistiest], characterized by, or obscured with, mist; dim; obscure; clouded.

misunderstand (mis-un-dēr-stand'),

v.t. to take in a wrong sense; misconceive.

mite (mīt), *n.* a minute insect of the division Acarida often found in cheese; a small coin formerly current; a very small object or quantity.

miter, mitre (mī'tēr), *n.* the headdress of the high priest of the Jews; a kind of crown cleft in the middle, worn by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots on special occasions; the dignity of a bishop; the junction of moldings at an angle of 45°: *v.t.* to adorn with a miter; join at 45°. [Græco-Latin.]

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v.t.* to render less severe or rigorous or painful; soften; alleviate.

mitten (mit'n), *n.* a fingerless winter glove; a fingerless cover for the hand or wrist.

mittimus (mit'i-mus) (Latin "We send"), *n.* a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ transferring a record out of one court to another.

mix (miks), *v.t.* to unite or blend into one mass or compound; join: *v.i.* to become united in a compound; associate; mingle.

mixture (miks'tūr), *n.* the state of being mixed; a compound or mass formed by mixing, especially one in which the particles of each ingredient retain their property.

mizzen (miz'n), *n.* the hindmost of the fore- and aft-sails of a vessel.

mizzle (miz'l), *v.i.* to rain in very minute drops; to take one's self off: *n.* fine rain.

mnemonics (nē-mon'iks), *n.pl.* the art or science of assisting the memory.

moan (mōn), *v.i.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow: *n.* a low prolonged expression of sorrow or pain.

moat (mōt), *n.* a ditch round a fortress, &c.: *v.t.* to surround with a moat.

mob (mob), *n.* the populace; a rude disorderly crowd; riotous assembly; rabble: *v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.

mobile (mō'bil), *adj.* easily moved.

mobility (mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* susceptibility of motion.

mobilize (mō'bil-īz), *v.t.* to call into active military service; place troops on a war footing.

moccasin (mok'a-sin), *n.* a deerskin sandal or shoe worn by the North American Indians; a poisonous American snake.

mock (mok), *v.t.* to ridicule; mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; deride; disappoint the hopes of; tantalize: *n.* derision; ridicule: *adj.* false; counterfeit.

mockery (mok'ēr-i), *n.* derision; ridicule; delusion; imitation.

modal (mō'dal), *adj.* pertaining to mode or form; indicating some mode of expression.

mode (mōd), *n.* form; custom; fashion; manner; variety of a syllogism.

model (mod'el), *n.* a pattern of something to be made, or reproduced; example for imitation; standard copy; a person who poses as a subject for a painter or sculptor: *adj.* serving as a pattern or model: *v.t.* to form after a model, especially in some plastic material: *v.i.* to practice modeling. [French.]

moderate (mod'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to keep within bounds; lessen; qualify: *v.i.* to become less violent or intense; preside as a moderator: *adj.* (mod'ēr-at), kept within bounds; not extreme or excessive; restrained; frugal; calm.

moderation (mod-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of moderating; the state of being moderate; freedom from excess; equanimity.

modern (mod'ērn), *adj.* pertaining to the present time; recent: *n.pl.* people of modern times. [French.]

modest (mod'est), *adj.* restrained by a due sense of propriety; diffident; decent; chaste. [Latin.]

modesty (mod'es-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being modest; propriety of behavior or manner; chastity; diffidence; moderation.

modicum (mod'i-kum), *n.* a little.

modify (mod'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* modified, *p.pr.* modifying], to change slightly in form; vary; qualify; reduce.

modulate (mod'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to vary the sound of; change the key or mode of: *v.i.* to pass from one musical key to another.

mohair (mō'hār), *n.* a fabric made from the hair of the Angora goat; an imitation of such a fabric.

moiety (moi'e-ti), *n.* one of two equal parts or shares; half. [French.]

moil (moil), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.

moist (moist), *adj.* containing water or other liquid; humid; damp.

moisture (moist'ūr), *n.* a moderate degree of dampness; slight wetness.

molar (mō'lēr), *n.* a double tooth or grinder: *adj.* used for, and capable of, grinding.

molasses (mō-las'ez), *n.* a coarse syrup drained from sugar-cane; a finer syrup is called treacle, a name oftener used in England than the United States. [Spanish.]

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* a fine soft soil, rich in decayed matter; substance of which anything is composed; a minute fungoid growth of decaying animal or vegetable matter; the matrix in which anything is cast or shaped; character: *v.t.* cover with mold; cause to become moldy; fashion in, or as in, a mold: *v.i.* to become moldy.

molder, moulder (mōl'dēr), *v.t.* to turn into dust by natural decay: *v.i.* to crumble to mold; waste away by degrees: *n.* one who molds.

moldiness, mouldiness (mōl'di-nes), *n.* the state of being moldy.

mole (mōl), *n.* a dark-colored mark or small protuberance on the skin; a small soft-furred burrowing animal with small eyes of the genus Talpa; a pier or breakwater.

molecular (mō-lek'ū-lēr), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, produced by, or existing between, molecules.

molecule (mol'e-kūl), *n.* the smallest quantity of an element or compound which can exist separately.

molest (mō-lest'), *v.t.* to annoy, or interfere with; trouble; vex. [Latin.]

molestation (mol-es-tā'shun), *n.* the act of molesting; interference; annoyance.

mollify (mol'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mollified, *p.pr.* mollifying], to calm; soften; assuage. [Latin.]

Mollusca (mo-lus'ka), *n.pl.* a division of the Invertebrata comprising animals with a soft fleshy body, and covered more or less with a calcareous shell, as the snail, &c.

molluscan (mo-lus'kan), *adj.* pertaining to the Mollusca. Also molluscous.

mollycoddle (mol'i-cod-l), *n.* an effeminate, weak, simpleton; a girl-boy. See milksop.

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* the fire-god of the ancient Phœnicians and Ammonites to whom human sacrifices were offered. Also Molech. [Hebrew, "the God."]

molt, moult (mōlt), *v.i.* to cast the feathers, hair, skin, &c.

molten (mōl'ten), *adj.* melted; made of melted metal.

molybdenum (mol-ib-dē'num), *n.* a rare metallic element.

moment (mō'ment), *n.* the smallest possible portion of time; an instant; importance; value; the product of a force and the perpendicular of its line of action from the point on which it acts. [Latin.]

momentary (mō'men-tā-ri), *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, a moment.

momentous (mō-men'tus), *adj.* very important.

momentum (mō-men'tum), *n.* impetus; the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body. [Latin.]

monachism (mon'a-kizm), *n.* monastic life or system. Also monasticism. [Greek.]

monad (mō'nad), *n.* an ultimate atom; a simple primary constituent of matter; one of the smallest flagellate Infusoria; an elementary organism or cell; a univalent atom or radical.

monandrous (mō-nan'drus), *adj.* opposed to *polyandrous*. Having one husband instead of several. [Greek.]

monarch (mon'ark), *n.* a supreme ruler; sovereign; the chief of its class or kind: *adj.* supreme. [Greek.]

monarchic (mon-är'kik), *adj.* pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; vested in a monarch. Also monarchical.

monarchy (mon'är-ki), *n.* [*pl.* monarchies (mon'är-kiz)], government in which the supreme power, either absolute or limited, is vested in a monarch, kingdom, or empire.

monastery (mon'as-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* monasteries (mon'as-ter-iz)], a home for religious retirement for men.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monasteries, monks, their rules, &c. Also monastical.

Monday (mun'dā), *n.* the second day of the week. Named after the moon —"Moon-day."

monetary (mun'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to money.

monetize (mun'e-tīz), *v.t.* to convert into money; give a standard or current value to.

money (mun'i), *n.* [*pl.* moneys (mun'iz)], coin; specie; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by legal authority and used as currency; any currency used as money; wealth. [Latin.]

monger (mung'gēr), *n.* a dealer.

mongoose (mon'gōōs), *n.* a small ichneumon that preys on snakes. [Mahrati.]

mongrel (mung'grel), *adj.* of a mixed breed or kind: *n.* anything of mixed breed or kind, as a dog, &c.

monism (mō'nizm), *n.* the doctrine of the unity of substance; the identity of matter and mind.

monition (mō-nish'un), *n.* admonition; warning; notice.

monitor (mon'i-tēr), *n.* one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct or discipline the younger scholars; heavily-armed turreted iron-clad; a genus of large lizards. [Latin.]

monitory (mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving monition.

monk (mungk), *n.* a man who devotes himself exclusively to a religious life and lives in community with others similarly bound by vows to chastity, obedience, and poverty. [Greek.]

monkey (mung'ki), *n.* [*pl.* monkeys (mung'kiz)], a quadrumanous mammal, of the species Simiidæ; a name for various mechanical contrivances (such as *monkey-boat, monkey-wrench,* etc.); a name of contempt, especially for one of mischievous propensities. [French, then Italian, a diminutive, meaning "little ape."]

mono, a Greek *prefix* meaning *one, single, alone.* Also **mon,** as *mono*basic: *adj.* having only a single atom or equivalent of base, *mono*cle, an eyeglass for one eye.

monody (mon'ō-di), *n.* a plaintive poem or song for one voice.

monogamy (mō-nog'a-mi), *n.* marriage of one wife only; marrying only once.

monogram (mon'o-gram), *n.* a cipher or character formed by the interweaving of two or more letters.

monograph (mon'ō-graf), *n.* a paper or treatise written on one particular subject or some branch of it.

monolith (mon'ō-lith), *n.* a pillar or column formed of a single stone: *adj.* **monolithic.**

monologue (mon'ō-log), *n.* a dramatic scene in which one person only speaks; soliloquy.

monomania (mon-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* mental derangement in regard to one subject only.

monometallism (mon-ō-met'al-izm), *n.* the legalized use of one metal only as the basis of legal tender.

monoplane (mon'ō-plān), *n.* an aëroplane or flying machine, composed of a single plane, as contrasted with the biplane, *q.v.*

monopolist (mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* one who has a monopoly or monopolizes.

monopolize (mō-nop'ō-līz), *v.t.* to acquire the possession of, so as to be the only seller.

monopoly (mō-nop'ō-li), *n.* in commerce, the control of some article that is widely sold and limited in amount.

monorail (mon'ō-rāl), *n.* a railway in which only one rail is used.

monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* a recitation on a single note or key; a picture produced in a single tint or tone: *v.t.* to recite (as prayers) on a single note.

monotonous (mō-not'ō-nus), *adj.* continued in the same unvarying tone.

monotony (mō-not'ō-ni), *n.* dull uniformity of tone; unvarying or irksome sameness.

monotype (mon'ō-tīp), *n.* a type-setting machine that casts single letters, instead of whole lines.

monsoon (mon-sōōn'), *n.* a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean blowing from the southwest from April to

October, and from the northeast during the other part of the year.

monster (mon'stĕr), *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature; prodigy; something greatly deformed; a person remarkable for extreme wickedness, cruelty, &c.: *adj.* of unusual size. [Latin.]

monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* monstrosities (mon-stros'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

monstrous (mon'strus), *adj.* out of the common course of nature; wonderful; huge; horrible; enormous.

month (munth), *n.* one of the twelve divisions of the year, either calendar or lunar.

monthly (munth'li), *adj.* continued, performed, or happening, in a month: *adv.* once each month: *n.* a magazine or periodical published each month.

monument (mon'u-ment), *n.* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event. [Latin.]

monumental (mon-u-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; lasting.

moo (mōō), *v.i.* to make the noise of a cow; low: *n.* the lowing of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* style; manner; temper of mind; variation in the form of a verb to express the manner of action or being; in logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; in music, the same as mode. [Latin.]

moody (mōōd-i), *adj.* [*comp.* moodier, *superl.* moodiest], abstracted and pensive; out of temper; sad; gloomy.

moon (mōōn), *n.* the satellite that revolves round the earth; satellite of a planet; a month [Indian]; a crescent-shaped outwork: *v.i.* to wander and look about in an abstracted and listless manner.

moonshiner (mōōn'shī-nĕr), *n.* a distiller of illicit whisky; a smuggler of whisky. [Americanism.]

moonstone (mōōn'stōn), *n.* a translucent stone of yellowish or yellow-white color exhibiting beautiful pearly reflections.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* one of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in Northern Africa. [Literally "black."]

moor (mōōr), *n.* an extensive tract of waste land covered with heather, &c., sometimes marshy or peaty: *v.t.* to secure (a ship) by a cable and anchor: *v.i.* to be secured by a cable and anchor.

mooring (mōōr'ing), *n.* the act of securing a vessel to a particular place; the cables, anchors, &c., laid at the bottom of a harbor, &c., to which a vessel is moored: *pl.* the place where a vessel is moored.

moose (mōōs), *n.* a large North American deer resembling the European elk.

moot (mōōt), *v.t.* to propose for discussion: *v.i.* to argue or plead on a supposed case: *n.* a discussion on a supposed case: *adj.* subject or open for discussion or debate.

mop (mop), *n.* an instrument for washing floors, decks, &c., consisting of a bundle of cloth, rags, &c., fastened to the end of a long handle; a fair at which servants are hired: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mopped, *p.pr.* mopping], to rub or dry with a mop.

mope (mōp), *v.i.* to be silent, dull or dispirited.

moppet (mop'et), *n.* a pet.

moquette (mō-ket'), *n.* a carpet, woven with a short velvety pile. [French.]

moraine (mō-rān'), *n.* a line of rocks and gravel at the edges and base of glaciers.

moral (mor'al), *adj.* pertaining to morality or morals; conformed to right; subject to, or influenced by, the moral law; virtuous; practically sufficient; serving to teach a moral: *n.* inner meaning: *pl.* moral philosophy or ethics; conduct of life; behavior. [Latin.]

morale (mō-ral'), *n.* moral condition; that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger. [French.]

morality (mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* moralities (mō-ral'i-tiz)], the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; ethics; virtue; formerly a kind of allegorical play.

moralize (mor'al-īz), *v.t.* to apply or explain in a moral sense; render moral: *v.i.* to make reflections on good or evil.

moratorium (mor'a-tō-ri-um), *n.* an emergency extension of period allowed for payment of debt, as declared by several governments on the outbreak of the European War.

morass (mō-ras'), *n.* a swamp; fen.

Moravian (mo-rā'vi-an), *adj.* pertaining to Moravia, in Austria, or to a Protestant sect, the Moravians or United Brethren.

morbid (môr'bid), *adj.* pertaining to disease; sickly; unhealthy. [Latin.]

more (mōr), *adj.* [*comp.* of *many* and *much*, *superl.* most], greater in number, quality, extent, &c.; additional; longer: *adv.* to a greater degree, &c.; again; besides: *n.* a greater quantity, number, &c.; something further or additional.

moreover (mōr-ō'vĕr), *adv.* besides; further.

Moresque (mō-resk'), *adj.* Moorish or Arabesque: *n.* such decoration or architecture. [French.]

morganatic (môr-ga-nat'ik), *adj.* denoting the marriage of a man of royal rank with a woman of inferior degree, whose children are legitimate but cannot inherit their father's rank or possessions, except such property as he leaves them by will. [German.]

morgue (môrg), *n.* a place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification. [French.]

moribund (mor'i-bund), *adj.* dying.

Mormon (môr'mun), *adj.* pertaining to a sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who professed to have found the Book of Mormon. The sect, called also Latter Day Saints, formerly practiced polygamy, and has its headquarters in Utah.

morning (môrn'ing), *n.* the early part of the day: *poet.* morn: *adj.* pertaining to, occurring, or performed, in the morning.

morocco (mō-rok'ō), *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goatskin or sheepskin; first prepared in Morocco, Africa.

morose (mō-rōs'), *adj.* sullen; austere; gloomy.

morphia (môr'fi-a), *n.* the narcotic principle of opium. Also morphine.

morphology (môr-fol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the forms in the organisms of animals and plants.

morrow (mor'ō), *n.* the next day.

morsel (môr'sel), *n.* a small piece.

mortal (môr'tal), *adj.* subject to death; causing death; fatal; punishable with death; violent; extreme; tedious; pertaining to human beings: *n.* a human being; man, as subject to death. [Latin.]

mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being mortal; mankind; frequency or number of deaths in ratio to population.

mortar (môr'ter), *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance used for throwing shells at high angles of elevation; a building cement of lime, sand, and water: *v.t.* to plaster or secure with mortar.

mortgage (môr'gāj), *n.* a deed conveying property to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; the deed by which such conveyance is made: *v.t.* to convey or make over to a creditor as security; pledge.

mortgagee (môr-gā-jē'), *n.* the person to whom a mortgage is made or given.

mortgager (môr'gā-jēr), *n.* the person who grants a mortgage. Also mortgagor.

mortification (môr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mortifying; gangrene; subjugation of the passions and appetites by abstinence; humiliation; vexation; chagrin.

mortify (môr'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mortified, *p.pr.* mortifying], to destroy the vital functions of; produce gangrene in; subdue by penance or austerities; humble; depress; chagrin: *v.i.* to be subdued; practice austerities; become gangrenous.

mortise (môr'tis), *n.* a hole made in wood to receive a tenon: *v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in.

mortmain (môrt'mān), *n.* alienation of lands or tenements to any corporate body. [French.]

mortuary (môr'tu-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mortuaries (môr'tu-a-riz), a building for the dead pending burial: *adj.* per-

taining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Moses, to the Law, institutions, &c., given through him, or in his writings.

mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, mosaic work: *n.* a design, or form of artistic work, formed by the union of very minute pieces of glass, stone, &c., of various colors, inlaid in a ground of stucco or metal. [Greek.]

Moslem (mos'lem), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammedans: *n.* a Mohammedan or Mussulman. Literally, "those who have submitted."

mosque (mosk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple. [Turkish.]

mosquito (mus-kē'tō), *n.* an insect of the genus Culex, the females of which puncture the skin of men and animals, causing great cutaneous irritation and pain. [Spanish.]

moss (môs), *n.* soft peaty moorland; a natural order of cryptogamous bog plants, the musci, with simple narrow leaves and of cellular structure; a lichen.

most (mōst), *adj.* [*superl.* of *more*], greatest in number, quantity, or degree: *n.* the greatest number, part, quantity, or value.

mot (mō), *n.* a witty saying. [French.]

mote (mōt), *n.* a popular assembly for the discussion and management of affairs; a very small particle.

moth (môth), *n.* a lepidopterous insect or its larvæ, which feed upon cloth, fur, &c.; anything that gradually gnaws away.

mother (mu*th*'ẽr), *n.* female parent, especially one of the human race; one who has given birth to a child; origin or source; the female superior of a religious house; a thick slimy substance or film concreted in liquids: *adj.* native; producing others: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.

mother-in-law (mu*th*'ẽr-in-law), *n.* the mother of one's husband or wife.

motherless (mu*th*'ẽr-les), *adj.* deprived of one's mother.

motion (mō'shun), *n.* the act, process, or state of moving; passage of a body from one place to another; animal life and action; impulse, desire, or passion; internal activity; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; evacuation of the bowels: *v.i.* to make a significant movement or gesture. [Latin.]

motive (mō'tiv), *adj.* causing motion; able or tending to move: *n.* that which moves or excites to action; inducement; reason; stimulus; in art, leading idea, or conception.

motley (mot'li), *adj.* covered with parts of various colors; heterogeneous.

motor (mō'tẽr), *n.* a machine transmitting power; a device for transforming heat, etc., into mechanical motion: *adj.* imparting motion.

motordrome (mō'ter-drōm), *n.* a track where automobile and motorcycle races are held.

motto (mot'ō), *n.* [*pl.* mottoes (mot'ōz)], a concise sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything, suggesting some guiding principle. [Italian.]

moujik (mōō-zhēk'), *n.* a Russian peasant.

mould. See mold.

moult. See molt.

mound (mound), *n.* an artificial bank of earth or stone, originally for defensive purposes; hillock; a small globe surmounted by a cross, symbolical of empire: *v.t.* to furnish, or fortify, with a mound.

mount (mount), *n.* a hill or mountain; a rocky mass or elevation rising above the level of the surrounding land; a mound for defense or attack; rampart; cardboard on which a drawing is fixed: *v.t.* to raise on high; climb; ascend; bestride; furnish with horses; prepare for use by fixing on, or in, something else: *v.i.* to rise up; project; tower; get on horseback.

mountain (moun'tn), *n.* a large mass of rock or earth rising above the level of the adjacent country; usually over 2,000 feet; anything very large.

mountaineer (moun-tn-ēr'), *n.* one who dwells among, or climbs, mountains: *v.i.* to climb mountains.

mountainous (moun'tn-us), *adj.* full of, or resembling, mountains.

mountebank (moun'te-bank), *n.* a quack-doctor; boastful pretender.
mounted (moun'ted), *p.adj.* seated or serving on horseback; placed on a suitable support.
mounting (moun'ting), *n.* the act of mounting, embellishing, or equipping.
mourn (mōrn), *v.i.* to grieve; lament; be sorrowful; wear mourning: *v.t.* to grieve for; bewail.
mournful (mōrn'fōōl), *adj.* causing, or expressing, sorrow; doleful; sad.
mourning (mōrn'ing), *n.* expression of grief; lamenting; the dress of a mourner.
mouse (mous), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mīs)], a small rodent of the genus Mus, that infests houses, granaries, &c.: *v.i.* (mouz) to watch for, or catch, mice; watch for something in a sly manner; pry curiously: *v.t.* to tear, as a cat tears a mouse.
moustache (mōōs-tāsh'), *n.* the better spelling for the hair which grows over the upper lip. [French.] See mustache.
mouth (mouth), *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it receives food and utters sounds; entrance or opening; exit; instrument of speaking; grimace: *v.t.* (mou*th*) to utter with an affected swelling or pompous voice: *v.i.* make grimaces.
mouthful (mouth'fool), *n.* [*pl.* mouthfuls (mouth'foolz)], as much as can be put into the mouth at one time; small quantity.
mouthpiece (mouth'pēs), *n.* that part of an instrument which is held in or applied to the mouth; a spokesman.
movable (mōōv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved or conveyed; changing from one time to another: *n.pl.* goods, wares, or furniture.
move (mōōv), *v.t.* to cause to change place or position; impel; set in motion; rouse to action; influence; propose formally: *v.i.* to change place or position; go from place to place; stir; take action; change residence: *n.* the act of moving; right to move; movement; artifice or scheme.
movement (mōōv'ment), *n.* the act or manner of moving; change of place or position; motion; excitement
movie (mōōv'ē), *n.* a photoplay, or moving picture show (colloq.).
moving (mōōv'ing), *p.adj.* causing motion, or change of position; stirring the passions or affections; pathetic: *n.* the act of changing one's residence.
moving picture (mōōv'ing pik-tūr), *n.* a succession of photographs of moving objects upon a continuous film for projection upon a screen.
mow (mō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mowed, *p.p.* mowed, mown, *p.pr.* mowing], to cut down with, or as with, a scythe: *v.i.* to cut grass with a scythe.
mown (mōn), *p.p.* of mow.
much (much), *adj.* [*comparative* more, *superlative* most], great in quantity or amount; long in duration; many in number: *adv.* to a great degree
mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* a gummy or gelatinous substance; gum of plants.
muck (muk), *n.* moist dung; anything filthy or vile: *v.t.* to manure with dung.
mucous (mū'kus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucus; viscous or slimy.
mucus (mū'kus), *n.* the viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a gummy or slimy substance found in certain plants.
mud (mud), *n.* soft wet earth; mire.
muddle (mud'l), *v.t.* to make a mess of or confuse; cloud or stupefy; make partially drunk; squander: *n.* a confused state; intellectual dulness or bewilderment.
muezzin (mōō-ez'zn), *n.* a Mohammedan priest who from a minaret of some mosque calls the faithful to prayer, especially at sunrise or sunset. [Arabic.]
muff (muf), *n.* a warm soft cylindrical cover of fur, &c., to keep the hands warm in cold weather; a stupid, spiritless fellow; failure to hold a ball when catching it: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; fail to hold (a ball) when almost catching it.
muffin (muf'in), *n.* a soft light spongy round cake.
muffle (muf'l), *v.t.* to wrap up closely and warmly; cover or conceal the face of; cover up so as to deaden sound: *v.i.* to speak indistinctly: *n.*

a semi-cylindrical earthenware oven used in assaying metals.

muffler (muf'lēr), *n.* a wrapper.

mufti (muf'ti), *n.* [*pl.* muftis (muf'tiz)], a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law; civilian dress worn by a naval or military officer when off duty. [Turkish.]

mug (mug), *n.* an earthenware or metallic drinking vessel; the face.

mugwump (mug'wump), *n.* an independent member of any political party with which he acts only so long as its principles are his own. [Originally a New England rustic word.]

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* [*pl.* mulattoes (mū-lat'ōz)], the offspring of negro and white parents. [Spanish.] *Feminine*, mulatress. [French.]

mulberry (mul'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* mulberries (mul'ber-iz)], the tree or fruit of the genus Morus; dark purple.

mulct (mulkt), *v.t.* to punish with a fine: *n.* a fine, especially for some misdemeanor. [Latin.]

mule (mūl), *n.* the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a stubborn, obstinate person; a machine for spinning cotton, &c. [Latin.]

mulish (mūl'ish), *adj.* like a mule; stubborn.

mull (mul), *n.* a headland or cape; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn; a very thin soft kind of muslin; an inferior kind of madder; dust or rubbish; failure: *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, &c.): *v.i.* to brood, to be introspective, to dwell long and deeply on some theme, often in a morbid way.

mullet (mul'et), *n.* an edible marine fish, much esteemed for the table.

mullion (mul'yun), *n.* an upright bar or division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in a Gothic arch: *v.t.* to furnish with, or divide by, mullions.

mulse (muls), *n.* wine boiled and mixed with honey. [Latin.]

mult, multi, Latin *prefixes* meaning many; as, *mult*angular, having many angles, *multi*florous, having many flowers.

multigraph (mul'ti-graf), *n.* a machine for manifolding letters, office forms, &c., in typewriter type.

multifarious (mul-ti-fā'ri-us), *adj.* having great diversity; made up of many parts.

multiple (mul'ti-pl), *adj.* consisting of many parts; repeated many times: *n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder.

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *adj.* manifold. [Latin.]

multiplicand (mul-ti-pli-kand'), *n.* the number or quantity to be multiplied.

multiplication (mul-ti-pli-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of multiplying; rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

multiplicity (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being manifold; a great number.

multiplier (mul'ti-plī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, multiplies or increases; the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.

multiply (mul'ti-plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* multiplied, *p.pr.* multiplying], to cause to increase in number; make more by natural generation, production, or addition; repeat (any given number or quantity) as often as there are units in another number or quantity: *v.i.* to increase in number or extent.

multitude (mul'ti-tūd), *n.* a great number; crowd; assembly; populace (with *the*).

multitudinous (mul-ti-tū'di-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a multitude; numerous.

mum (mum), *adj.* silent: *n.* silence; a kind of strong ale: *interj.* be silent!

mumble (mum'bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mutter or speak indistinctly; chew gently with closed lips. [Danish.]

mumm (mum), *v.i.* to mask or disguise one's self for sport.

mummer (mum'ēr), *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masker; actor. [Old French.]

mummery (mum'ēr-i), *n.* masquerading; buffoonery; hypocritical parade or disguise.

mummy (mum'i), *n.* [*pl.* mummies (mum'iz)], a dead body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a kind of wax used in

grafting trees; a rich brown color from bitumen.

mump (mump), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move the lips with the mouth nearly closed; nibble; cheat; whine or sulk; play the beggar; to mutter; impose upon.

mumps (mumps), *n.* contagious febrile disease characterized by a swelling of the parotoid glands.

munch (munch), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to chew with an audible crunching noise.

mundane (mun'dān), *adj.* pertaining to the world. [Latin.]

municipal (mū-nis'i-pal), *adj.* pertaining to a city, corporation, state, or local self-government. [Latin.]

municipality (mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* municipalities (mū-nis-i-pal'i-tiz)], a corporate town or city; a division of the country. [France.]

munificence (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* the quality or state of being munificent; liberality.

munificent (mū-nif'i-sent), *adj.* characterized by great liberality in giving; bountiful.

muniment (mū'ni-ment), *n.* a stronghold or fortification; a legal record defending a title; title-deed or character. [Latin.]

munitions (mū-nish'unz), *n.pl.* military stores or material.

mural (mū'ral), *adj.* pertaining to, growing on, or resembling, a wall.

murder (mēr'dēr), *n.* homicide with malice aforethought: *v.t.* to kill with premeditated malice; mangle; mar or ruin.

murderer (mēr'dēr-ēr), *n.* one who is guilty of murder. *Feminine*, murderess.

murderous (mēr'dēr-us), *adj.* pertaining to, guilty of, or attended with, murder.

muriatic (mū-ri-at'ik), *adj.* derived from sea salt.

murk (mērk), *n.* darkness.

murky (mērk'i), *adj.* dark; gloomy; obscure.

murmur (mēr'mēr), *n.* a low indistinct sound, as of a running stream; a complaint in a low muttering tone: *v.i.* to make a low continued noise like the hum of bees; mutter in discontent; grumble.

murrain (mur'ān), *n.* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

murrey (mur'i), *n.* dark red.

muscatel (mus-ka-tel'), *n.* a variety of rich musky wine; the grapes which produce it; a sweet fragrant pear. Muscadel, muscadine. [French.]

muscle (mus'l), *n.* a highly contractile organ of fibrous tissue by which movement in an animal body is effected; muscular strength.

Muscovite (mus'ko-vīt), *n.* a Russian.

muscular (mus'kū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or performed by, muscles; strong; vigorous; brawny.

Muse (mūz), *n.* any one of the nine classical goddesses who presided each over one of the nine liberal arts.

muse (mūz), *v.i.* to study in silence; meditate; be absent-minded: *v.t.* to meditate on.

museum (mū-zē'um), *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art; the building containing such a collection. The greatest museum in ancient times was at Alexandria; in modern times, the British Museum in London.

mush (mush), *n.* boiled Indian corn meal.

mushroom (mush'rōōm), *n.* an edible fungus *Agaricus campestris*, or similar edible fungi; an upstart: *adj.* made from, or resembling, mushrooms; upstart; ephemeral.

music (mū'zik), *n.* the art or science of harmonic sounds; harmony or melody; musical score or composition. [Greek.]

musical (mū'zi-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or consisting of, music; harmonious; melodious.

musician (mū-zish'an), *n.* one skilled in the science of music; one who sings, or plays on a musical instrument.

musing (mūz'ing), *n.* meditation: *adj.* meditative.

musk (musk), *n.* a strong-scented substance obtained from the male musk-deer [Sanskrit-French]; a small plant with a musk-scented perfume.

musket (mus'ket), *n.* the firearm formerly used by infantry.

musketeer (mus-ket-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.

muslin (muz'lin), *n.* a fine thin cot-

ton cloth or fabric: *adj.* made of muslin. The name is derived from Moslem. See Mussulman.

muss (mus), *n.*, a confused struggle; disorder: *v.t.* to disorder, as clothing.

mussel (mus'el), *n.* a marine edible bivalve. [Latin.]

Mussulman (mus'ul-man), *n.* [*pl.* Mussulmans (mus'ul-manz)], a Mohammedan, or Moslem. The word is derived from Moslem. See Muhammedan.

mussy (mus'i), *adj.* disordered. [Colloquial.]

must (must), *n.* unfermented expressed grape juice: *v.t.* to make moldy and sour: *v.i.*, *pr.t.* only; to be obliged morally or physically.

mustache (mus-tash'), *n.* hair worn on a man's upper lip. Also moustache.

mustang (mus'tang), *n.* the small, hardy, semi-wild horse of the prairies. [Spanish.]

mustard (mus'tērd), *n.* a plant and its seed of the genus Sinapis; a condiment made from the ground seed.

muster (mus'tēr), *n.* an assembly of troops for review or active service; register of troops mustered; assemblage; collection: *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for review or active service: *v.i.* to meet in one place. [O. French.]

musty (mus'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* mustier, *superl.* mustiest], spoiled with damp, mold, or age; spiritless; antiquated.

mutable (mū'ta-bl), *adj.* susceptible of change. [Latin.]

mutation (mū-tā'shun), *n.* alteration; change.

mute (mūt), *adj.* silent; dumb; not pronounced or sounded: *n.* one who is dumb or remains silent; an undertaker's assistant who stands before the door of a house at a funeral; a consonant which is not pronounced, or intercepts the sound; a contrivance to deaden or soften the sound of a musical instrument. [Latin.]

mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to cut off a limb or essential part of; render imperfect; maim. [Latin.]

mutinous (mū'ti-nus), *adj.* disposed to, or guilty of, mutiny; seditious.

mutiny (mū'ti-ni), *n.* insurrection against, or forcible resistance to, constituted authority, especially of soldiers or sailors against their officers: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mutinied, *p.pr.* mutinying], to rise against constituted authority. [French.]

mutoscope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* a form of kinetoscope, worked by hand.

mutter (mut'ēr), *v.i.* to utter words in a low voice with compressed lips; murmur: *v.t.* to utter indistinctly: *n.* indistinct utterance; murmur. [Danish.]

mutton (mut'n), *n.* the flesh of sheep. [French.]

mutual (mū'tū-al), *adj.* reciprocal. [Latin.]

muzzle (muz'l), *n.* the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; snout; the mouth of a gun, &c.; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting: *v.t.* to secure the mouth of with a muzzle.

my (mī), *poss. pron.* belonging to me.

mycology (mī-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of botany that treats of fungi or mushrooms.

myology (mī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a description of the muscles.

myopia (mī-ō'pi-a), *n.* short-sightedness. See presbyopia.

myriad (mir'i-ad), *n.* the number of 10,000; a very large number: *adj.* innumerable. [Greek.]

myrmidon, *n.* a brutal or unprincipled follower or subordinate.

myrrh (mēr), *n.* the aromatic gummy resin of *Balsamodendron myrrha*, growing in Arabia and Abyssinia. [Greek.]

myrtle (mēr'tl), *n.* a fragrant evergreen shrub of the genus Myrtus.

myself (mī-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* ourselves (our-selvz')], I or me in person: used emphatically or reflexively.

mystagogue (mis'ta-gog), *n.* an initiator into, or interpreter of, the Greek mysteries; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who keeps and exhibits relics. [Greek.]

mysterious (mis-tē'ri-us), *adj.* not clear to the understanding; obscure; incomprehensible.

mystery (mis'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* mysteries (mis'tēr-iz)], something secret, obscure, or unexplained; that which is beyond human comprehension; formerly a trade or handicraft: *pl.* among the ancients, sacred rites and ceremonies to which the initiated

only were admitted, as at Eleusis, where the well educated were taught that their mythology was only allegory, and where the doctrine of the immortality of the soul was preached; religious dramas or miracle plays in the Middle Ages. [Greek.]

mystic (mis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, mystery or mysticism; allegorical; emblematical; obscure; occult. Also mystical.

mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the Mystics, who professed a pure, sublime, and disinterested devotion, and who aspired, through the inward perception of the mind, a more direct intercourse with God than is afforded by revelation; obscurity of thought or teaching.

mystify (mis'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mystified, *p.pr.* mystifying], to involve in mystery; obscure; bewilder; puzzle.

myth (mith), *n.* a legend; poetic fiction; a fabulous narrative founded on some event, especially in the early existence of a people, and embodying their ideas as to their own origin, their gods, natural phenomena, &c. [Greek.]

mythic (mith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to myths. Also mythical.

mythological (mith-o-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to mythology; mythical.

mythology (mith-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* mythologies (mith-ol' ō-jiz)], the collected body or system of the traditions or legends of a people in which are embodied their beliefs concerning their origin, gods, heroes, &c.; the science of myths; a treatise on myths.

N

N, the fourteenth letter in the English language. It is a liquid nasal among the consonants and affiliates equally with *m*, *r*, and *l*. *Cf.* com-mingle; cor-relate; and col-loquy. The character is possibly derived from the Phœnician *Nun* (Greek *nu*), meaning a fish.

nab (nab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nabbed, *p.pr.* nabbing], to catch or seize unexpectedly.

nabob (nā′bob), *n.* in India, a deputy or administrator under the extinct Mogul Empire; one who has amassed wealth in India; a very wealthy man. [Hindustani.]

nacelle (na-sel′), *n.* the bar protecting the sides of a dirigible.

nacre (nā′kēr), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

nacreous (nā′kre-us), *adj.* having an iridescent luster; resembling mother-of-pearl.

nadab (nā′dab), *n.* the high-priest of the Persians.

nadir (nā′dēr), *n.* that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite to the zenith.

nævus (nē′vus), *n.* a birth-mark. [Latin.]

nag (nag), *n.* a small saddle-horse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nagged, *p.pr.* nagging], to scold or find fault with continually: *v.i.* to find fault constantly.

Naiad (nā′yad), *n.* a water-nymph.

naïf (nä-ēf′), *adj.* noting an uncut jewel with a natural luster, as a *naïf* gem. Also anything simple and rather winning because of its lack of art. *Feminine*, naïve.

nail (nāl), *n.* the horny substance at the ends of the human fingers and toes; the claws of a bird or other animal; 2¼ inches: a pointed piece of metal usually furnished with a head for fastening woodwork, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with nails; to secure or make certain; to hold down tightly, as to an argument; to expose, as to *nail* a lie.

nainsook (nān′sōōk), *n.* a thick kind of muslin. [Hindu.]

naked (nā′ked), *adj.* unclothed; bare; unarmed; defenseless; exposed to view; plain; without addition or ornament; without glasses.

name (nām), *n.* that by which a person or thing is called; designation; character; reputation; fame; authority: *v.t.* to give an appellation or designation to; nominate; specify; mention by name.

nameless (nām′les), *adj.* without a name; unknown; not fit to be mentioned.

namesake (nām′sāk), *n.* one having the same name.

nankeen (nan-kēn′), *n.* a buff-colored cotton cloth, originally from the district of Nankeen in China.

nanny-goat (nan′i-gōt), *n.* a she-goat. See billy-goat.

nap (nap), *n.* a short slumber; doze; a game at cards (Napoleon); the woolly substance on the surface of cloth; pile; downy covering of plants; top of a hill: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* napped, *p.pr.* napping], to doze.

nape (nāp), *n.* the back of the neck.

napery (nap′ēr-i), *n.* table-linen; linen underclothing.

naphtha (nap′tha), *n.* a clear, volatile, inflammable, bituminous, liquid hydrocarbon exuding from the earth, or distilled from coal-tar, &c.; rock-oil.

napkin (nap′kin), *n.* a small cloth, specifically one used at table for wiping the hands, &c.

narcotic (när-kot′ik), *adj.* producing coma or torpor: *n.* a medicine to alleviate pain and produce sleep,

and in excessive doses causing death.

nard (närd), *n.* spikenard; an aromatic unguent prepared from it.

narrate (nar-rāt'), *v.t.* to tell; recite; give an account of; write, as a story.

narrative (nar'ra-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to narration: *n.* recital of a story or event; tale.

narrow (nar'ō), *adj.* of little breadth or extent; limited; straitened; contracted in mind; bigoted; ungenerous; within a little distance: *v.t.* to lessen the breadth or extent of; confine or contract; restrict: *v.i.* to become narrow; not to take ground enough: said of a horse: *n.pl.* a strait or narrow passage between two seas.

nasal (nāz'al), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or pronounced through the nose: *n.* a letter pronounced through the nose. [Latin.]

nascent (nas'ent), *adj.* beginning to grow or exist. [Latin.]

nasty (nas'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* nastier, *superl.* nastiest], dirty, nauseous; filthy; obscene; foul; serious.

natal (nā'tal), *adj.* pertaining to one's birth or birthday; indigenous.

natant (nat'ant), *adj.* swimming; in heraldry, floating on the surface: said of fish.

natatorium (nat-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* a swimming pool.

nation (nā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of one country or united under the same government; people ethnologically or linguistically allied. [Latin.]

national (nash'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's country.

nationality (nash-un-al'i-ti), *n.* national character; patriotism; nation.

native (nā'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the time and place of birth; produced by nature; not acquired; innate: *n.* one who is born in a certain country or place; an oyster cultivated artificially.

nativity (na-tiv'i-ti), *n.* time, place, and manner of birth; astrological representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

Nativity, *n.* the birth of Christ (with *the*).

natron (nā'tron), *n.* native carbonate of soda. [Arabic.]

natty (nat'i), *adj.* tidy; neat; smart.

natural (nat'ū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or in the course of, nature; inborn; not artificial; occurring in the ordinary course of things; treating of mind and matter; not revealed, as religion; true to life; unassumed; affectionate by nature; illegitimate; unconverted; according to the usual diatonic scale of C [Music]: *n.* a sign (♮) used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat [Music]; an idiot.

naturalism (nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* mere state of nature; natural religion; the denial of supernatural interference with natural laws

naturalize (nat'ū-ral-īz), *v.t.* to make natural; acclimatize; invest (a foreigner) with the privileges of a natural-born citizen or subject.

nature (nā'chēr or nāt'ūr), *n.* the universe; essential qualities; species; natural order of things; constitution; personal character or natural disposition; natural affection; nudity. [Latin.]

nature-faker (nāt'ūr-fāk'ēr), *n.* one who puts forward misleading statements about natural phenomena, habits of animals, &c.

naught (nawt), *n.* nothing: *adj.* worthless: *adv.* in no degree.

naughty (nawt'i), *adj.* bad; perverse or mischievous.

nausea (naw'shi-a), *n.* a strong sensation of sickness; sea-sickness; loathing or disgust. [Latin.]

nauseate (naw'shi-āt), *v.t.* to affect with nausea; loathe: *v.i.* to feel disgust; be inclined to vomit.

nauseous (naw'shus), *adj.* loathsome; abhorrent.

nautch (nawch), *n.* in India, a dance performed by girls; dancing exhibition. [Hindustani.]

nautical (naw'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation; maritime. Also nautic.

nautilus (naw'ti-lus), *n.* [*pl.* nautili (naw'ti-lī)], any member of a genus of cephalopods, including those furnished with a chambered spinal univalve shell; a kind of diving-bell. [Latin.]

naval (nā'val), *adj.* pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

nave (nāv), *n.* the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel to the principal entrance; the center of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted. [Latin.]

navel (nāv'el), *n.* the depression in the center of the lower part of the abdomen.

navigable (nav'i-ga-bl), *adj.* capable of being navigated.

navigate (nav'i-gāt), *v.i.* to pass on the water by a ship or vessel; sail: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship or boat; steer or manage in sailing.

navigation (nav-i-gā'shun), *n.* the act of navigating; the science of navigating ships.

navy (nā'vi), *n.* the ships of war belonging to a nation, or their officers and men. [Latin.]

nay (nā), *adv.* no; not only so, but: *n.* a refusal or denial.

Nazarene (naz-a-rēn'), *n.* a native of Nazareth: applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians as a term of contempt; in the Early Church, one of a sect of Judaizing Jews.

neap (nēp), *adj.* low: applied to the tides which occur in the beginning of the second and fourth quarters of the moon.

near (nēr), *adj.* [*comp.* nearer, *superl.* nearest], not far distant in time, place, or degree; close; intimate; dear; familiar; literal; narrow; parsimonious; on the left side: *adv.* at a little distance; almost: *prep.* close to: *v.t.* to approach; come near to.

near-sight (nēr'sīt), short-sightedness; myopia.

neat (nēt), *n.* cattle of the bovine genus: *adj.* pertaining to bovine animals; tidy; trim and clean; simple and elegant; chaste; unadulterated.

neb (neb), *n.* a bird's beak, mouth; nose or snout.

nebula (neb'ū-la), *n.* [*pl.* nebulæ (neb'ū-lē)], a faint misty patch of light in the heavens produced by groups of stars too remote to be seen singly, or by masses of diffused gaseous matter; a slight white spot on the cornea.

nebulous (neb'ū-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a nebula; cloudy; hazy; perplexed.

necessary (nes'e-sa-ri), *adj.* that cannot be otherwise; essential; indispensable: *n.* [*pl.* necessaries (nes'e-sā-riz)], things requisite.

necessitate (nē-ses'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make necessary; compel; render unavoidable; constrain.

necessity (nē-ses'i-ti), *n.* the state of being necessary; that which is unavoidable; compulsion; extreme poverty: *pl.* things necessary for human life. [Latin.]

neck (nek), *n.* that part of the body between the head and trunk; a long narrow part, as of land or a vessel.

necklace (nek'las), *n.* a string of beads or ornaments, as pearls, diamonds, and lapis lazuli, worn round the neck.

necrology (nek-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a register, or account, of the dead.

necromancy (nek'rō-man-si), *n.* the pretended art of predicting future events by communication with the dead.

necropolis (nek-rop'o-lis), *n.* "city of the dead;" a cemetery. [Greek.]

necrosis (nek-rō'sis), *n.* mortification and death of a bone; a disease in plants, characterized by small black spots.

nectar (nek'tär), *n.* in classic mythology, the wine of the gods: the honey of plants; any delicious beverage.

née (nā), *adj.* by birth: often placed before the maiden name of a married woman. [French.]

need (nēd), *n.* necessity; urgent want; exigency; poverty: *v.t.* to want: *v.i.* to be necessary or wanted.

needful (nēd'fool), *adj.* necessary; needy.

needle (nēd'l), *n.* a small sharp-pointed steel instrument furnished with an eye to hold thread; anything resembling a needle; the polarized steel of a mariner's compass.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* necessarily; indispensably.

needy (nēd'i), *adj.* very poor; necessitous.

ne'er (nār), *adv.* contraction of never.

nefarious (ne-fār'i-us), *adj.* extremely wicked; vile; infamous.

negation (ne-gā'shun), *n.* denial; absence of certain qualities. [Latin.]

negative (neg'a-tiv), *adj.* implying negation; denying; refusing; having the power of veto; noting a quantity to be subtracted: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word expressing denial; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are the opposite of those in nature: *v.t.* to dismiss or reject by vote.

neglect (neg-lekt'), *n.* omission; habitual negligence; disregard; carelessness: *v.t.* to omit by carelessness or design; slight; disregard.

neglectful (neg-lekt'fool), *adj.* indicating, or accustomed to, neglect; careless.

negligence (neg'li-jens), *n.* carelessness.

negligent (neg'li-jent), *adj.* careless.

negotiable (nē-gō'shi-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.

negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.i.* to treat with others in business or private affairs; hold intercourse respecting a treaty, &c.: *v.t.* to conclude by treaty, bargain, or agreement; sell.

negro (nē'grō), *n.* [*pl.* negroes (nē'grōz)], an African black. *Fem.* negress: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes. [Spanish.]

negus (nē'gus), *n.* a beverage of hot water and wine, sweetened and spiced. Named from the inventor, one Col. Negus.

neigh (nā), *v.i.* to utter the cry, or whinny, of a horse: *n.* the cry of a horse.

neighbor (nā'bēr), *n.* one who dwells near to another; an intimate: *adj.* near to another; adjacent: *v.t.* to adjoin: *v.i.* to be neighborly or friendly.

neighborhood (nā'bēr-hood), *n.* adjacent district; vicinity; the state of being neighbors.

neighborly (nā'bēr-li), *adj.* like, or becoming, a neighbor; social; civil; friendly: *adv.* in the manner of a neighbor.

neither (nē' or nī'*thēr*), *pron.* & *conj.* not either.

Nemesis (nem'e-sis), *n.* retributive vengeance: from Nemesis, the avenging deity of the Greeks.

neo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *new, young, recent,* as *neo*plastic, recently formed.

neologism (nē-ol'ō-jizm), *n.* a new word or phrase introduced into a language; new religious doctrines.

neon (nē'on), *n.* a recently discovered element existing in atmospheric air.

neophyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* a novice; one recently baptized; a convert: *adj.* recently entered. [Greek.]

nephew (nef'ū), *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

nepotism (nep'ō-tizm), *n.* a preference shown in bestowing patronage to one's relatives in the public service. [Latin.]

nerve (nērv), *n.* one of the grey fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain and originate motion; tendon; sinew; strength; manliness; the strong vein of a leaf: *v.t.* to invigorate or strengthen. [Franco-Latin.]

nervous (nēr'vus), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, nerves; having weak nerves; easily agitated; vigorous in style.

nest (nest), *n.* the bed or dwelling chosen by a bird for incubation, and the rearing of its young; the place where eggs are laid and hatched; a cozy residence; a number of boxes, one fitting inside another: *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest.

nestle (nes'l), *v.i.* to lie close and snug; take shelter: *v.t.* to cherish.

net (net), *n.* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fish, &c.; anything resembling or made like a net; a snare: *adj.* clear of all charges or deductions: opposed to gross: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* netted, *p.pr.* netting], to make into a net or network; take with a net; snare; produce as clear profit: *v.i.* to form network.

nether (ne*th*'ēr), *adj.* lying beneath; lower; belonging to the regions below.

nettle (net'l), *n.* a stinging plant of the genus Urtica: *v.t.* to provoke or irritate.

neuralgia (nū-ral'ji-a), *n.* acute pain in a nerve.

neurasthenia (nū-ras-thē'ni-a), *n.* brain and nerve exhaustion, as from influenza, &c.

neuro, a Greek *prefix* meaning *nerve,* as *neuro*graphy, a treatise on the nerves.

neurology (nū-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a scientific description of the nerves.

neurotic (nū-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, seated in, or affecting, the nerves; characterized by a morbid hysterical style: *n.* a nerve tonic.

neuter (nū'tēr), *adj.* of neither sex; intransitive: *n.* a flower having neither pistil nor stamens; a sterile sexless insect, especially the working bee. [Latin.]

neutral (nū'tral), *adj.* unbiased; indifferent; taking no part on either side in a contest; neither very good nor very bad; neither acid not alkaline; said of chemical salts.

neutrality (nū-tral'i-ti), *n.* the state of being neutral.

neutralize (nū'tral-īz), *v.t.* to make neutral; render inactive.

never (nev'ēr), *adv.* not at any time; in no degree.

nevertheless (nev-ēr-*the*-les'), *adv.* notwithstanding; in spite of that.

new (nū), *adj.* recent in origin; modern; novel; lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; recently entered upon or commenced; not previously used; fresh.

newel (nū'el), *n.* in a winding staircase, the central upright pillar around which the steps turn.

new-fangled (nu-fang'gld), *adj.* new-fashioned.

news (nūz), *n.* recent intelligence; tidings.

newspaper (nūz'pā-pēr), *n.* a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.

New Thought (nū thawt), *n.* an optimistic belief that circumstances may be controlled by the mind, by a new thought, acting in harmony with universal love.

next (nekst), *adj.* [*superl.* of nigh and near], nearest in time, place, degree, or rank: *adv.* immediately succeeding.

nib (nib), *n.* a bird's beak; the point of anything, especially a pen.

nice (nīs), *adj.* fastidious; precise; squeamish; minutely discriminative; delicate; refined; socially agreeable; pleasing to the palate; scrupulously exact. [French.]

nicety (nīs'e-ti), *n.* delicate management; fastidious delicacy; precision; minute accuracy: *pl.* table delicacies.

niche (nich), *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue. [French.]

nick (nik), *n.* exact or critical point of time; winning throw at dice: *v.t.* to cut in nicks or notches; touch at the lucky moment; cheat; steal.

nickel (nik'el), *n.* a greyish-white ductile metal; a five-cent coin, made of nickel and copper alloy. [Swedish.]

nickelodeon (nik-el-ōd'ē-on), *n.* an amusement place for moving pictures, admission to which is five cents.

nickname (nik'nām), *n.* a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by an opprobrious name.

nicotine (nik'o-tin), *n.* an acrid, poisonous alkaloid extracted from tobacco. Also nicotin. Named from the French diplomat, Nicot, who first introduced this kind of tobacco into France (1562).

niece (nēs), *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister. [French.]

niggard (nig'ard), *adj.* meanly covetous; parsimonious; miserly. Also niggardly: *n.* one who is meanly covetous; a miser.

nigh (nī), *adj.* near in time or place; adjacent; closely allied by blood or friendship: *adv.* near; almost: *prep.* near to.

night (nīt), *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise; period of darkness; death; intellectual or moral darkness.

night-hawk (nīt'hawk), *n.* a person who prowls at night; in cities a cabman to take drunkards into his cab to rob them.

nightingale (nīt'in-gāl), *n.* a small bird which sings with a sweet note at night; philomel.

nightmare (nīt'mār), *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with oppression on the chest and a feeling of helplessness; an incubus.

nihilism (nī'hil-izm), *n.* scepticism

which denies that anything, even existence, can be known; an extreme socialist movement in Russia to destroy existing institutions and found a new order of things with communistic rights of land and property. [Latin, "nothing."]

nil (nil), *n.* nothing. [Latin.]

nimble (nim'bl), *adj.* quick and active; alert; lively; brisk.

nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* in art, the halo or cloud of light surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; a rain-cloud.

nine (nīn), *adj.* containing one more than eight: *n.* the sum of 1 and 8.

ninefold (nīn'fōld), *adj.* nine times repeated.

nineteen (nīn'tēn), *adj.* consisting of nine and ten: *n.* the sum of nine and ten.

nineteenth (nīn'tēnth), *adj.* being one of 19 equal parts: *n.* a nineteenth part.

ninetieth (nīn'ti-eth), *adj.* next after 89th: *n.* a ninetieth part.

ninety (nīn'ti), *adj.* containing 9 ten times: *n.* the number containing 9 times 10; the symbol (xc. 90) expressing such a number.

ninny (nin'i), *n.* a simpleton.

ninth (nīnth), *adj.* the ordinal of nine: *n.* one of nine equal parts.

nip (nip), *n.* a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a blast as by cold; a small drink of spirits: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nipped, *p.pr.* nipping], to pinch; cut off the end of; check the growth or vigor of, especially by frost; blast or destroy.

nipper (nip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, nips; one of the four foreteeth of a horse; a small boy [English slang]: *pl.* small pincers.

nipple (nip'l), *n.* that part of the breast of a woman from which milk is drawn by a child; a teat.

nit (nit), *n.* the egg of any small insect.

niter, nitre (nī'tẽr), *n.* nitrate of potash or saltpeter. [Latin.]

nitric (nī'trik), *adj.* contained in nitrogen.

nitro, a Græco-Latin *prefix* used in chemistry meaning *containing nitrogen,* as *nitro*-hydrochloric acid or aqua regia.

nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* a gas which, with argon, constitutes 4-5ths by volume of the atmosphere, and constitutes the basis of nitric acid.

nitro-glycerine (nī-trō-glis'ẽr-in), *n.* a highly explosive, oily liquid, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerine. Also nitro-glycerin, nitroleum.

nix (niks), *n.* in Teutonic mythology, a water-sprite [German]; a kelpie [Scotch].

no (nō), *adv.* a word of denial or refusal: opposed to yes: *adj.* none.

nob (nob), *n.* a knob; the head; a fop. In the last sense, *nob* (from noble) is an antonym of *mob* (from mobile). The word *snob* suggests the worst qualities of each.

nobby (nob'i), *adj.* capital; spruce; stylish.

Nobel Prize (nō'bel prīz), *n.* one of the annual money prizes awarded in accordance with the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemist and engineer, inventor of dynamite, to the person rendering to humanity the greatest services during the year in various sciences, in literature, or in promoting international peace.

nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being noble; noble birth; grandeur; dignity; nobles collectively.

noble (nō'bl), *adj.* high in excellence or worth; illustrious; magnanimous; generous; exalted in rank; of ancient lineage: *n.* peer or nobleman.

nobody (nō'bod-i), *n.* no one; a person of no importance or influence.

nocent (nō'sent), *adj.* harmful. [Latin.]

nocturnal (nok-tẽr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, done, or happening at, night.

nod (nod), *n.* a quick inclination of the head; a command: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nodded, *p.pr.* nodding], to signify by a nod; incline or bend: *v.i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head; bend the head in token of assent, or as a salute; be drowsy.

noddle (nod'l), *n.* the head.

noise (noiz), *n.* sound; clamor; outcry; frequent or public conversation: *v.t.* to spread abroad by rumor: *v.i.* to sound loud.

noisome (noi'sum), *adj.* injurious to health; noxious; disgusting.

noisy (noiz'i), *adj.* full of noise; turbulent.
nomad (nom'ad), *n.* one of a tribe that wanders about in search of food and pasture: *adj.* nomadic.
nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *adj.* wandering; pastoral. [Greek.]
nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* the words, terms, or language used in any art or science. [Latin.]
nomial (nō'mi-al), *n.* in algebra, a single term.
nominal (nom'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, names; existing only in name.
nominate (nom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to propose for an office; appoint.
nomination (nom-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of nominating; the state of being nominated.
nominative (nom'i-na-tiv), *adj.* noting in grammar the case of the subject: *n.* the case of the subject.
nominator (nom'i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who nominates.
nominee (nom-i-nē'), *n.* one who is proposed for an office.
nonage (nōn'āj), *n.* minority. [Latin.]
nonagenarian (nōn-a-jen-ā'ri-an), *n.* a person 90 years old. [Latin.]
nonagon (nōn'a-gon), *n.* a plane figure with nine sides and nine angles.
nonchalant (nông-sha-läng'), *adj.* cool; indifferent.
nondescript (non'de-skript), *n.* a person or thing that cannot be easily described or classed: *adj.* abnormal; novel; odd. [Latin.]
none (nun), *adj.* not any; not one: *n.* & *pron.* no one; nothing.
nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* nonentities (non-en'ti-tiz)], a thing not existing; a person of no importance or influence.
nonpareil (non-pa-rel'), *adj.* without an equal: *n.* unequaled excellence; a kind of printing-type (see type); a variety of apple. [French.]
nonplus (non'plus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nonplussed, *p.pr.* nonplussing], to throw into complete perplexity; puzzle: *n.* an insuperable difficulty; puzzle. [Latin.]
nonsense (non'sens), *n.* language without meaning; anything absurd: *interj.* absurd!
nonsensical (non-sen'si-kal), *adj.* absurd; unmeaning.
non sequitur (non sek'wi-tēr), *n.* in logic, a conclusion or inference which does not follow from the premises. [Latin.]
nonsuit (non'sūt), *n.* the withdrawal of a suit during trial either voluntarily or by judgment of the court on the discovery of error or defect in the pleadings: *v.t.* to subject to a nonsuit. [Law Latin.]
noodle (nōōd'l), *n.* a simpleton; a strip of dried dough, served in soup or as a baked dish.
nook (nook), *n.* a small recess or secluded retreat; a corner.
noon (nōōn), *n.* the middle of the day, 12 o'clock; height: *adj.* pertaining to noon.
noonday (nōōn'dā), *adj.* pertaining to noon, or midday: *n.* noon. Also noontide.
noose (nōōs), *n.* a running knot which binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn: *v.t.* to catch or tie in a noose; ensnare.
nor (nôr), *conj.* a negative particle correlative to *neither* or *not*.
normal (nôr'mal), *adj.* according to rule; regular; perpendicular. [Latin.]
north (nôrth), *n.* one of the four cardinal points; the point opposite to the south: *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north: *adv.* to the north.
norther (nôr'*th*ēr), *n.* a strong gale which prevails in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March.
northern (nôr'*th*ērn), *adj.* in, from, or towards, the north. Also northerly.
nose (nōz), *n.* the organ of smell; scent; a snout; nozzle; anything resembling a nose: *v.t.* to smell or scent.
nosegay (nōz'gā), *n.* a bouquet.
nostalgia (nos-tal'ji-a), *n.* homesickness. [Greek.]
nostril (nos'tril), *n.* one of the two openings in the nose.
nostrum (nos'trum), *n.* a quack medicine. [Latin, meaning "ours," i. e. "our special remedy," &c.]
not (not), *adv.* a word expressive of denial or refusal.
notable (nō'ta-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; memorable; notorious; re-

markable; industrious; thrifty: *n.* a person or thing of distinction.

notary (nō'ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* notaries (nō'ta-riz)], an official authorized to attest deeds, protest bills of exchange, &c. [Latin.]

notation (nō-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; a system of signs or symbols. [Latin.]

notch (noch), *n.* a small hollow cut; indentation: *v.t.* to cut into small hollows.

note (nōt), *n.* a memorandum; reputation; brief explanation; short letter; a diplomatic communication; a mark or sign representing a sound; the sound itself [music]; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: *pl.* a summary of a speech: *v.t.* to make a note of; mark; show respect or attention to.

nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* not anything; a thing of no value, use, or importance; a cipher: *adv.* in no degree.

notice (nō'tis), *n.* mental or visual observation; attention; remark; advice; information; warning; public intimation; press criticism: *v.t.* to see or observe; regard; attend to; make remarks upon. [Latin.]

notification (nō-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of giving notice; notice given; document by which information is communicated. [Latin.]

notify (nō'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* notified, *p.pr.* notifying], to give notice to; make known.

notion (nō'shun), *n.* an idea or conception; opinion; belief; inclination; a clever contrivance.

notoriety (nō-tō-rī'i-ti), *n.* the state of being notorious. Also notoriousness.

notorious (nō-tō'ri-us), *adj.* publicly known; usually in a bad sense.

notwithstanding (not-*with*-stand'ing), *prep.* in spite of: *conj.* although: *adv.* however; yet.

nougat (nōō-gä'), *n.* a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and paste. [French.]

nought, same as naught.

noumenon (nō-ōō'me-non), *n.* [*pl.* noumena (nō-ōō'me-na)], essence; the substance or reality existing under the phenomenal. [Greek.]

noun (noun), *n.* the name of anything; a substantive.

nourish (nur'ish), *v.t.* to feed or bring up; support; maintain; educate: *v.i.* to promote growth.

nourishment (nur'ish-ment), *n.* that which nourishes.

novel (nov'el), *adj.* of recent origin or introduction; new; strange or unusual: *n.* a fictitious tale or romance.

novelist (nov'el-ist), *n.* a writer of novels.

novelty (nov'el-ti), *n.* newness; something new.

novice (nov'is), *n.* a beginner; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who has entered a religious house but has not yet taken the vow.

now (nou), *adv.* at the present time; quite recently.

nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* not in any manner or degree.

noxious (nok'shus), *adj.* harmful; pernicious; deadly. [Latin.]

nozzle (noz'l), *n.* a projecting mouthpiece.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* a small or imperfect ear of maize.

nucleus (nū'klē-us), *n.* the central mass around which matter accretes or grows; the head of a comet.

nude (nūd), *adj.* bare; naked; in law, made without consideration; void; in art, the undraped body (with *the*). [Latin.]

nudge (nuj), *v.t.* to touch gently, as with the elbow: *n.* a gentle touch, as with the elbow.

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.* nakedness: *pl.* naked parts.

nugatory (nū'ga-tō-ri), *adj.* trifling; useless. [Latin.]

nugget (nug'et), *n.* a lump or mass of metal, especially of gold in auriferous soil.

nuisance (nū'sans), *n.* anything offensive, injurious, vexatious, or annoying.

null (nul), *adj.* of no legal force; void. [Latin.]

nullification (nul-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of nullifying.

nullify (nul'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nulli-

fied, *p.pr.* nullifying], to annul or render void.

nullity (nul'i-ti), *n.* want of existence, force, or validity.

numb (num), *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion; torpid: *v.t.* to benumb.

number (num'bĕr), *n.* a unit; one, or more than one; multitude; one of a series; a collection of things; sounds distributed into harmonies; poetry; meter, or verse (usually *pl.*): *v.t.* to count; mark with a number.

numeral (nū'mĕr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or denoting, number: *n.* a symbol or word expressing a number. [Latin.]

numerate (nū'mĕr-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or enumerate; point or read, as figures. [Latin.]

numerator (nū'mĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who numbers; the figure or figures above the line in fractions which indicate how many parts of a unit are taken.

numerous (nū'mĕr-us), *adj.* consisting of a great number.

numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to coins or medals: *n.pl.* the science and study of coins and medals. [Greek.]

numskull (num'skul), *n.* a blockhead.

nun (nun), *n.* a female devoted to a religious life and seclusion under a vow of chastity; a variety of pigeon; the blue titmouse.

nuptial (nup'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, marriage: *n.pl.* marriage ceremony. [Latin.]

nurse (nĕrs), *n.* a woman who has the care of infants, or of the child of another person; one who tends the sick or infirm; one who, or that which, protects or fosters: *v.t.* to tend or suckle, as an infant; bring up; tend in sickness; promote; economize. [French.]

nursery (nĕrs'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nurseries (nĕrs'ĕr-iz)], an apartment for young children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; a race for two-year-old horses.

nursling (nĕrs'ling), *n.* an infant.

nurture (nĕr'tūr), *n.* that which nourishes; diet; food; education: *v.t.* to bring up; educate; nourish.

nut (nut), *n.* the fruit of certain trees, containing a kernel inclosed in a hard shell; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nutted, *p.pr.* nutting], to gather nuts. [Old French.]

nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree.

nutriment (nū'tri-ment), *n.* nourishment. [Latin.]

nutrition (nū-trish'un), *n.* that which nourishes; food; the action of promoting growth or repairing waste in organic bodies.

nutritious (nū-trish'us), *adj.* affording nutrition.

nutritive (nū'tri-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the quality of, nutrition.

nymph (nimf), *n.* in classic mythology, a goddess of nature inhabiting the mountains, woods, streams, &c.; a light, handsome, graceful young woman. [Greek.]

O

O, the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in English. It is doubtless a pictograph representing the human eye, as in the Phœnician *ayin*. The Greeks after a time divided the *o*'s into two—*o mikron*, "little eye," and *o mega*, "big eye." The letter has not changed since classical times.

O (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, &c.: *n.* [*pl.* o's (ōz)], a ring, cipher, or naught.

oaf (ōf), *n.* a changeling; but oftener a big, hulking, idle fellow; a lout.

oak (ōk), *n.* a tree of many species, especially the common oak (*Quercus robur*), valued for its timber.

oakum (ōk'um), *n.* old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

oar (ōr), *n.* a light pole with a broad blade, for rowing a boat: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to row.

oasis (ō-ā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* oases (ō-ā'sēz)], a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert.

oat (ōt), *n.* a grassy plant of the genus Avena, the grain of which is used as food [usually in *pl.*].

oath (ōth), *n.* a solemn declaration of truth-telling with an appeal to God as witness.

ob, a Latin *prefix* meaning *before, against, towards, in front of, reversed.*

obdurate (ob'dū-rat), *adj.* hardened in heart or feelings, especially against moral influence.

obedience (ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* submission to authority; dutifulness.

obedient (ō-bē'di-ent), *adj.* submissive to authority; dutiful.

obelisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* a lofty, four-sided stone pillar gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramidal top like the so-called Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park, New York City; a reference mark (†).

obese (ō-bēs'), *adj.* corpulent.

obesity (ō-bēs'i-ti), *n.* excessive corpulence, especially of an unhealthy kind. Also obeseness.

obey (ō-bā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* obeyed, *p.pr.* obeying], to submit to the rule or authority of; comply with the orders or instructions of: *v.i.* to yield; do as bidden. [French.]

obfuscate (ob-fus'kāt), *v.t.* to bewilder. [Latin.]

obi (ō'bi), *n.* among the West Indian natives and negroes of Africa a system of secret sorcery or magical rites; a charm; a kind of sash worn by Japanese women.

obituary (ō-bit'ū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* obituaries (ō-bit'ū-ā-riz)], a register of deaths; an account of a deceased person: *adj.* pertaining to, or recording, deaths. [Latin.]

object (ob-jekt'), *v.t.* to urge against; oppose: *v.i.* to make objections: *n.* (ob'jekt) anything placed before the mind or senses; motive; end; aim. [Latin.]

objection (ob-jek'shun), *n.* the act of objecting; adverse reason; difficulty raised.

objective (ob-jek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to an object; external to the mind; in grammar, noting the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition and is governed by it: *n.* the accusative case; an objective point.

objectivity (ob-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being objective; that one regards whatever his senses teach him as being true.

objurgate (ob'jēr-gāt), *v.t.* to chide or reprove.

oblate (ob-lāt'), *adj.* depressed or flattened at the poles; orange-shaped; in the Roman Catholic Church, noting a secular priest who has devoted himself and his property to the monastery he has entered. [Latin.]

oblation (ob-lā'shun), *n.* an offering

or sacrifice; anything presented in religious worship.

obligation (ob-li-gā'shun), *n.* the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; the state of being indebted for a favor; in law, a bond to which a penalty is annexed on failure of due performance. [Latin.]

obligatory (ob'li-ga-tō-ri), *adj.* morally or legally binding.

oblige (ō-blīj'), *v.t.* to constrain by force, morally, legally, or physically; bind by some favor or kindness rendered; render a favor to; gratify. [Latin.]

obliging (ō-blīj'ing), *p.adj.* complaisant; civil or courteous.

oblique (ob-lēk'), *adj.* deviating from a right line; not parallel; not direct or straightforward. [Latin.]

obliqueness (ob-lēk'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oblique; slanting direction; moral error. Also, and better, obliquity.

obliterate (ob-lit'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to efface or wear out; destroy by the effects of time or other means. [Latin.]

oblivion (ob-liv'i-un), *n.* the state of being blotted out from memory; forgetfulness. [Latin.]

oblivious (ob-liv'i-us), *adj.* forgetful.

oblong (ob'lông), *adj.* longer than broad: *n.* a geometrical figure of such shape.

obloquy (ob'lō-kwi), *n.* reproachful language; calumny; slander; reproach.

obnoxious (ob-nok'shus), *adj.* deserving of censure or disapproval; hateful; offensive; unpopular.

oboe (ō'bō-e), *n.* a musical wind instrument of the reed class; hautboy; an organ stop.

obscene (ob-sēn'), *adj.* offensive to chastity; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy. [Latin.]

obscenity (ob-sen'i-ti), *n.* impurity in language or action; indecency. Also obsceneness.

obscure (ob-skūr'), *adj.* without light or distinctness; dark; not easily understood; illegible; secluded; humble: *v.t.* to darken or dim; disguise; render less visible or intelligible; tarnish; make mean. [Latin.]

obscureness (ob-skūr'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obscure. Also obscurity.

obsecration (ob-se-krā'shun), *n.* entreaty.

obsequies (ob'se-kwiz), *n.pl.* funeral rites. [Latin.]

obsequious (ob-sē'kwi-us), *adj.* servile; compliant to excess. [Latin.]

observable (ob-zēr'va-bl), *adj.* capable of being observed; worthy of observation; remarkable.

observance (ob-zēr'vans), *n.* the act of observing; performance of rites; rule of practice.

observant (ob-zēr'vant), *adj.* taking notice; attentive; mindful.

observation (ob-zēr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of observing; attention; that which is observed; remark; note.

observatory (ob-zēr'va-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* observatories (ob-zēr'va-tō-riz)], a building fitted up for astronomical research.

observe (ob-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep in view; take notice of; celebrate; practice ceremonially; mention: *v.i.* to make observations. [Latin.]

observing (ob-zērv'ing), *p.adj.* giving particular attention to. Also observant.

obsolescent (ob-sō-les'ent), *adj.* becoming obsolete.

obsolete (ob'sō-lēt), *adj.* gone out of date; disused; imperfectly developed.

obsoleteness (ob-sō-lēt'nes), *n.* the state of being obsolete; indistinctness.

obstacle (ob'sta-kl), *n.* that which hinders or opposes. [Latin.]

obstetric (ob-stet'rik), *adj.* pertaining to midwifery. [Latin.]

obstinacy (ob'sti-na-si), *n.* the state or quality of being obstinate; stubbornness. Also obstinateness.

obstinate (ob'sti-nat), *adj.* pertinaciously adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn. [Latin.]

obstreperous (ob-strep'ēr-us), *adj.* clamorously noisy; turbulent.

obstruct (ob-strukt'), *v.t.* to block up or impede; hinder from passing; interrupt. [Latin.]

obstruction (ob-struk'shun), *n.* an impediment.

obtain (ob-tān'), *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; acquire; win; procure:

v.i. to be established in practice or use. [Latin.]

obtrude (ob-trōōd′), *v.t.* to thrust in or upon; urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *v.i.* to enter uninvited. [Latin.]

obtrusion (ob-trōō′zhun), *n.* the act of obtruding.

obtrusive (ob-trōō′siv), *adj.* inclined or apt to intrude.

obtuse (ob-tūs′), *adj.* not pointed or acute; greater than a right angle; dull.

obtuseness (ob-tūs′nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; mental dulness.

obverse (ob-vērs′), *adj.* bearing the head: said of a coin or medal; narrower at the base than the top: said of a leaf or radicle: *n.* (ob′vērs) the side of a coin or medal having the face or head upon it; opposed to reverse. [Latin.]

obvert (ob-vērt′), *v.t.* to turn towards; face. [Latin.]

obviate (ob′vi-āt), *v.t.* to remove, as difficulties or objections. [Latin.]

obvious (ob′vi-us), *adj.* evident.

occasion (ok-kā′zhun), *n.* occurrence; state or position of affairs; opportunity; incidental cause or need; exigence: *v.t.* to cause or influence directly or indirectly; give rise to.

occasional (ok-kā′zhun-al), *adj.* incidental or casual.

Occident (ok′si-dent), *n.* the West; the countries west of Asia and the Turkish dominions. [Latin.]

occipital (ok-sip′i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to the occiput. [Latin.]

occiput (ok′si-put), *n.* the hinder part of the skull or head.

occult (ok-kult′), *adj.* hidden; secret; invisible. [Latin.]

occultism (ok-kult′izm), *n.* Eastern theosophy; mysticism in general.

occupant (ok′ū-pant), *n.* one who has possession.

occupation (ok-ū-pā′shun), *n.* the act or state of occupying; business, employment, or calling.

occupy (ok′ū-pī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occupied, *p.pr.* occupying], to take possession of; hold or keep in possession, as for use; fill or cover; employ: *v.i.* to traffic. [Latin.]

occur (ok-kēr′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occurred, *p.pr.* occurring], to happen or take place; come to the mind; be found or met with. [Latin.]

occurrence (ok-kēr′ens), *n.* an accident, event, or incident.

ocean (ō′shun), *n.* the vast expanse of salt water covering more than 3-5ths of the globe; any one of its chief divisions; an immense expanse: *adj.* pertaining to the great expanse of salt water. [Latin.]

ochre (ō′kēr), *n.* a fine yellow or brown-colored clay: used as a pigment.

octa, a Latin *prefix* meaning *eight.* Also octo, as *octa*chord, an instrument of 8 strings; a system of 8 sounds; *octo*decimo, a book with 18 leaves to the sheet (18mo).

octagon (ok′ta-gon), *n.* a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles.

octahedron (ok-ta-hē′drun), *n.* a solid figure contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles.

octave (ok′tāv), *n.* an eighth, or an interval of 12 semitones; the 8th day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; a small cask of wine = 1-8th of a pipe: *adj.* consisting of 8.

octavo (ok-tā′vō), *n.* a sheet of printing paper folded in 8 leaves or 16 pages (8vo): *adj.* having 8 leaves or 16 pages to the sheet.

octogenarian (ok-tō-je-nā′ri-an), *n.* one who is eighty years old: *adj.* eighty years old. [Latin.]

octopus (ok′tō-pus), *n.* [*pl.* octopuses (ok′tō-pus-ez)], a genus of Cephalopods having 8 arms, containing the cuttle-fish.

octoroon (ok-tō-rōōn′), *n.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon, and therefore seven-eighths white.

octuple (ok′tū-pl), *adj.* eight-fold.

ocular (ok′ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, depending on, or formed by, the eye; known from actual sight. [Latin.]

oculist (ok′ū-list), *n.* one who is skilled in the treatment of eye diseases.

odd (od), *adj.* not paired or matched with another; not even; not exactly divisible by two; unusual; peculiar; eccentric.

oddity (od′i-ti), *n.* a person or thing that is peculiar; eccentricity; strangeness.

odds (odz), *n.pl.* inequality; advantage; superiority; excess of either compared with the other; probability; more than an even wager.
ode (ōd), *n.* a short song; lyric poem.
odious (ō'di-us), *adj.* offensive; unpopular.
odium (ō'di-um), *n.* hatred; dislike. [Latin.]
odor (ō'dẽr), *n.* a scent; estimation. [Latin.]
odorous (ō'dẽr-us), *adj.* emitting an odor or scent; fragrant.
o'er (ôr), same as over.
of (ov), *prep.* from; out of; belonging to; according to; proceeding from.
off (ôf), *adj.* most distant; noting the right-hand side in driving, or the left-hand side of the bowler at cricket: *adv.* away from: *prep.* not on; distant from: *interj.* begone!
offal (of'al), *n.* refuse; waste meat.
off-cast (ôf'kast), *n.* whatever is cast away, rejected, or scorned.
offend (of-fend'), *v.t.* to displease or make angry; molest or annoy; pain or shock: *v.i.* to transgress; do anything displeasing. [Latin.]
offense (of-fens'), *n.* any cause of anger or displeasure; insult; injury; assault.
offensive (of-fen'siv), *adj.* causing displeasure; annoying; disagreeable; disgusting; used in attack: *n.* the act of attacking (with *the*).
offer (of'ẽr), *v.t.* to present for acceptance or refusal; proffer; present in worship or sacrifice; bid as a price or reward: *v.i.* to be ready; express a willingness; attempt or make an attempt: *n.* a proposal made; price offered; first advance. [Latin.]
offering (of'ẽr-ing), *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; oblation.
office (of'is), *n.* public or private business; employment; function; act of worship; formulary of devotion; act of kindness; service; apartment for the transaction of business: *pl.* the outlying buildings of a mansion. [Latin.]
officer (of'is-ẽr), *n.* a person commissioned to perform a certain public duty: *v.t.* to furnish with officers.
official (of-fish'al), *adj.* pertaining to an office or public duty; from the proper authority: *n.* one who holds a civil office.
officiate (of-fish'i-āt), *v.i.* to perform the duties of an office.
officious (of-fish'us), *adj.* too forward in offering services; meddling.
offing (ôf'ing), *n.* that part of the sea with deep water off the shore.
offscouring (ôf'skour-ing), *n.* refuse.
offset (ôf'set), *n.* a young shoot or bud; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the main line to an outlying point.
offside (ôf'sīd), *n.* the side to the right hand of the driver.
offspring (ôf'spring), *n.* children; descendants.
often (ôf'en), *adv.* many times; frequently.
ogle (ō'gl), *v.t.* to look fondly at with a side glance: *n.* a side glance.
ogre (ō'gẽr), *n.* an imaginary man-eating monster or giant. *Feminine* ogress. [French.]
oh (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, or anxiety.
ohm (ōm), *n.* the unit of electrical resistance, named after Dr. G. S. Ohm, the German electrician.
oil (oil), *n.* a highly inflammable fatty liquid obtained from various animal and vegetable substances: *v.t.* to lubricate with oil. [German.]
oilcloth (oil'klôth), *n.* painted canvas for floor covering.
ointment (oint'ment), *n.* an unctuous substance applied to a wound or injured part.
old (ōld), *adj.* [*comp.* older, *superl.* oldest], aged; decayed by time; ancient; out of date; long practiced.
oleaginous (ō-le-aj'i-nus), *adj.* oily; unctuous.
oleander (ō-le-an'dẽr), *n.* an evergreen shrub with handsome fragrant flowers.
oleaster (ō-le-as'tẽr), *n.* the wild olive.
oleine (ō'le-in), *n.* the pure liquid part of oil or fat. Also olein.
oleo, a Latin *prefix* meaning *oily, pertaining to oil,* or *oily.*
oleomargarine (ō-le-ō-mär'gar-in), *n.* imitation butter made from milk and animal fat. Also margarine.
olfactory (ol-fak'tō-ri), *adj.* pertain-

ing to, or used in, smelling: *n.* organ of smell (usually *pl*).

oligarchy (ol'i-gär-ki), *n.* [*pl.* oligarchies (ol'i-gär-kiz)], government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; a state so governed.

olive (ol'iv), *n.* a plant of the genus Olea, or its oily fruit; a tawny yellow color: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the olive. [Latin.]

olla (ol'ya), *n.* a wide-mouthed cooking vessel of earthenware found in all Spanish and Spanish-American countries. [Spanish.]

omega (ō-mē'ga), *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet: hence the last; end.

omelet (om'e-let), *n.* a kind of pancake of eggs, &c. [French.]

omen (ō'men), *n.* a sign of some future event: *v.t.* to portend or prognosticate. [Latin.]

ominous (om'i-nus), *adj.* foreboding evil; inauspicious.

omission (ō-mish'un), *n.* neglect or failure to do something required; something omitted. [Latin.]

omit (ō-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* omitted, *p.pr.* omitting], to leave out; neglect; fail to mention.

omni, a Latin *prefix* meaning *all, entirely,* as *omni*present.

omnibus (om'ni-bus), *n.* a public four-wheeled carriage for passenger traffic.

omnipotence (om-nip'o-tens), *n.* unlimited power.

omnipotent (om-nip'o-tent), *adj.* having unlimited power.

Omnipotent, *n.* God (with *the*).

omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* universal presence.

omniscient (om-nish'ent), *adj.* knowing all things; infinitely wise. [Latin.]

omnivorous (om-niv'ēr-us), *adj.* feeding upon animal and vegetable food; all-devouring.

on (on), *prep.* upon; in contact with the upper part; at; near: *adv.* forward; onward: *adj.* noting the side to the right of the batsman in cricket: *interj.* go on!

once (wuns), *adv.* at one time; formerly; one time.

one (wun), *adj.* single in number; some way; individual: *n.* [*pl.* ones (wunz)], the number one or its symbol; an individual.

onerous (on'ēr-us), *adj.* burdensome; weighty; oppressive.

onion (un'yun), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the genus Allium: used in cookery. [Latin.]

only (ōn'li), *adj.* single; one and no more: *adv.* singly; merely.

onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'ya), *n.* the formation of words to resemble the sounds made by the thing signified, as *buzz,* a bee; *tick-tick,* a watch, &c.; the use of words so formed, or the word itself. [Greek.]

onset (on'set), *n.* an assault; attack.

onslaught (on'slawt), *n.* a furious attack.

ontology (on-tol'o-ji), *n.* the logic of pure being; metaphysics.

onus (ō'nus), *n.* a burden; duty; obligation.

onward (on'wērd), *adj.* advancing; progressing: *adv.* in advance. Also onwards: *interj.* forward!

onyx (on'iks), *n.* a variety of agate.

oolong (ōō'lông), *n.* a Chinese black tea, the flavor of which resembles green tea. Also oulong. [Chinese.]

ooze (ōōz), *n.* soft mud or slime; gentle flow; liquor of a tan vat: *v.i.* to flow gently; percolate.

opacity (ō-pas'i-ti), *n.* opaqueness; the character of not being transparent.

opal (ō'pal), *n.* a precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colors. [French.]

opalescent (ō-pal-es'ent), *adj.* resembling opal in its reflection of light.

opaque (ō-pāk'), *adj.* not transparent.

open (ōp'n), *adj.* not shut; unfastened; clear of trees; unsealed; clear; unreserved; public; generous; frank; sincere; enunciated without closing the mouth: *v.t.* to make open; begin; expand; break the seal of: *v.i.* to unclose itself; commence; begin to appear; bark in view or the scent of game: said of a dog.

opening (ōp'n-ing), *n.* an aperture; opportunity: *adj.* first in order.

opera (op'ēr-a), *n.* a musical drama. See music-drama. [Italian.]

operate (op'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to work; produce a certain effect; perform a surgical operation: *v.t.* to cause to per-

form certain work: as, to *operate* a machine. [Latin.]

operatic (op-ēr-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the opera.

operation (op-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of operating; agency; effect; manipulation; surgical performance with instruments; a series of movements by an army or fleet.

operative (op'ēr-a-tiv), *adj.* having the power of acting; efficacious; vigorous: *n.* an artisan or skilled workman.

operetta (op-ēr-et'a), *n.* a light musical drama. [Italian.]

ophidian (ō'fid'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Ophidia; snake-like: *n.* one of the Ophidia; a reptile.

ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-a), *n.* inflammation of the eye or eyeball. Also ophthalmitis. [Greek.]

opiate (ō'pi-at), *n.* a medicine compounded with opium to induce sleep or rest; narcotic; anything that soothes: *adj.* narcotic; soothing; inducing sleep or quiet. [Latin.]

opinion (ō-pin'yun), *n.* belief or judgment; estimation; persuasion.

opinionated (ō-pin'yun-ā-ted), *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's opinions.

opium (ō'pi-um), *n.* the dried juice of the capsules of the white poppy, used as a narcotic, and also as an anodyne. Opium is a single substance from a blending of codeine, morphine, and narcotine, which constitute a mass of alkaloids. [Latin.]

opossum (ō-pos'um), *n.* an American and Australian marsupial carnivorous mammal.

opponent (op-pō'nent), *adj.* opposite; adverse; antagonistic: *n.* one who opposes, especially in argument or debate; adversary.

opportune (op-pēr-tūn'), *adj.* well-timed; seasonable. [Latin.]

opportunism (op-pēr-tūn'izm), *n.* sacrifice of principle to circumstances, especially in politics.

opportunity (op-pēr-tū'ni-ti), *n.* convenient time or occasion.

oppose (op-pōz'), *v.t.* to act against; contend with; resist; place as an obstacle; check. [Latin.]

opposite (op'pō-zit), *adj.* placed or standing in front; contrary; adverse; antagonistic.

opposition (op-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act or state of opposing; hostile resistance; contrariety; obstacle; the situation of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 180°; the collective body of opponents to the existing administration or government.

oppress (op-pres'), *v.t.* to burden; crush by hardship or severity; lie heavily upon.

oppression (op-presh'un), *n.* the act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; injustice; lassitude; dulness.

oppressive (op-pres'iv), *adj.* unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; tyrannical; overpowering; heavy.

opprobrious (op-prō'bri-us), *adj.* expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; disgraceful.

opprobrium (op-prō'bri-um), *n.* reproach with disdain or contempt; ignominy.

optative (op'tā-tiv), *adj.* expressing desire or wish; a mood in Greek grammar denoting expression of desire.

optic (op'tik), *adj.* pertaining to vision. Also optical: *n.pl.* the science of the properties of light and vision.

optician (op-tish'un), *n.* one skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

optimism (op'ti-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that everything in the present state of existence is for the best. See pessimism. [Latin.]

option (op'shun), *n.* power or right of choice; wish; selection; on the Stock Exchange, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time bargain at a stated price. [Latin.]

optional (op'shun-al), *adj.* left to one's wish or choice.

opulence (op'ū-lens), *n.* wealth. Also opulency. [Latin.]

opulent (op'ū-lent), *adj.* wealthy; rich.

opus (ō'pus), *n.* [*pl.* opera (op'ēr-a)], a work; musical composition. [Latin.]

or (ôr), *conj.* the correlative of *either*.

oracle (or'a-kl), *n.* among the ancients, the response of a deity or inspired priest to some inquiry; the deity who gave the answer; the place

where a deity might be consulted; the Jewish temple; a prophetic declaration; a prophet or person of reputed wisdom. [Latin.]

oral (ō'ral), *adj.* verbal.

orange (or'enj), *n.* a tree (*Citrus Aurantium*) with a deep golden-colored and juicy fruit; the color of such fruit: *adj.* pertaining to an orange; orange-colored. [French.]

orang-outang (ō'rang'oo-tang), *n.* the great anthropoid ape of the Eastern Archipelago. Also ourang-outang. [Malay, "forest man."]

oration (ō-rā'shun), *n.* a formal public speech delivered on an occasion of special importance; harangue.

orator (or'a-tēr), *n.* one who makes an eloquent oration. [Latin.]

oratorical (or-a-tor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.

oratorio (or-a-tō'ri-ō), *n.* a musical composition having a sacred theme as its subject. [Italian.]

oratory (or'a-tō-ri), *n.* the art of an orator; eloquence: *n.pl.* oratories, a small chapel, especially one for private devotion.

orb (ôrb), *n.* a circular body; sphere; the eye; circuit. [Latin.]

orbit (ôr'bit), *n.* the bony cavity of the eye; the path described by a heavenly body during its periodical revolution.

orchard (ôr'chērd), *n.* an inclosure of fruit trees.

orchestra (ôr-kes'tra), *n.* in the ancient Greek theater the place where the chorus danced; (or'kes-tra), in a modern theater, &c., the place occupied by the musicians; the parquet; the body of musicians. [Greek.]

orchestration (ôr-kes-trā'shun), *n.* musical arrangement or instrumentation for an orchestra.

orchid (ôr'kid), *n.* a handsome flower, often of fantastic shape, of the genus Orchis. [Greek.]

ordain (ôr-dān'), *v.t.* to appoint; institute; invest with ministerial or priestly functions. [Latin.]

ordeal (ôr-dē'al), *n.* an ancient method of trial by fire, water, combat, &c., to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person: hence a severe trial or test.

order (ôr'dēr), *n.* method or regular arrangement; settled mode of procedure; rule; regulation; command; class; rank; degree; a religious fraternity; an association of persons possessing a common honorary distinction; a division intermediate between a class or sub-class and a family; in architecture, a system of constructing and ornamenting columns, comprising the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: *pl.* the three orders (bishop, priest, deacon) of the Christian ministry in an Episcopal Church (Holy Orders): *v.t.* to regulate or manage; command; conduct; direct: *v.i.* to give a command or order. [Latin.]

ordering (ôr'dēr-ing), *n.* arrangement; distribution.

orderly (ôr'dēr-li), *adj.* well regulated; methodical; performed in good order; peaceable; on military duty: *n.* a soldier who attends upon an officer to carry his orders: *adv.* methodically.

ordinal (ôr'din-al), *adj.* noting order: *n.* a number noting order; a book containing the form of service for ordination.

ordinance (ôr'di-nans), *n.* an established rule, rite, or law.

ordinary (ôr'di-nā-ri), *adj.* according to established order; usual; customary; commonplace; mediocre; plain; a meal for all comers at fixed charges (English usage); an ecclesiastical judge; a prison chaplain; in heraldry, that part of the escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.

ordinate (ôr'di-nat), *n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.

ordination (ôr-di-nā'shun), *n.* the act of conferring holy orders; the state of being ordained or appointed.

ordnance (ôrd'nans), *n.* artillery.

ore (ōr), *n.* metal as extracted from the earth in its natural state or combined with some other substance.

organ (ôr'gan), *n.* an instrument; means of communication or conveyance; that part of a living structure by means of which some function is

discharged or work performed; a wind instrument. [Greek.]

organdie (or'gan-di), *n.* a fine, thin muslin. [French.]

organic (ôr-gan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, containing, or produced by, organs; instrumental. Also organical.

organism (ôr'gan-ism), *n.* organical structure.

organization (ôr-gan-i-zā'shun), *n.* organic structure; act of organizing; a political group controlling elections, etc.

organize (ôr'gan-īz), *v.t.* to form or furnish with organs; to arrange a task in suitable parts so that it may be performed efficiently.

organon (ôr'ga-non), *n.* a body of rules for regulating scientific or philosophical investigation. Francis Bacon's great philosophical work was called *Novum Organum*, or new body of doctrine. [Greek.]

orgy (ôr'ji), *n.* a drunken revel, especially at night: *pl.* secret rites in the worship of Dionysus (Bacchus), distinguished by wild revelry. [French, from Greek.]

oriel (ō'ri-el), *n.* a large bay window. [French.]

Orient (ō'ri-ent), *adj.* Oriental: *n.* the East. [Latin.]

orient (ō'ri-ent), *v.t.* to define the position of with reference to the East.

Oriental (ō-ri-en'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the East; proceeding from Asia or the East: *n.* an inhabitant of Asia or the East.

oriental (ō-ri-en'tal), *adj.* precious; pure; valuable: said of gems.

orientate (ō'ri-en-tāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn towards the East.

orifice (or'i-fis), *n.* a mouth or aperture. [Latin.]

origin (or'i-jin), *n.* beginning; first existence; source; cause; derivation.

original (ō-rij'i-nal), *adj.* first in order; having power to originate; not copied: *n.* that from which anything is copied, &c.; the language in which a work is written; archetype; an eccentric person. [Latin.]

originality (ō-rij-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* original state or quality.

originate (ō-rij'i-nāt), *v.t.* to bring into existence: *v.i.* to rise; commence.

oriole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* the golden-thrush. [French.]

ormolu (ôr'mō-lōō), *n.* bronze or copper gilt in imitation of gold.

ornament (ôr'na-ment), *n.* anything that adorns or beautifies; embellishment: *v.t.* to adorn, beautify, or decorate.

ornate (ôr-nāt'), *adj.* ornamented.

ornith, a Greek *prefix* meaning *bird.* Also ornitho, as *ornitho*lite, the remains of a bird in a fossil state.

ornithology (ôr-ni-thol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the structure, habits, &c., of birds.

ornithopter (ôr-nith-op'tēr), *n.* a flying machine with flapping wings, in imitation of a bird. No such machine has proved successful.

orotund (ō'ro-tund), *adj.* characterized by fullness, clearness, strength and smoothness: said of the voice or manner of utterance: *n.* a quality of voice thus characterized. [Latin.]

orphan (ôr'fan), *n.* a child bereft of one or both parents: *adj.* bereft of parents. [French, from Greek.]

orrery (or'e-ri), *n.* an apparatus to illustrate by balls mounted on rods the motions, magnitudes, and positions of the planets of the solar system. Named from Lord Orrery (1715).

orris (or'is), *n.* gold or silver lace; the iris. [Old French.]

ortho, a Greek *prefix* meaning *straight, right, true.*

orthodox (ôr'thō-doks), *adj.* holding, or in accordance with, the received or established belief or doctrine, especially as taught in the formularies of a particular church.

orthoëpy (ôr-thō'e-pi), *n.* correct pronunciation.

orthography (ôr-thog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of spelling and writing words correctly.

orthopædia (ôr-thō-pē'di-a), *n.* the prevention and cure of deformities, especially in children.

oscillate (os'i-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to swing backwards and forwards; vibrate.

oscillation (os-i-lā'shun), *n.* a swinging backwards and forwards; vibration. [Latin.]

osculate (os′kū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to kiss; touch. [Latin.]

osier (ō′zhēr), *n.* a willow, the twigs of which are used in basket-making; matter in muscular fiber containing those constituents to which its taste when cooked is due.

Oslerize (os′lēr-īz), *v.t.* to remove by compulsory death persons who have reached the age when their usefulness is on the decline.

osmium (os′mi-um), *n.* a metallic element in platinum ore. It is of a clear blue color and has a meteoric origin. [Greek.]

osprey (os′prā), *n.* the fish-hawk. Also ossifrage.

osseous (os′e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, bone. [Latin.]

ossification (os-i-fi-kā′shun), *n.* conversion of soft animal tissue into bone.

ossify (os′i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ossified, *p.pr.* ossifying], to convert into bone or into a bone-like substance; harden: *v.i.* to become bone.

ostensible (os-ten′si-bl), *adj.* apparent; held forth to view; plausible.

ostentation (os-ten-tā′shun), *n.* outward show or appearance; ambitious or vain display.

ostentatious (os-ten-tā′shus), *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; gaudy.

osteology (os-tē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy treating of bones, their structure, &c.

osteopathy (os-tē-op′a-thi), *n.* a system of therapeutics in which the treatment is by manipulation of the bones, muscles and nerve centers, with regard to the chemical and physical properties of the osseous tissues. [Græco-Latin.]

ostler (os′lēr), *n.* a man who attends to horses at an inn. Also hostler. [Old French.]

ostracism (os′tra-sizm), *n.* banishment by ostracizing.

ostracize (os′tra-sīz), *v.t.* to banish by popular vote: from the ancient custom in Athens of banishing a citizen by throwing a shell, inscribed with the name of the person to be banished, into an urn; exclude from public or private favor. [Greek.]

ostrich (os′trich), *n.* a swift running African bird, valued for its feathers.

other (*uth*′ēr), *adj.* noting something besides; different; contrary.

otherwise (*uth*′ēr-wīz), *adv.* in another manner; in other respects: *conj.* else.

otherworldly (*uth*-ēr-wērld′li), *adj.* unearthly; strange in appearance; acting in things remote from the rest of mankind.

otter (ot′ēr), *n.* an amphibious mammal of the weasel family, which feeds on fish.

ottoman (ot′ō-man), *n.* a cushioned seat; a movable cushioned footrest.

oubliette (ōō-bli-et′), *n.* a small, dark cell in an old French castle, where the intense blackness and stillness were used to destroy the reason of prisoners immured there. [French.]

ought (awt), *v.i.* to be under obligation; be fit, necessary, or proper: *n.* anything.

ounce (ouns), *n.* a weight 1-16th of a pound avoirdupois; 1-12th of a pound troy; a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

our (our), *pron.* pertaining to, or belonging to, us.

ourang-outang. See orang-outang.

ourselves (our-selvz′), *pron.pl.* we or us, not others.

oust (oust), *v.t.* to eject.

out (out), *adv.* without; not within or at home; abroad; gone forth; not in office or employment; in a state of extinction; to the end; at a loss; without restraint; not actively engaged in a game; in an error; loudly; *interj.* begone!: *n.* one who is not in office.

out-and-out, *adj.* thorough: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

outbreak (out′brāk), *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.

outcast (out′kast), *adj.* cast out; rejected: *n.* one who is an exile.

outcome (out′kum), *n.* issue; consequence; result.

outcrop (out′krop), *n.* the exposure of strata at the earth's surface: *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

outcry (out′krī), *n.* clamor; tumult.

outdo (out-dōō′), *v.t.* to excel: to surpass.

outer (out'ẽr), *adj.* further out; more; external.
outfall (out'fawl), *n.* the lower end of a water-course; point of discharge.
outgo (out'gō), *n.* one's expenses or what one gives out in a definite time. Opposed, therefore, to *income.*
outfit (out'fit), *n.* equipment.
outlander (out'lan-dẽr), *n.* a foreigner; one who comes from a land without. This word is German, Dutch, and English, but more used in the late Boer States of South Africa. (Auslander, Uitlander, Outlander.)
outlandish (out-land'ish), *adj.* foreign; extraordinary; vulgar.
outlaw (out'law), *n.* one who is deprived of legal benefits and protection: *v.t.* to deprive of legal benefits and protection.
outlay (out'lā), *n.* expenditure.
outline (out'līn), *n.* a line bounding or defining a figure; first sketch: *v.t.* to sketch out.
outlook (out'look), *n.* vigilant watch; prospect.
outport (out'pōrt), *n.* a port or harbor at some distance from the chief port.
output (out'put), *n.* the amount of material sold in any field of labor or commerce. Thus "the literary output," "the output of corn," "the iron output." [Vulgar.]
outrage (out'rāj), *n.* open and excessive violence; wanton abuse or mischief: *v.t.* to commit an outrage upon; insult indecently: *v.i.* to act in an outrageous manner. [French.]
outrageous (out-rāj'us), *adj.* violent; excessive; exceeding all bounds.
outrider (out'rī-dẽr), *n.* a servant on horseback who rides in advance of a carriage.
outrigger (out'rig-ẽr), *n.* a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes; a boat with projecting rowlocks.
outright (out'rīt), *adv.* completely; at once.
outset (out'set), *n.* a setting out; beginning.
outside (out'sīd), *n.* the external part of anything; superficies; utmost; a passenger on the top of a bus, &c.: *pl.* the exterior sheets of a ream of paper: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated upon, the outside; exterior.
outspan (out-span'), *v.i.* to loose saddle; dismount, and then unyoke the cattle; spreading out the camp in a fan-like way for protection and easy recall. [Dutch.]
outspoken (out'spō-kn), *adj.* candid.
outstanding (out-stand'ing), *adj.* projecting; unpaid.
outward (out'wẽrd), *adj.* external; to or from the exterior; visible; extrinsic.
outwards (out'wẽrdz), *adv.* towards the outside; to foreign parts. Also outward.
outwit (out-wit'), *v.t.* to overreach, or defeat, by superior skill or cunning.
outwork (out'wẽrk), *n.* a defense constructed beyond the main body of a fort, &c.
oval (ō'val), *adj.* shaped like an egg; elliptical: *n.* anything egg-shaped.
ovary (ō'va-ri), *n.* [*pl.* ovaries (ō'va-riz)], the organ in a female animal in which the ova or first germs of future life are formed; the hollow seed-case of a plant.
ovate (ō'vāt), *adj.* egg-shaped.
ovation (ō-vā'shun), *n.* among the ancient Romans, a minor triumph of a general for an inferior victory at which sheep (*oves*) were sacrificed; an enthusiastic demonstration of public esteem. [Latin.]
oven (uv'n), *n.* a place or apparatus for baking or heating. Dutch oven means a sort of baking-pot which when surrounded by hot coals is used for baking.
over (ō'vẽr), *prep.* superior in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; above; upon; across; covering; more than: *adv.* from beginning to end; from one to another; from side to side; in excess; on the surface; throughout: *adj.* beyond; superior: *n.* in cricket, the number of balls delivered by one bowler.
overbearing (ō'vẽr-bār'ing), *adj.* domineering; haughty.
overcast (ō-vẽr-kast'), *v.t.* to cloud, to cover with gloom; to sew over the edges (of a fabric): *v.i.* to grow dull.
overcharge (ō-vẽr-chärj'), *v.t.* to load with too great a charge; to ask too great a price: *n.* (ō'vẽr-chärj), an excessive load or charge.

overcoat (ō′vēr-kōt), *n.* an outdoor coat worn over all the other dress.
overflow (ō-vēr-flō′), *v.t.* to flood; to overwhelm: *n.* (ō′vēr-flō), a flowing over.
overhang (ō-vēr-hang′), *v.t.* to hang over; to project over; to impend.
overhaul (ō-vēr-hawl′), *v.t.* to examine thoroughly; overtake; gain upon: said of a ship.
overhear (ō-vēr-hēr′), *v.t.* to hear what was not intended to be heard.
overjoy (ō-vēr-joi′), *v.t.* to fill with delight.
overlander (ō-vēr-lan′dēr), *n.* a traveler; one who makes his way as an emigrant by land in wagons, as did the pioneers who after the Revolution moved westward to Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan and finally to the Pacific slope.
overload (ō-vēr-lōd), *v.t.* to load or fill too much.
overlook (ō-vēr-look′), *v.t.* to look over; to see from a higher position; to view carefully; to slight.
overplus (ō′vēr-plus), *n.* excess.
overpower (ō-vēr-pou′ēr), *v.t.* to bear down or crush by superior force; vanquish.
overseer (ō-ver-sēr′), *n.* the superintendent of some department of a business; one who superintends the poor.
overshoe (ō′vēr-shōō), *n.* a waterproof shoe worn over another shoe.
overt (ō-vērt′), *adj.* open; public.
overtake (ō-vēr-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* overtook, *p.pr.* overtaking], to catch by pursuit; come upon as a punishment; take by surprise.
overthrow (ō-vēr-thrō′), *v.t.* to turn upside down; demolish; vanquish; destroy: *n.* (ō′vēr-thrō), ruin; defeat; in cricket, a ball missed by the wicket-keeper when returned to him.
overtones (ō′vēr-tōnz), *n.pl.* harmonics.
overture (ō′vēr-tūr), *n.* an offer or proposal; opening; an introductory symphony before the commencement of an opera. [French.]
overweening (ō-vēr-wēn′ing), *adj.* conceited.
overwhelm (ō-vēr-hwelm′), *v.t.* to crush or destroy utterly.
overwork (ō-vēr-wērk′), *v.t.* to tire: *v.i.* to work beyond one's strength.
oviparous (ō-vip′a-rus), *adj.* producing young by eggs.
ovum (ō′vum), *n.* [*pl.* ova (ō′va)], the germ or body in the ovary which, when impregnated, develops in the fœtus; an egg-shaped ornament.
owe (ō), *v.t.* to be indebted, or under obligation to; be obliged to pay: *v.i.* to be in debt.
owl (oul), *n.* a raptorial nocturnal bird characterized by its hoot.
owlet (oul′et), *n.* a young owl.
own (ōn), *adj.* belonging to; peculiar or proper to: *v.t.* to possess or hold by right; concede or acknowledge.
owner (ōn′ēr), *n.* lawful proprietor.
ownership (ōn′ēr-ship), *n.* rightful possession.
ox (oks), *n.* [*pl.* oxen (oks′n)], an animal of the bovine genus, especially a castrated bull.
oxidation (oks-i-dā′shun), *n.* the operation of converting into an oxide.
oxide (oks′īd), *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base. See ozone.
oxidize (oks′i-dīz), *v.t.* to convert into an oxide: *v.i.* to be converted into an oxide. Also oxidate.
oxy, a Greek *prefix* occurring in various scientific words, meaning *the presence of oxygen.*
oxygen (oks′i-jen), *n.* a colorless inodorous gas, which with nitrogen and argon constitutes 1-5th by volume of the atmosphere, and in combination with hydrogen forms water.
oxytone (oks′i-tōn), *adj.* having an acute sound; having the last syllable accented: *n.* an acute sound.
oyer (ō′yēr), *n.* a hearing or trial of legal causes. [Old French.]
oyez (ō′yes), *interj.* the introductory cry of an official or public crier demanding silence. It literally means "hear ye."
oyster (ois′tēr), *n.* a bivalve mollusk of the genus Ostrea, much esteemed as a delicacy.
ozone (ō′zōn), *n.* an allotropic form of oxygen present in the atmosphere, especially after electrical disturbance, with a characteristic odor. It is a remarkably strong oxidizing agent, and is also used in bleaching and disinfecting.

P

P, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, traced through the Greek and Latin alphabets to the Hebrew *pē*, meaning a mouth, of which it was probably a picture. Our present form of the letter is essentially that of the Roman. As a "surd labial stop" it corresponds to the vocalic *b;* with which it often interchanges. Thus Greek, *episcopos;* Eng. *bishop;* Spanish, *obispo;* Sanskrit, *pad,* Eng., *foot,* again English keeps the *p* as in *sap* while Sanskrit has *sabar* (nectar), and Latin, *lubricus.* In chemistry, P is the symbol for phosphorus.

pa (pä), *n.* abbreviation of papa.

pabulum (pab′ū-lum), *n.* food; nourishment. [Latin.]

pace (pās), *n.* a step; manner of walking; length of one's movement of the foot in walking; a linear measure, varying from 30 in. to 60 in.; rate of progress; an amble: *v.t.* to measure by steps or paces: *v.i.* to walk deliberately; amble. [Latin.]

paced (pāst), *p.adj.* having a particular manner of walking.

pachydermatous (pak-i-dēr′ma-tus), *adj.* thick-skinned.

pacific (pa-sif′ik), *adj.* peace-making; mild; peaceful; tranquil: *n.* the Pacific Ocean. [Latin.]

pacification (pa-sif-i-kā′shun), *n.* the act of peace-making; conciliation.

pacify (pas′i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pacified, *p.pr.* pacifying], to calm or appease; reconcile.

pack (pak), *n.* a large bundle tied up for carriage; dogs in Alaska; set of playing-cards; great number or quantity; gang; weight of wool = 240 lbs.; number of dogs kept for hunting: *v.t.* to bind and press together, as goods for carriage; load; dismiss summarily or unceremoniously; select and put together for an unjust object: *v.t.* to become firmly pressed; depart or remove in haste. [Danish.]

package (pak′āj), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods. [French.]

packet (pak′et), *n.* a small pack, or parcel; a vessel sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and merchandise at regular intervals.

pact (pakt), *n.* an agreement. [Latin.]

pad (pad), *n.* a soft cushion; a thick mass of sheets of blotting paper for writing upon; a slow-paced horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* padded, *p.pr.* padding], to travel slowly: *v.t.* stuff with padding.

padding (pad′ing), *n.* material used for stuffing; the act of impregnating cloth with a mordant; inserted matter for filling out a newspaper or magazine article, &c.

paddle (pad′l), *v.i.* to row slowly; play in the water: *v.t.* to propel by paddle or oar; to spank: *n.* a short broad oar; an oar blade; one of the floats for propelling a steamship.

paddock (pad′uk), *n.* a small field or enclosure adjacent to a stable for horses.

padlock (pad′lok), *n.* a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye: *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock.

pæan (pē′an), *n.* a triumphal song. [Greek.]

pædobaptism (pē-dō-bap′tizm), *n.* infant baptism. Also pedobaptism. [Greek.]

pagan (pā′gan), *n.* a heathen; idolater: *adj.* heathen; idolatrous. [Latin.]

paganism (pā′gan-izm), *n.* heathenism; idolatry.

page (pāj), *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction; a boy in livery; a male attendant on a legislative body; one side of the leaf of a

book; episode: *v.t.* to mark or number in pages. [Latin.]

pageant (paj'ent), *n.* a theatrical show or spectacle; anything merely showy. [Old French.]

pageantry (paj'ent-ri), *n.* ostentatious display.

paid (pād), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pay.

pail (pāl), *n.* an open vessel of wood or metal furnished with a handle for carrying water, &c.

pain (pān), *n.* physical or mental suffering; penalty: *pl.* diligent effort; throes of parturition: *v.t.* to cause physical or mental suffering; render uneasy. [French.]

painful (pān'fool), *adj.* full of, or causing, pain.

painless (pān'les), *adj.* without pain.

paint (pānt), *v.t.* to represent by delineation and colors; depict; besmear or cover with color; dye: *v.i.* to practice painting; rouge: *n.* a coloring substance or pigment; rouge. [Old French.]

painter (pānt'ēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to paint; an artist who is skilled in depicting subjects in colors; a rope for fastening a boat.

painting (pānt'ing), *n.* the act, art, or occupation of laying on colors; the representation of objects by delineation and colors; a picture; vivid verbal description.

pair (pār), *n.* two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; couple; married couple: *v.t.* to join in couples: *v.i.* to be joined in couples; to suit or to be adapted to each other; in a legislative body, to offset votes, or agree to a pair-off. [French.]

pajamas (pa-jä'maz), *n.pl.* loose trousers of silk; also a kind of sleeping costume. [Hindu.]

pal (pal), *n.* an intimate friend; accomplice. [Slang.]

palace (pal'as), *n.* the residence of a sovereign or bishop; a magnificent house or building. [Latin.]

paladin (pal'a-din), *n.* a knight-errant, especially one of the twelve knights of Charlemagne or Arthur. [French.]

palæo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *ancient,* as *palæo*lithic: *adj.* noting the earliest division of the Stone Age.

palæography (pal-e-og'ra-fi), *n.* the science which leads one to study parchments, and ancient writings of all kinds, and to detect imposture in such writings.

palæontology (pal-ē-on-tol'o-ji), *n.* the study of remote antiquity in all its forms, especially in its arts, its language, and its customs. [Greek.]

palanquin (pal-an-kēn'), *n.* in India and China, a covered conveyance for one passenger borne on the shoulders of men. [French, from Sanskrit.]

palatable (pal'a-ta-bl), *adj.* agreeable to the taste; savory. [Latin.]

palate (pal'at), *n.* the roof of the mouth; taste or relish. [Latin.]

palatial (pa-lā'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a palace; royal.

palatine (pal'a-tin), *adj.* invested with royal privileges and rights, as certain counties: *n.* one who is thus invested. [French.]

palaver (pa-lā'vēr), *n.* a public conference; superfluous or idle talk; chatter: *v.t.* to talk over; deceive by words: *v.i.* to confer; chatter. [Spanish, *palabra,* "word."]

pale (pāl), *adj.* not of a fresh or ruddy complexion; wan; wanting in color; of a faint luster [French]: *n.* a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; space inclosed by rails; limit; district or territory: *v.i.* to turn pale: *v.t.* to inclose with, or as with, pales. [Latin.]

palette (pal'et), *n.* a thin oval wood or porcelain plate for mixing and holding colors. [French.]

palfrey (pawl'fri), *n.* a small saddle-horse for a lady's use.

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest or pa-limp'-sest), *n.* a parchment manuscript which, after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less discernible. [Greek.]

paling (pāl'ing), *n.* a fence constructed of pales; materials for a fence of pales. See pale.

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *n.* a fence or fortification formed of stakes driven into the ground and pointed at the top: *v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes. [French.]

pall (pawl), *n.* a cloak or mantle; a kind of scarf of lamb's wool sent by the Pope to an archbishop on his

consecration (also pallium); a coffin covering: *v.i.* to become insipid; lose strength.

palladium (pal-ā′di-um), *n.* any safeguard of a liberty, or privilege: from the statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city [Latin]; a rare grayish metal found with platinum.

pallet (pal′et), *n.* a pallette; a name for various tools used in gilding, pottery, horology, &c.; a small piece of the mechanism of a watch; a small rough bed. [French.]

palliate (pal′i-āt), *v.t.* to excuse or cover over; extenuate; lessen or abate.

palliation (pal-i-ā′shun), *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation.

palliative (pal′i-a-tiv), *adj.* tending to lessen or mitigate.

pallid (pal′id), *adj.* pale; wan.

pallor (pal′ēr), *n.* paleness. [Latin.]

palm (päm), *n.* the inner part of the hand; a linear measure of varying length (from 3 to 4 in.); a tree of various species of the order Palmæ; a palm branch symbolical of victory or rejoicing: *v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; impose upon by fraud (with *off*). [Latin.]

palmer (päm′ēr), *n.* a pilgrim to the Holy Land who carried a palm branch as a token of his pilgrimage.

palmetto (pal-met′ō), *n.* a species of palm-tree, the cabbage-tree palm.

palmistry (pä′mis-tri), *n.* the pretended art of foretelling the future by examination of the lines and marks of a person's hand.

palmy (päm′i), *adj.* abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous.

palpable (pal′pa-bl), *adj.* easily perceived; obvious. [Low Latin.]

palpitate (pal′pi-tāt), *v.i.* to beat or throb. [Latin.]

palpitation (pal-pi-tā′shun), *n.* abnormal beating or throbbing of the heart.

palsy (pawl′zi), *n.* paralysis: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* palsied, *p.pr.* palsying], to paralyze. [Contracted from *paralysis*, Greek.]

palter (pawl′tēr), *v.i.* to trifle; act insincerely.

paltry (pawl′tri), *adj.* worthless; contemptible.

pamper (pam′pēr), *v.t.* to feed luxuriously; satiate. [French.]

pamphlet (pam′flet), *n.* a small unbound book, usually on some current topic, of one or more sheets stitched together. [Old French.]

pan, a Greek *prefix* meaning *all, universal,* as *pan*-Anglican, *Pan*-Slavic, *Pan*-American: *n.* a broad shallow vessel; that part of an old flint-lock which held the priming.

panacea (pan-a-sē′a), *n.* a universal remedy or medicine. [Greek.]

pancake (pan′kāk), *n.* a thin fried butter cake.

pancreas (pan′krē-as), *n.* a large fleshy gland (the sweetbread) situated under and behind the stomach secreting a fluid that assists in the process of digestion. [Greek.]

pancreatic (pan-krē-at′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or secreted by, the pancreas.

pandemonium (pan-de-mō′ni-um), *n.* a place or abode of general disorder. [Greek.]

pander (pan′dēr), *v.i.* to be an agent for the gratification of another's passions. [Latin.]

pane (pān), *n.* a square of glass; a piece in variegated work. [French.]

panegyric (pan-e-jir′ik), *n.* an ovation or eulogy in praise of some person or event; encomium. [Greek.]

panel (pan′el), *n.* a piece of board, the edges of which are inserted in a frame; a thin board on which a picture is painted; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned to serve as jurors; the jury; in Scots law, the prisoner at the bar: *v.t.* to form with panels. [Low Latin.]

pang (pang), *n.* a violent sudden pain; agony, mental or physical.

panic (pan′ik), *n.* a sudden fright; a kind of millet: *adj.* suddenly and violently alarming: said of fear. From the Greek god, Pan.

pannier (pan′ni-ēr), *n.* one of two baskets suspended across the back of a horse, for carrying market produce.

panoply (pan′ō-pli), *n.* a complete suit of armor. [Græco-French.]

panorama (pan-ō-rä′ma), *n.* a picture, viewed from a central standpoint, of several scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator. [Greek.]

pansy (pan′zi), *n.* the heart's-ease; also called Johnny-jump-up; a species of violet developed by care into a splendid blossom of purple and gold. [French.]

pant (pant), *v.i.* to breathe rapidly: desire ardently (with *for* or *after*): *n.* rapid breathing: *pl.* abbreviation for trousers.

pantaloon (pan-ta-lōōn′), *n.* a buffoon in a pantomime: *pl.* trousers.

pantheism (pan′thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the universe in its totality is God.

panther (pan′thēr), *n.* a fierce feline carnivorous animal. *Fem.* pantheress. [Latin.]

pantomime (pan′tō-mīm), *n.* a representation in dumb show; a popular Christmastide theatrical entertainment with music, dancing, &c.

pantry (pan′tri), *n.* a provision closet.

pap (pap), *n.* soft food for infants; a nipple, teat, or breast; pulp of fruit. [Swedish.]

papa (pa-pä′, or pä′pa), *n.* a word of endearment for father. In Latin it means the Pope. [Found in many languages, as a reduplicated form of *pa.*]

papacy (pā′pa-si), *n.* the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; popes collectively; Roman Catholic religion.

papal (pā′pal), *adj.* pertaining to the Pope, or the Church of Rome.

paper (pā′pēr), *n.* a thin flexible substance made of various materials, as linen, straw, &c., used for writing or printing upon; a newspaper; an essay or literary contribution; written instrument; bank-notes or bills of exchange: *adj.* made of paper; thin: *v.t.* to cover with paper. [French.] See papyrus.

papeterie (pap′e-trē), *n.* a case containing paper and writing materials.

papier-mâché (pap-yā′ma-shā′), *n.* paper pulp molded and made into trays, &c., and japanned. [French.]

papoose (pa-pōōs′), *n.* a young child. [North American Indian.]

paprika (pa-prē′ka), *n.* a condiment resembling cayenne pepper though less hot; much liked by the Hungarians, who use it almost excessively. See goulash.

papyrus (pa-pī′rus), *n.* [*pl.* papyri (pa-pī′rī)], a species of Egyptian reed, from the rind of which the ancients made paper; a manuscript on papyrus. [Greek.]

par (pär), *n.* state of equality; nominal and market value. [Latin.]

para, a Greek *prefix* meaning *beyond, beside, divergence* as *para*centric.

parable (par′a-bl), *n.* an allegorical method of conveying instruction by means of a fable or short fictitious narrative; a comparison or similitude. [Latin.]

parabola (par-ab′ō-la), *n.* one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. [Greek.]

parabolic (par-a-bol′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a parabola; allegorical. Also parabolical.

parachute (par′a-shōōt), *n.* an umbrella-shaped apparatus for descending from a balloon. [Franco-Latin.]

parade (pa-rād′), *n.* ostentatious display; show; military display; place of assembly for exercising troops: *v.t.* to marshal in military order; make a display of: *v.i.* to exhibit, or walk about ostentatiously. [French.]

paradigm (par′a-dim), *n.* an example or model; example of the grammatical inflection of a word. [Greek.]

paradise (par′a-dīs), *n.* the garden of Eden; a park; any place of happiness; heaven; the top gallery in the theater where those who occupy the cheap seats are in slang called "the gods." [French, from Old Persian.]

paradox (par′a-doks), *n.* something apparently absurd or incredible, yet true; a tenet contrary to received opinions. [Greek.]

paradoxical (par-a-doks′i-kal), *adj.* of the nature of a paradox.

paraffin (par′a-fin), *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained by distillation from wood and shale, is of a waxy nature so that it is used for waterproofing, and for preserving objects from the action of the atmos-

phere. The obelisk in Central Park is coated with paraffin.

paragoge (par-a-gō'jē), *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as "got," "gotten." [Greek.]

paragon (par'a-gon), *n.* something of extraordinary excellence; model or pattern of perfection: *v.t.* to equal or compare.

paragraph (par'a-graf), *n.* a small subdivision of a connected discourse; a short passage; a reference mark (¶); an item of newspaper intelligence.

parallax (par'al-laks), *n.* the apparent angular shifting of an object caused by change in the position of the observer, especially the difference in the apparent position of a heavenly body and its true place.

parallel (par'al-lel), *adj.* lying side by side; extended in the same direction and equidistant at all points; having the same direction or tendency; corresponding: *n.* a line equidistant to all points from another line; resemblance or likeness: *pl.* trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defenses: *v.t.* to place so as to be parallel; correspond to.

parallelism (par'al-lel-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being parallel; correspondence.

parallelogram (par-al-lel'o-gram), *n.* a plane 4-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

parallelopipedon (par-al-lel-o-pip'e-don), *n.* a regular solid figure bounded by six parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel.

paralysis (pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* loss of the power of sensation of one or more parts of the body; palsy. [Greek.]

paralytic (par-a-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis: *n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

paralyze (par'a-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paralyzed, *p.pr.* paralyzing], to affect with paralysis; unnerve; render useless or ineffective.

paramount (par'a-mount), *adj.* superior to all others; eminent or chief: *n.* the highest in rank or authority. [Old French.]

paranoia (par-a-noi'a), *n.* a form of monomania. [Greek.]

parapet (par'a-pet), *n.* a wall breast-high; a rampart to protect troops from the fire of an enemy. [French.]

paraphernalia (par-a-fēr-nā'li-a), *n.pl.* the apparel, jewels, &c., of a wife which she possesses over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress generally; equipment. [Greek.]

paraphrase (par'a-frāz), *n.* a free translation or explanation; a hymn based on some Scriptural passage: *v.t.* make a free translation of; explain in many words: *v.i.* to make a paraphrase.

parasite (par'a-sīt), *n.* one who frequents the table of a rich man and gains his favor by flattery; a hanger-on; an animal or plant nourished by another to which it attaches itself. [Greek.]

parasol (par'a-sol), *n.* a lady's sunshade. [French.]

parboil (pär'boil), *v.t.* to boil partially.

parbuckle (pär'buk-l), *n.* a rope formed into a double sling for hoisting casks, &c.: *v.t.* to hoist by means of a parbuckle.

parcel (pär'sel), *n.* a small bundle or package; little part: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parceled, *p.pr.* parceling], to divide into parts. [French.]

parcel post (pär'sel pōst), *n.* that branch of the postal service which forwards parcels, the charges in the United States being regulated according to distance as well as weight by means of a zone system. Also parcels post.

parch (pärch), *v.t.* to scorch; burn slightly; dry to excess.

parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, &c., dressed and prepared for writing upon; a deed: *adj.* made of, or like, parchment.

pard (pärd), *n.* a leopard; any spotted beast.

pardon (pär'don), *v.t.* to forgive; absolve; *n.* forgiveness; absolution; official remission of a penalty.

pardoner (pär'dn-ēr), *n.* one who pardons; formerly, a cleric who was licensed to sell papal indulgences.

pare (pār), *v.t.* to cut away little by little; reduce or diminish.

paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* a tinc-

ture of opium to assuage pain: *adj.* mitigating pain. [Greek.]

parent (pā′rent), *n.* a father or mother; origin. [French.]

parentage (pā′rent-āj), *n.* extraction; birth.

parental (pā-ren′tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, parents; fond.

parenthesis (pa-ren′the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* parentheses (pa-ren′the-sēz)], an explanatory word or clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it: indicated by the marks ( ). [Greek.]

parenthetical (par-en-thet′i-kal), *adj.* expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.

paresis (par′e-sis), *n.* insanity with general motor paralysis; softening of the brain. [Greek.]

pari, a Greek *prefix* meaning *equal;* the corresponding Latin prefix is *par.*

pariah (pā′ri-ä), *n.* one of the lowest class of Hindus, having, in fact, no caste at all, and therefore living apart from others and serving foreigners. [Tamil.]

parietal (pa-rī′e-tal), *adj.* pertaining to a wall or side; forming the wall or side; said of the large lateral bones of the head; growing from the side of another organ. [Latin.]

parish (par′ish), *n.* an ecclesiastical district under the particular charge of priest, clergyman, or minister; a district having its own officers for the care of the poor of such a district; a congregation: *adj.* pertaining to, or maintained by, a parish.

parishioner (par-ish′on-ēr), *n.* one who belongs to a parish.

parity (par′i-ti), *n.* equality; likeness.

park (pärk), *n.* a large enclosed piece of ground surrounding a mansion, or used as a public place for recreation; the train of artillery belonging to an army division; an artillery encampment: *v.t.* to inclose, or collect, in a park. [French.]

parlance (pär′lans), *n.* conversation; idiom of conversation.

parley (pär′li), *n.* a conference, especially with an enemy: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parleyed, *p.pr.* parleying], to hold a conference, especially with an enemy. [Old French.]

Parliament (par′li-ment), *n.* the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

parliamentary (par-li-men′ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, enacted by, or in accordance with the usages of, Parliament.

parlor (par′lēr), *n.* reception room; drawing room.

parochial (pa-rō′ki-al), *adj.* pertaining to a parish; narrow-minded.

parody (par′ō-di), *n.* [*pl.* parodies (par′-ō-diz)], a burlesque imitation of a serious poem: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parodied, *p.pr.* parodying], to convert into a parody. [Greek.]

parole (pa-rōl′), *n.* a word of honor, especially one given by a prisoner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will return to custody on a specified day; the daily password in a camp or garrison. [French.]

paroxysm (par′oks-izm), *n.* a sudden spasm, or fit of acute pain; sudden action or convulsion. [Greek.]

parquet, parquette (pär-ket), *n.* the floor space of a theater between the orchestra-rail and dress-circle.

parquetry (pär′ket-ri), *n.* mosaic wood-work for floors. [French.]

parrakeet (par′a-kēt), *n.* a small long-tailed parrot. Also paraquet, paroquet. [French.]

parricide (par′i-sīd), *n.* the murderer of a father or mother. [Latin.]

parrot (par′ot), *n.* a tropical bird with a hooked bill, characterized by its brilliant plumage and its power of imitating the human voice. [French.]

parry (par′i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parried, *p.pr.* parrying], to ward off, as a blow.

parse (pärs), *v.t.* to resolve by grammatical rules a sentence into its component parts, and show the relation of the various parts of speech.

parsimonious (pär-si-mō′ni-us), *adj.* frugal to excess; miserly; penurious.

parsimony (pär′si-mō-ni), *n.* closeness in expenditure; niggardliness. [Latin.]

parsley (pärs′li), *n.* a culinary herb. [French.]

parsnip (pärs′nip), *n.* an edible plant with a carrot-like root. [French.]

parson (pär'sn), *n.* the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman. [Latin.]
parsonage (pär'sn-āj), *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of an incumbent.
part (pärt), *n.* something less than the whole; piece; portion; proportional quantity; ingredient; share; member or organ; side or party; concern; business; portion of a work issued in numbers at stated intervals; any one of the characters of a play; one of the melodies in a harmony: *pl.* faculties, qualities, or accomplishments; regions; quarters: *v.t.* to divide into two or more pieces: *v.i.* to be separated; take leave. [French.]
partake (pär-tāk'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* partook, *p.p.* partaken, *p.pr.* partaking], to take a part or share in common with others.
parterre (pär-tār'), *n.* a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf. [French.]
partial (pär'shal), *adj.* inclined to favor one side or party; biased. [French.]
partiality (pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being partial.
participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *adj.* sharing: *n.* one who shares or partakes.
participate (pär-tis'i-pāt), *v.i.* to partake: *v.t.* to have part of; share.
participation (pär-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act of sharing something with others; division into shares; companionship.
participial (pär-ti-sip'i-al), *adj.* having the nature of a participle.
participle (pär'ti-si-pl), *n.* a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and of an adjective.
particle (pär'ti-kl), *n.* an atom; the smallest part into which a body can be divided; a word non-inflected, or not used alone; a crumb of consecrated bread.
particular (pär-tik'ū-lär), *adj.* distinct from others; individual; peculiar or special; characteristic; exclusive; exact; minute.
particularity (pär-tik-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* circumstantiality.
particularize (par-tik'ū-lar-īz), *v.t.* to give the particulars of: *v.i.* be attentive to single things or details.
parting (pärt'ing), *p.adj.* separating; given when separating: *n.* division; separating; a taking leave; a division in strata.
partisan (pär'ti-zan), *n.* an adherent of a party or faction; a kind of halberd: *adj.* pertaining to, or biased in favor of, a party, &c.
partisanship (pär'ti-zan-ship), *n.* the state of being a partisan.
partition (pär-tish'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; distribution; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.t.* divide into shares; divide by walls.
partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *adj.* noting a part: *n.* a word that denotes a part or expresses partition.
partly (pärt'li), *adv.* in part.
partner (pärt'nēr), *n.* one who is associated with another, especially in a business, &c.; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.
partnership (pärt'nēr-ship), *n.* the state of being a partner; union of two or more persons in the same business or profession.
partook (pär-tōōk'), *p.t.* of partake.
partridge (pär'trij), *n.* a well-known gallinaceous bird of the genus Perdix, preserved as game.
parturition (pär-tū-rish'un), *n.* the act of bringing forth young. [Latin.]
party (pär'ti), *n.* [*pl.* parties (pär'tiz)], a number of persons united together for a particular purpose; faction; one concerned in an affair; cause or side; a select company; single individual spoken of.
parvenu (pär've-nū), *n.* an upstart; one newly come to wealth or power.
pasha (pa-shaw'), *n.* a Turkish title given to high officials. Also pacha.
pasquinade (pas-kwin-ād'), *n.* a lampoon or rude satire: *v.t.* to lampoon or satirize. [French, from Italian.]
pass (pas), *v.i.* to move from one place or state to another; be progressive; change by degrees; be enacted; be current: *v.t.* to go beyond, or through, or by; cause to move onward; omit; give authority to; transfer; void; utter or pronounce: *n.* a narrow passage, or entrance;

defile; license, state of extremity; a thrust.

passable (pas'a-bl), *adj.* that may be passed, traveled, or navigated; capable of bearing inspection; tolerable.

passage (pas'āj), *n.* the act of passing; course or journey; entrance or exit; right of passing; legal enactment; single clause or portion of a book; migratory habits.

pass-book (pas'book), *n.* a book which passes between a merchant and his customer and contains the entries of goods sold on credit; a bank-book held by the depositor.

passé (pas-ā'), *adj.* past; worn out or faded. [French.]

passementerie (pas-men'te-rē), *n.* dress-trimmings usually of beaded lace. [French.]

passenger (pas'en-jēr), *n.* one who travels in or on a conveyance; one who passes.

passing (pas'ing), *p.adj.* departing: *adv.* exceedingly: *n.* the act of going by; transit.

passion (pash'un), *n.* violent agitation of mind in anger; strong deep feeling or excitement; love; ardor; intense desire. [Latin.]

Passion, *n.* the sufferings of Christ in his last agonies.

passionate (pash'un-at), *adj.* moved by passion; angry; excitable.

passionless (pash'un-les), *adj.* void of passion; calm.

passive (pas'iv), *adj.* suffering without resisting; not acting; submissive; quiescent.

passport (pas'pōrt), *n.* a license to travel in a foreign country. [French.]

password (pas'wērd), *n.* a word by means of which friends are distinguished from strangers or enemies.

past (past), *p.adj.* having formerly been; gone by; completed: *n.* the time gone by; *adv.* along: *prep.* beyond.

paste (pāst), *n.* a mixture of flour, &c., with water, used as a cement; dough prepared for pies, &c.; a composition for making artificial gems: *v.t.* to fasten with paste.

pastel (pas-tel'), *n.* a colored crayon.

paster (pās'tēr), *n.* strip of gummed paper with printed matter on it, for covering over other printed matter, &c.

pastern (pas'tērn), *n.* that part of a horse's hoof which lies between the fetlock and the coffin point, occupying the length between the two pastern bones.

pasteurize (pas'tūr-īz), *v.t.* to inoculate with the bacilli which produce a specific disease so as to prevent or cure it. Named from the French chemist, Louis Pasteur.

pastil (pas'til), *n.* a small cone of aromatic paste used for fumigating a room: a medicated lozenge. Also pastille (pas-tēl).

pastime (pas'tīm), *n.* diversion.

pastor (pas'tēr), *n.* a clergyman or minister having spiritual charge of a church and congregation.

pastoral (pas'tēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to shepherds, or to the care of a church; rural; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop: *n.* a kind of dramatic poem, delineating incidents in rural life; a bishop's pastoral letter.

pastry (pās'tri), *n.* articles of food, as pies, &c., made of light puffy dough.

pasturage (pas'tūr-āj), *n.* the business of grazing cattle; pasture.

pasture (pas'tūr), *n.* land under grass for grazing cattle; grass for grazing: *v.t.* to supply with grass or pasture: *v.i.* to graze.

pasty (pāst'i), *adj.* like paste; a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

pat (pat), *n.* a light quick blow with the hand; a small lump of butter made up: *adj.* apt; exact: *adv.* fitly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patted, *p.pr.* patting], to strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand.

pat (pat), *adv.* neatly; at the moment.

patch (pach), *n.* a piece applied to cover a hole or rent; a piece inserted in variegated work; a plot of ground: *v.t.* to put a patch on; mend clumsily.

pate (pāt), *n.* the head; crown of the head.

patent (pat'ent), *adj.* apparent; open to the perusal of all; secured by letters patent; spreading widely: *n.* a privilege granted by letters patent, as a title of nobility, or the sole

right in an invention: *v.t.* to grant or secure by letters patent.

paternal (pa-tēr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, a father; hereditary.

paternity (pa-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* paternal relation; authorship.

paternoster (pa-tēr-nos'tēr), *n.* the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every eleventh bead in a rosary.

path (path), *n.* a road; footway; track; course of conduct or action.

pathetic (pa-thet'ik), *adj.* affecting the emotions or passions; touching.

pathogeny (pa-thoj'e-ni), *n.* the science of the origin of diseases.

pathology (pa-thol'o-ji), *n.* the science of diseases.

pathos (pā'thos), *n.* expression of deep feeling; intense half-melancholy emotion.

patience (pā'shens), *n.* the quality of being patient or calmly enduring.

patient (pā'shent), *adj.* suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, &c., with calmness and equanimity; continuance of labor; persevering; waiting with calmness: *n.* a person under medical treatment.

patois (pat'wä), *n.* provincial dialect, as Yorkshire Wessex and Lancashire in England. [Latin.]

patriarch (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* the founder or head of a family; an aged man; in the Greek Church, a metropolitan dignitary of the highest rank.

patrician (pa-trish'an), *n.* one of the senators of ancient Rome; a nobleman: *adj.* senatorial; noble.

patricide (pat'ri-sīd), *n.* the murder or murderer of one's father.

patrimonial (pat-ri-mō'ni-al), *adj.* inherited from ancestors.

patrimony (pat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* an estate or right inherited from a father or one's ancestors; an ecclesiastical endowment or estate.

patriot (pat'ri- or pā'tri-ot), *n.* one who loves, and is devoted to, his native country and its welfare.

patriotic (pā-tri-ot'ik), *adj.* characterized by patriotism.

patriotism (pā'tri-ot-izm), *n.* love of one's country.

patrol (pa-trōl'), *n.* a corporal's guard that marches round at night to preserve order; a mounted policeman: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patrolled, *p.pr.* patrolling], to go round as a patrol.

patron (pā'tron), *n.* a guardian or protector; one who has the gift of a benefice. *Fem.* patroness: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship; tutelary. [French.]

patronage (pā'tron-āj), *n.* special support; guardianship or protection; right of conferring a benefice.

patronize (pā'trō-nīz), *v.t.* to act as a patron towards; support or protect; frequent as a customer.

patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from the name of an ancestor: *n.* a name derived from an ancestor.

patter (pat'ēr), *v.i.* to strike with a quick succession of light sounds, as hail: *n.* the dialect of a class.

pattern (pat'ērn), *n.* a model, sample, or specimen; anything cut out or formed into shape to be copied.

paucity (paw'si-ti), *n.* smallness of number or quantity.

paunch (pänch or pawnch), *n.* the belly; the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.

pauper (paw'pēr), *n.* a poor person; one who is supported by the poor rates.

pauperize (paw'pēr-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to pauperism.

pause (pawz), *n.* cessation; temporary stop; a break in writing indicated by the mark [—]; a mark of cessation in speaking; a mark [𝄐] in music, indicating the continuance of a note or rest: *v.i.* to make a short stop; wait; hesitate.

pave (pāv), *v.t.* to cover or lay with stones, bricks, &c.: as, to *pave* a street.

pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* a paved roadway or floor.

pavilion (pa-vil'yun), *n.* an ornamental domed-shaped building; a large tent; a temporary movable habitation; summer-house.

paving (pā'ving), *n.* pavement.

paw (paw), *n.* the foot of an animal with claws: *v.t.* to scrape with the forefoot; handle, as with paws; caress, as a dog.

pawn (pawn), *n.* something given as security for the redemption of a pledge; a common piece at chess: *v.t.* to give in pledge.

pay (pā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paid, *p.pr.* paying], to discharge a debt to; give an equivalent for; compensate; reward; fulfil; smear with tar, pitch, &c.: *n.* money given for service rendered. [French.]

pea (pē), *n.* [*pl.* peas or pease (pēz)], a leguminous plant of the genus Pisum and its edible seed.

peace (pēs), *n.* a state of rest or tranquillity; calm; freedom from war or disturbance.

peaceable (pēs'a-bl), *adj.* disposed to peace; calm; quiet.

peaceful (pēs'fool), *adj.* full of peace; pacific; quiet. [French.]

peach (pēch), *n.* a tree with its downy edible fruit: *v.i.* to betray one's accomplices.

peacock (pē'kok), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with handsome plumage: *adj.* iridescent like the feathers of the peacock.

peak (pēk), *n.* the sharp-pointed summit or jutting part of a mountain or hill; pointed end; the leather projection in front of a cap; the upper outer corner of an extended sail: *v.i.* to look pale and wan: *v.t.* to raise (a sail) obliquely to the mast.

peal (pēl), *n.* a loud sound, as of thunder, bells, &c.; a set of musical bells, or the changes rung by them: *v.i.* to give forth loud or solemn sounds.

peanut (pē'nut), *n.* the ground-nut; in some parts of the country called goober.

pear (pār), *n.* the juicy edible fruit of the pear-tree (*Pyrus communis*).

pearl (pērl), *n.* a hard, smooth, greyish-white iridescent gem found in the mother-of-pearl oyster; anything resembling a pearl or very precious; a white speck in the eye; a small size of type (see type); *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, pearls: *v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls.

peasant (pez'ant), *n.* a countryman; rustic laborer: *adj.* rural; rustic.

peasantry (pez'ant-ri), *n.* peasants collectively.

pease (pēz), *n.pl.* peas collectively.

peat (pēt), *n.* decayed vegetable matter resembling turf cut out of bogs: used as fuel.

pebble (peb'l), *n.* a roundish stone; transparent rock crystal used for spectacles, &c.

pecan (pē'can), *n.* a species of North American hickory and its fruit.

peccable (pek'a-bl), *adj.* liable to sin.

peccadillo (pek-a-dil'o), *n.* a trifling fault.

peck (pek), *n.* one-fourth of a bushel; quick sharp stroke with the beak: *v.t.* to strike with the beak; pick up with the beak; eat.

pecker (pek'ẽr), *n.* one who pecks; a woodpecker.

pectoral (pek'to-ral), *adj.* pertaining to, good for, or worn on, the chest: *n.* the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for chest complaints; a pectoral fin. [Latin.]

peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to appropriate public money to one's own use; embezzle. [Latin.]

peculiar (pe-kū'lyar), *adj.* one's own; appropriate; individual; strange: *n.* a church or parish exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocese to which it belongs. [Latin.]

peculiarity (pe-kū-li-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* peculiarities (pe-kū-li-ar'i-tiz)], something peculiar or characteristic.

pecuniary (pe-kū'ni-ar-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, money; monetary.

pedagogy (ped'a-gō-ji), *n.* the science of teaching.

pedal (ped'al), *adj.* pertaining to a foot: *n.* a key or lever attached to a musical instrument and moved by the foot, to modify the swell or tone: *v.t.* to work the pedal of a bicycle.

pedant (ped'ant), *n.* one who makes an ostentatious display of his learning.

pedantic (pe-dan'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pedantry.

pedantry (ped'an-tri), *n.* ostentatious display of learning.

peddle (ped'l), *v.i.* to travel about selling small wares; be busy about trifles: *v.t.* to retail in small quantities.

peddler, pedler, pedlar (ped'lẽr), *n.* one who peddles.

pedestal (ped'es-tal), *n.* the base of a column, statue, &c.

pedestrian (pe-des'tri-an), *adj.* go-

ing on foot; walking: *n.* one who journeys on foot; professional walker.

pedigree (ped'i-grē), *n.* lineage; genealogy.

pediment (ped'i-ment), *n.* the triangular or circular ornament over the entablature, &c., of a building.

pedobaptism, same as pædobaptism.

pedometer (pe-dom'e-tēr), *n.* a watch-shaped instrument for recording paces and distances in walking.

peduncle (ped-ung'kl), *n.* a flower-stalk.

peel (pēl), *v.t.* to strip the skin, bark, or rind from: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* skin or rind; a baker's long flat wooden shovel; a contrivance for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

peep (pēp), *v.i.* to chirp or cry, as young birds; to look through a crevice or hiding place; look slyly; begin to appear: *n.* the cry of a chicken; a sly look; a beginning to appear.

peer (pēr), *n.* one of the same rank; an equal; associate; a nobleman who is a member of the House of Lords: *v.i.* to appear; look narrowly.

peerage (pēr'āj), *n.* the rank or dignity of a peer; peers collectively; a book giving information respecting the nobility.

peeress (pēr'es), *n.* a peer's wife; a lady of noble rank.

peerless (pēr'les), *adj.* without an equal.

peevish (pēv'ish), *adj.* fretful; difficult to please.

peg (peg), *n.* a small pointed wooden pin; a piece of wood serving as a nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pegged, *p.pr.* pegging], to fasten or mark out with pegs, especially soldiers who are insubordinate and are ordered to be "pegged out" (Kipling).

pelerine (pel'ēr-in), *n.* a lady's long cape with tapering ends.

pelf (pelf), *n.* money; wealth: used in a bad sense.

pelican (pel'i-kan), *n.* a large aquatic bird with a huge axe-shaped bill; a dentist's instrument.

pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* a lady's silk habit; a hussar's jacket. [French.]

pell (pel), *n.* a skin or hide; a roll of parchment. [Latin.]

pellet (pel'et), *n.* a little ball.

pell-mell (pel'mel), *adv.* with confused violence. [French.]

pellucid (pel-ū'sid), *adj.* perfectly clear; transparent. [Latin.]

pelt (pelt), *n.* a raw hide; a blow from something thrown: *v.t.* to strike by throwing something: *v.i.* to fall heavily, as rain.

peltry (pel'tri), *n.* skins of furred animals collectively.

pelvic (pel'vik), *adj.* pertaining to the pelvis. [Latin.]

pelvis (pel'vis), *n.* the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen.

pen (pen), *n.* a small inclosure; coop; an instrument for writing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* penned, *p.pr.* penning], to shut up or confine in a small inclosure; write.

penal (pē'nal), *adj.* enacting, inflicting, or incurring punishment for crime; punitive.

penalize (pē'nal-īz), *v.t.* to subject to penalty; to punish.

penalty (pen'al-ti), *n.* legal punishment either on the person or by a fine; fine or forfeit; an extra weight carried by a racehorse.

penance (pen'ans), *n.* self-imposed suffering, as an expression of contrition for sin; repentance; in the Roman Catholic Church one of the sacraments by which sins are pardoned after confession and satisfaction.

Penates (pe-nā'tēz), *n.pl.* the household gods of the ancient Romans.

pence (pens), *pl.* of penny. [Latin.]

penchant (päng-shäng'), *n.* a strong inclination or taste. [French.]

pencil (pen'sil), *n.* a small fine brush used by artists; a pointed instrument of black lead, colored chalk, &c.; a collection of rays of light converging to a point: *v.t.* to write, sketch, paint, or mark with a pencil.

penciled (pen'sild), *p.adj.* written, drawn, or painted, with a pencil; radiating.

pendant (pen'dant), *n.* anything hanging for ornamentation; an earring or locket; a pennant.

pendency (pen'den-si), *n.* suspense; indecision. Also pendence.

pendent (pen'dent), *adj.* hanging; projecting; swinging.

pending (pen'ding), *adj.* undecided; hanging in suspense.

pendulum (pen'dū-lum), *n.* a heavy body suspended so that it may vibrate backwards and forwards about a fixed point by the force of gravity, as in a clock.

penetrable (pen'e-tra-bl), *adj.* that may be penetrated; susceptive of impression.

penetralia (pen-e-trā'li-a), *n.pl.* the inner part of a temple, house, &c.; mysteries.

penetrate (pen'e-trāt), *v.t.* to pierce into; enter; bore or perforate; reach the mind; affect deeply; reach the interior.

penetrating (pen'e-trā-ting), *p.adj.* piercing; sharp; discerning. Also penetrative.

penetration (pen-e-trā'shun), *n.* the act of penetrating; mental acuteness.

penguin (pen'gwin), *n.* a large seafowl with rudimentary wings.

peninsula (pe-nin'sū-la), *n.* a portion of jutting land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus. When the English speak of the Peninsula, they always mean the Spanish Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) where the great Peninsular War was fought by them against Napoleon.

penis (pē'nis), *n.* the male organ of generation. [Latin.]

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* sorrow for sin; state of being penitent.

penitent (pen'i-tent), *adj.* repentant: *n.* one who is penitent; one under ecclesiastical censure, but admitted to penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor.

penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sha-ri), *adj.* pertaining to penance: *n.* a penitent; a house of correction; a state prison; a home for fallen women; an office at the papal court, that grants dispensations, absolutions, &c.; the official who presides over such a court.

penman (pen'man), *n.* an author; one who writes a good hand.

penmanship (pen'man-ship), *n.* the art, or style, of writing.

pennant (pen'ant), *n.* a long narrow strip of bunting at the mast-heads of men-of-war.

penniless (pen'i-les), *adj.* without money; destitute.

pennon (pen'on), *n.* a small swallow-tailed flag or streamer.

penny (pen'i), *n.* [*pl.* pennies (pen'iz) (denoting number), pence (pens), (denoting amount or value)], a bronze coin = 1-12 of a shilling, or 2 cents. [English.]

pennyweight (pen'i-wāt), *n.* a weight = 24 grains troy.

penology (pē-nol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of punishments, prison management, &c.

pensile (pen'sil), *adj.* hanging.

pension (pen'shun), *n.* a stated allowance paid for past services, as to the state, &c.; money paid instead of tithes; a continental boarding house or school (päng-si-äng'): *v.t.* to grant a pension to.

pensive (pen'siv), *adj.* thoughtful; sad.

pent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pen (to shut up).

penta, a Greek *prefix* meaning *five,* as *penta*chord, an instrument with five strings; musical scale of five sounds. Also pente.

pentad (pen'tad), *n.* an element which combines with or replaces a monad.

pentagon (pen'ta-gon), *n.* a figure of five sides and five angles.

pentameter (pen-tam'e-tēr), *n.* a verse consisting of five feet.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* the first five books of the Old Testament.

Pentecost (pen'te-kost), *n.* a Jewish festival kept the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover; Whitsuntide, commemorative of the descent of the Holy Ghost.

penult (pē'nult), *n.* the last syllable of a word but one. Also penultima.

penumbra (pe-num'bra), *n.* a partial shadow on the exterior of the perfect shadow of an eclipse; the boundary of light and shade in a picture.

penurious (pe-nū'ri-us), *adj.* miserly; sordid.

penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* want of the necessities of life; poverty. [Latin.]

peon (pē'on), *n.* a Mexican laborer; an Indian native soldier or constable; a pawn at chess. [Spanish.]

peony (pē'ō-ni), *n.* a perennial plant with handsome flowers of the genus Pæonia.

people (pē'pl), *n.* [*pl.* people, peoples (pē'plz)], persons generally; community; inhabitants; race, kindred, or family; the commonalty: *v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants.

pepper (pep'ĕr), *n.* a hot pungent spice made of the ground seeds of *Piper nigrum;* the name is also given to ground capsicum, but distinguished from black pepper by the prefixed adjective "red."

peppermint (pep'ĕr-mint), *n.* an aromatic herb; the cordial prepared from it.

peppery (pep'ĕr-i), *adj.* like pepper; fiery; pungent; choleric.

per, a Latin *prefix* meaning *through, over the whole extent, by, very,* as *per*ambulate, to walk over; *per* diem, by the day, &c.

peradventure (pĕr-ad-ven'tūr), *adv.* by chance.

perambulation (pĕr-am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of passing through; a survey made by traveling; the annual survey of a parish boundary.

perceive (pĕr-sēv'), *v.t.* to obtain knowledge of by the senses; understand; discern.

percentage (pĕr-sent'āj), *n.* proportional allowance per cent.

percept (per'sept), *n.* the knowledge (mental image) acquired through the medium of the senses, concerning various objects. See concept.

perceptible (pĕr-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* that may be perceived.

perception (pĕr-sep'shun), *n.* the act, state, or faculty of receiving knowledge of external things by the medium of the senses; idea, notion, or conception.

perch (pĕrch), *n.* a fresh-water fish [French]; a measure of length = 5½ yards, 1-40th of a rood; anything on which birds sit or roost: *v.i.* to sit or roost: *v.t.* to place on a perch.

perchance (pĕr-chans'), *adv.* perhaps.

percipient (pĕr-sip'i-ent), *adj.* perceiving: *n.* one who perceives.

percolate (pĕr'kō-lāt), *v.i.* to pass through small spaces.

percolator (pĕr'kō-lā-tĕr), *n.* a filtering machine or vessel; a coffee-pot fitted with a filter.

percussion (pĕr-kush'un), *n.* violent collision; shock produced by the collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear; the medical examination of a part of the body by tapping it gently so as to determine its condition by the sound produced.

perdition (pĕr-dish'un), *n.* total destruction; ruin; utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state.

peregrination (per-e-gri-nā'shun), *n.* the act of traveling about.

peremptory (per-emp'tor-i), *adj.* positive; final; decisive; precluding discussion or hesitation. [Latin.]

perennial (per-en'i-al), *adj.* lasting through the year; perpetual; noting plants that continue more than two years. [Latin.]

perfect (pĕr'fekt), *adj.* complete; without defect or blemish; blameless; pure; fully skilled or accomplished; in grammar, the tense that expresses completed action: *v.t.* to make perfect; complete or finish. [Latin.]

perfection (pĕr-fek'shun), *n.* the state of being perfect; supreme excellence.

perfidious (pĕr-fid'i-us), *adj.* false to trust; treacherous; faithless.

perfidy (pĕr'fi-di), *n.* violation of a trust reposed. [Latin.]

perforate (pĕr'fō-rāt), *v.t.* to pierce or bore through; make a hole through.

perforation (pĕr-fō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of piercing or boring through; a hole bored through. [Latin.]

perforce (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* by force; violently.

perform (pĕr-fôrm'), *v.t.* to do or carry out; execute; achieve; fulfil: *v.i.* to act a part.

performance (pĕr-fôrm'ans), *n.* the act of performing; execution; completion; deed or feat; an entertainment.

perfume (pĕr-fūm'), *v.t.* to impregnate with a pleasant odor; scent: *n.* (pĕr'fūm), a sweet-smelling scent.

perfumery (pĕr-fūm'ĕr-i), *n.* perfumes in general. [French.]

perfunctory (pĕr-fungk'to-ri), *adj.* done carelessly or negligently with the purpose of getting rid of the duty; negligent. [Latin.]

perhaps (pĕr-haps'), *adv.* possibly.

peri, a Greek *prefix,* meaning *around,*

as *peri*bolos, a wall or court surrounding a temple.

pericardium (per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the heart.

pericranium (per-i-krā'ni-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the cranium.

perihelion (per-i-hē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* perihelia (per-i-hē'li-a)], that point in the orbit of a planet, or a comet, nearest the sun.

peril (per'il), *n.* exposure to injury; danger; jeopardy; risk: *v.t.* to expose to danger or risk. [French.]

perilous (per'il-us), *adj.* full of peril; hazardous; dangerous.

perimeter (pe-rim'e-tēr), *n.* the outer boundary of a plane surface.

period (pē'ri-od), *n.* a circuit or cycle; interval of time; the time taken by a planet to revolve round the sun; length of duration; conclusion; a dot [.] to mark the end of a sentence; in rhetoric, a complete sentence.

periodical (pē-ri-od'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a period, or to periodicals; occurring at regular intervals. Also periodic: *n.* a publication issued at stated intervals, as a magazine.

peripatetic (per-i-pa-tet'ik), *adj.* walking about: *n.* one who is accustomed or compelled to walk.

periphery (pe-rif'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* peripheries (pe-rif'ēr-iz)], the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or similar figure.

periphrasis (pe-rif'ra-sis), *n.* circumlocution.

periscope (per'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for seeing over intervening objects; used in guiding submarine boats.

perish (per'ish), *v.i.* to lose life or vitality; decay or die; be destroyed or come to nothing.

perishable (per'ish-a-bl), *adj.* liable to perish; mortal.

peristaltic (per-i-stal'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the peculiar worm-like movement of the intestines by which their contents are forced onward. [Greek.]

peristyle (per'i-stīl), *n.* an open court in the interior of a house surrounded by a row of columns.

peritoneum (per-i-tō-nē'um), *n.* a thin serous membrane which covers the abdominal viscera.

peritonitis (per-i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

perityphlitis (per-i-ti-flī'tis), *n.* same as appendicitis. [Eng. Med.]

periwig (per'i-wig), *n.* a small wig.

periwinkle (per'i-wing-kl), *n.* a perennial creeping plant; a small univalve mollusk.

perjure (pēr'jūr), *v.i.* to swear falsely. [Latin.]

perjury (pēr'jūr-i), *n.* the act of swearing falsely when on oath.

perk (pērk), *v.t.* to make trim or smart: *v.i.* to hold up the head in a smart or saucy manner; peer.

permanence (pēr'ma-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being permanent; duration. Also permanency.

permanent (pēr'ma-nent), *adj.* lasting; durable; continuing in the same state. [Latin.]

permeable (pēr'me-a-bl), *adj.* that may be passed through.

permeate (pēr'me-āt), *v.t.* to penetrate and pass through the pores or interstices of. [Latin.]

permissible (pēr-mis'i-bl), *adj.* that may be permitted.

permission (pēr-mish'un), *n.* the act of permitting; leave; license.

permit (pēr-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* permitted, *p.pr.* permitting], to allow without command; consent to; tolerate: *n.* (per'mit), a written license from an officer of customs to remove dutiable goods; permission. [French.]

permutation (pēr-mū-tā'shun), *n.* the exchange of one thing for another; the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other. [Latin.]

pernicious (pēr-nish'us), *adj.* highly injurious or hurtful; destructive.

peroration (per-o-rā'shun), *n.* the concluding part of an oration.

peroxide (pēr-oks'īd), *n.* the oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen.

perpend (pēr-pend'), *v.t.* to weigh in the mind; to consider carefully. [Latin.]

perpendicular (pēr-pen-dik'ū-lar), *adj.* standing at right angles to a given

line or surface; perfectly upright: *n.* a perpendicular line.

perpetrate (pēr'pe-trāt), *v.t.* to commit; perform (in a bad sense).

perpetual (pēr-pet'ū-al), *adj.* never ceasing; not temporary.

perpetuate (pēr-pet'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion. [Latin.]

perpetuity (pēr-pe-tū'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perpetual; endless duration.

perplex (pēr-pleks'), *v.t.* to make difficult to be understood; make anxious; puzzle; embarrass or confuse.

perplexity (pēr-pleks'i-ti), *n.* embarrassment; doubt; intricacy.

perquisite (pēr'kwi-zit), *n.* a gift or allowance in addition to regular wages or salary; that which is gained, as distinct from that which is inherited. [Latin.]

persecute (pēr'se-kūt), *v.t.* to harass or ill-treat, especially for religious opinions; annoy with importunity.

persecution (pēr-se-kū'shun), *n.* the act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted. [Latin.]

perseverance (pēr-se-vē'rans), *n.* the act or state of persevering; continuance in grace.

persevere (pēr-se-vēr'), *v.i.* to persist in any enterprise or business undertaken; continue steadfastly.

persiflage (per'si-fläzh), *n.* a light, flippant manner of talking; banter.

persimmon (pēr-sim'un), *n.* an American plum-like fruit; the tree yielding it. [Amer. Indian.]

persist (pēr-sist'), *v.i.* to continue steadily in any course commenced; persevere. [Latin.]

persistent (pēr-sis'tent), *adj.* continuing; constant; persevering; not falling off.

person (pēr'sn), *n.* a human being or individual; consisting of body and soul; one's self; one of the three states of a subject or object of a verb, as *speaking, spoken to,* or *spoken of.* [French.]

personage (pēr'sn-āj), *n.* a man or woman, especially one of distinction.

personal (pēr'sn-al), *adj.* pertaining to men or women; relating, or peculiar, to a person and his private affairs; pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the person; movable; opposed to real: *n.* movable property or goods; opposed to lands and tenements (real estate).

personality (pēr-sn-al'i-ti), *n.* that which constitutes distinction of person; application of remarks (usually offensive) to some individual.

personate (pēr'sn-āt), *v.t.* to represent by an assumed character; counterfeit; assume the character of, for fraudulent purposes, as in voting. Also impersonate.

personification (pēr-son-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of personifying.

personify (pēr-son'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* personified, *p.pr.* personifying], to represent as endowed with personal qualities.

personnel (per-son-el'), *n.* the persons employed in any public service, especially the army and navy, as distinguished from the *matériel,* arms, stores, &c.

perspective (pēr-spek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, the art of perspective: *n.* a vista or view; the art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye. [Latin.]

perspicacious (pēr-spi-kā'shus), *adj.* mentally acute; quick-sighted.

perspicacity (pēr-spi-kas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

perspicuity (pēr-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* freedom from obscurity; mental clearness; lucidity.

perspiration (pēr-spi-rā'shun), *n.* excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.

perspire (pēr-spīr'), *v.i.* to excrete by the pores of the skin; sweat.

persuade (pēr-swād'), *v.t.* to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, &c.; draw or incline the will of; exhort, induce; prevail upon.

persuasion (pēr-swā'zhun), *n.* the act or art of persuading; the state of being persuaded.

persuasive (pēr-swā'siv), *adj.* having the power to persuade; influencing the will or passions: *n.* an incitement.

pert (pērt), *adj.* saucy; forward.

pertain (pēr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong, or have relation.

pertinacious (pēr-ti-nā′shus), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate; resolute; tenacious.

pertinent (pēr′ti-nent), *adj.* fitting or appropriate; relevant.

perturb (pēr-tērb′), *v.t.* to agitate; disturb; disquiet. [Latin.]

perturbation (pēr-tēr-bā′shun), *n.* mental agitation or disquietude; an irregularity or deviation in the movement of a heavenly body in its orbit.

peruke (per-ōōk′), *n.* a kind of wig.

peruse (pe-rōōz′), *v.t.* to read with care and attention; examine.

pervade (pēr-vād′), *v.t.* to penetrate; extend or be diffused all over; permeate. [Latin.]

perverse (pēr-vērs′), *adj.* obstinate; untractable; petulant.

perversion (pēr-vēr′shun), *n.* the act of perverting; the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or propriety; misapplication.

perversity (pēr-vēr′si-ti), same as perverseness.

pervert (pēr-vērt′), *v.t.* to turn from the true end or proper purpose; misapply: *n.* (per′vert), one who has been perverted, especially from truth to error.

pervious (pēr′vi-us), *adj.* admitting passage; permeable.

pessimism (pes′i-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that the present state of existence is essentially evil; the tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life: opposed to optimism. [Latin.]

pest (pest), *n.* a fatal epidemic disease; plague; anything very mischievous or injurious. [Latin.]

pestilence (pes′ti-lens), *n.* an infectious or contagious disease.

pestilent (pes′ti-lent), *adj.* noxious to health, morals, or society.

pestle (pes′l), *n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.

pet (pet), *n.* any person or animal that is fondled; a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion: *adj.* favorite: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petted, *p.pr.* petting], to fondle or indulge.

petal (pet′al), *n.* one of the separate parts of the corolla of a flower; a flower-leaf. [Greek.]

petard (pe-tärd′), *n.* a bell-shaped explosive machine used for bursting open gates, &c. [French.]

peter (pē′tēr), *v.i.* in mining, to become exhausted; to lose power or value (with *out*).

petit (pet′i), *adj.* small; inconsiderable [French]. *Feminine*, petite (pe-tēt′).

petition (pe-tish′un), *n.* an earnest supplication or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; a paper or document containing a written request: *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; present a petition to.

petrify (pet′ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petrified, *p.pr.* petrifying], to change into stone; fix in silent amazement or fear; render callous, obdurate, or hard: *v.i.* to become stone or of a stony hardness. [Latin.]

petroleum (pe-trō′le-um), *n.* an inflammable dark yellowish-brown bituminous liquid issuing from certain rocks; mineral oil. [Græco-Latin.]

petticoat (pet′i-kōt), *n.* a woman's loose underskirt.

pettifogger (pet′i-fog-ēr), *n.* a lawyer who practices in petty cases.

petty (pet′i), *adj.* trifling; small; inconsiderable; unimportant; contemptible.

petulance (pet′ū-lans), *n.* peevishness; caprice. Also petulancy.

petulant (pet′ū-lant), *adj.* peevish; capricious. [Latin.]

pew (pū), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church: *v.t.* to furnish with pews. [Old French, from Latin.]

pewter (pū′tēr), *n.* an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, &c.: *adj.* made of pewter.

pfennig (fen′ig), *n.* a small copper coin of Germany = ¼ cent.

phaeton (fā′e-ton), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.

phalanx (fā′langks), *n.* [*pl.* phalanges (fā-lan′jez)], among the ancient Greeks, a square battalion of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close rank: hence any close compact body: *pl.* the small bones of the fingers and toes.

phantasm (fan′tazm), *n.* a vision or specter.

phantasmagoria (fan-ta-z-ma-gō′ri-a), *n.* a magic lantern. [Greek.]

phantom (fan′tom), *n.* an apparition; spirit; fancied vision.

pharisaic (far-i-sā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Pharisees; formally religious; hypocritical. Also pharisaical.

Pharisee (far'i-sē), *n.* one of a religious sect among the Jews characterized by their strict observance of the letter of the law, and rites and ceremonies; one who observes the letter rather than the spirit of the law; a mere formalist. [Latin, from Hebrew.]

pharmaceutic (fär-ma-sū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pharmaceutics. Also pharmaceutical: *n.pl.* pharmacy.

pharmacopœia (fär-ma-kō-pē'ya), *n.* an official publication containing the list of drugs of the Materia Medica, and directions for the preparation of medical appliances. [Greek.]

pharmacy (fär'ma-si), *n.* the art of preparing and compounding medicines; a drug-store.

pharynx (far'ingks), *n.* the muscular or membranous sac at the upper part of the esophagus. [Greek.]

phase (fāz), *n.* [*pl.* phases (fā'sēz)], the illuminated surface shown by a planet, or the moon; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz. Also phasis. [Greek.]

pheasant (fez'ant), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with brilliant plumage, and preserved for sport. [French.]

phenix (fē'niks), *n.* a fabulous bird, said to live 500 years in the Arabian desert, and to rise rejuvenescent from its ashes after immolating itself on a funeral pyre; hence the emblem of immortality. Also phœnix. [Greek.]

phenol (fē'nol), *n.* carbolic acid.

phenomenal (fē-nom'en-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, phenomena.

phenomenon (fē-nom'e-non), *n.* [*pl.* phenomena (fē-nom'e-na)], an appearance, especially one of unusual occurrence; something as it is perceived by experiment or observation.

phenyl (fē'nil), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of phenol.

phial (fī'al), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put or keep in a phial. Also vial. [Greek.]

philanthropic (fil-an-throp'ik), *adj.* loving mankind; benevolent. Also philanthropical.

philanthropist (fil-an'thrō-pist), *n.* one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind.

philanthropy (fil-an'thrō-pi), *n.* love of mankind; benevolence. [Greek.]

philately (fil-at'e-li), *n.* the systematic collection of postage stamps.

Philippic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* a speech of vehement invective: from one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. The name is also given to the orations of Cicero against M. Antonius. (Mark Antony.)

Philistine (fil-is'tin or fil'is-tīn), *n.* an ancient inhabitant of the southwestern coast of Palestine; in Germany, a non-academical person; an uncultured person or one of narrow views: *adj.* characteristic of the Philistines; narrow-minded; prosaic.

philology (fil-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of languages and their structure and mutual relation. [Greek.]

philomel (fil'ō-mel), *n.* the nightingale. [Greek.]

philoprogenitiveness (fil-ō-prō-jen'-i-tiv-nes), *n.* the instinctive love of offspring.

philosopher (fil-os'ō-fēr), *n.* a student of philosophy; one noted for calm judgment and practical wisdom.

philosophic (fil-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, philosophy; rational; wise; calm. Also philosophical.

philosophy (fil-os'ō-fi), *n.* the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and matter; a particular philosophic system; calmness of temper. [Greek.]

phlegm (flem), *n.* mucus secreted in the air-passages of the throat; coldness; sluggishness. [Greek.]

phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik), *adj.* abounding in phlegm; sluggish; dull.

phonetic (fō-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the voice or sounds; representing the simple elementary sounds. Also phonetical: *n.pl.* the science of sounds, especially of the human voice. [Greek.]

phonics (fon'iks), *n.pl.* the science of sounds; acoustics.

phonograph (fō'nō-graf), *n.* a letter

or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; an instrument to record or reproduce articulate speech or sounds. [Modern Greek.]

phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.

phosphorescence (fos-fo-res'ens), *n.* emission of light under certain conditions by substances at common temperatures; faint light.

phosphorescent (fos-fo-res'ent), *adj.* luminous.

phosphorus (fos'for-us), *n.* a yellowish, wax-like, inflammable, non-metallic element, luminous in the dark.

photo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *light.*

photograph (fō'tō-graf), *n.* a photographic picture: *v.t.* to take a picture of by means of photography.

photography (fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain substances sensitized by various chemical processes.

photoplay (fō'to-plā), *n.* a play presented on a screen by moving pictures.

phrase (frāz), *n.* a part of a sentence; brief pithy expression; idiom; style or manner: *v.t.* to style; express in peculiar words. [Greek.]

phrenology (fren-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the human mind or brain, as connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual, which are supposed to be indicated by the undulations on the cranium.

phthisis (tī'sis), *n.* pulmonary consumption. [Greek.]

phylactery (fi-lak'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* phylacteries (fi-lak'tēr-iz)], a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law are inscribed, worn by pious Jews upon the forehead and left wrist. [Græco-Latin.]

physic (fiz'ik), *n.* the science of medicine, or the art of healing; medicine; a cathartic: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* physicked, *p.pr.* physicking], to administer medicine to; cure.

physical (fiz'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to nature, or to material things; perceptible to the senses; pertaining to physics; medicinal.

physician (fi-zish'an), *n.* one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for diseases.

physics (fiz'iks), *n.pl.* physical science or natural philosophy.

physiognomy (fiz-i-og'nō-mi), *n.* the science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the countenance; the face; outward appearance.

physiology (fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the vital functions performed by the organs of animals and plants.

physique (fi-zēk'), *n.* physical organization. [French.]

pi, pie (pī), *n.* disarranged or jumbled type: *v.t.* to jumble or throw into disorder, as printing type.

pianist (pi'an-ist), *n.* a performer on the piano.

piano (pi-an'ō), *n.* a pianoforte.

pianoforte (pi-an'ō-fôrt), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, the notes of which are produced by hammers acted upon by keys.

piazza (pi-az'a), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a walk under a roof supported by pillars. [Italian.]

pica (pī'ka), *n.* a size of type, used as a standard of measurement in printing (see type); a vitiated appetite for unnatural kinds of substances, as coal, sand, chalk, &c.

picayune (pik-a-yōōn'), *n.* a small silver coin = 6¼ cents, or now 5 cents. A name used in New Orleans and adjacent parts of Louisiana. [French.]

piccaninny (pik'a-nin-i), *n.* [*pl.* piccaninnies (pik'a-nin-iz)], a negro baby or child. [Cuban dialect.]

pick (pik), *n.* a sharp pointed iron tool; choice or selection: *v.t.* to strike with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce; open by an instrument; pluck or gather; separate with the fingers; choose or select; clean; rob: *v.i.* to eat, or do anything, leisurely and fastidiously; pilfer.

pickelhaube (pik'el-how'be), *n.* the spiked helmet worn by German soldiers. [German.]

pickerel (pik'ēr-el), *n.* a small pike.

picket (pik'et), *n.* a pointed stake used

in fortification; pale of a fence; a stake to which a horse is fastened; a military guard to give notice of the approach of an enemy, or to bring in deserters; one or more appointed by a trades-union to watch a factory, &c., where non-unionist men are employed during a strike: *v.t.* to place as a picket; fasten to a picket. [French.]

pickle (pik'l), *n.* a mixture of brine and water, &c., for preserving food; vegetables, &c., preserved in pickle; embarrassment or difficulty; a mischievous or troublesome child: *v.t.* to preserve in, or as in, pickle.

picnic (pik'nik), *n.* a short excursion into the country, &c., by a pleasure party carrying their own provisions; a kind of biscuit.

pictograph (pik'to-graf), *n.* a picture representing an idea; the earliest form of record.

pictorial (pik-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

picture (pik'tūr), *n.* a painting or drawing representing a person or thing; vivid representation or description. [Latin.]

picturesque (pik-tūr-esk'), *adj.* giving vivid impression of nature or reality; graphic; wild and beautiful; romantic: *n.* that which is picturesque.

pie (pī), *n.* the magpie; printer's type confusedly mixed; meat or fruit covered with crust and baked.

piebald (pī'bawld), *adj.* having spots or patches of different colors.

piece (pēs), *n.* a part of anything; certain quantity; literary or artistic composition; separate performance; coin; gun; person (used contemptuously): *v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece; patch: *v.i.* to join; unite by coalescence of parts. [French.]

piecemeal (pēs'mēl), *adj.* made of pieces or parts; single: *adv.* in pieces or parts.

pied (pīd), *adj.* variegated or spotted.

pier (pēr), *n.* a mass of masonry supporting an arch, bridge, &c.; timbers of a bridge or other building; mole or jetty; wharf; a landing place projecting into the sea.

pierce (pērs), *v.t.* to penetrate, especially with a pointed instrument; affect deeply; explore; dive into: *v.i.* to enter.

piercing (pērs'ing), *adj.* penetrating; keen.

piety (pī'e-ti), *n.* the quality of being pious; reverence for, and duty towards, God; reverence to parents.

pig (pig), *n.* the young of swine; a swine; pork; an oblong mass of unforged metal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pigged, *p.pr.* pigging], to bring forth pigs; be huddled together.

pigeon (pij'un), *n.* a bird of the genus Columba; a simpleton; one who is easily imposed upon or swindled.

pigeon-hole (pij'un-hōl), *n.* a compartment for papers, &c.

pigment (pig'ment), *n.* paint; coloring matter.

pigmy, same as pygmy.

pigwidgeon (pig-wij'un), *n.* a fairy; anything very diminutive.

pike (pīk), *n.* a weapon with a shaft and spearhead; a voracious freshwater fish with a narrow, elongated, pointed head.

pike (pīk), *n.* a turnpike road. Figuratively, the world at large, or at least, the busy, bustling part of it.

piker (pīk'ēr), *n.* a swindler; one who seeks to take advantage of another. [Slang.]

pilaster (pi-las'tēr), *n.* a square column or pillar, inserted partly in a wall. [French.]

pile (pīl), *n.* a large beam driven into the ground to make a firm foundation; mass or heap; accumulation; large building; a series of plates arranged to produce an electric current; nap of cloth; a fortune: *pl.* hemorrhoids: *v.t.* to heap up; collect in a mass; accumulate; lay on; drive piles into.

pilfer (pil'fēr), *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.

pilgrim (pil'grim), *n.* a traveler; one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place. [French.]

pilgrimage (pil'grim-āj), *n.* a journey, especially to some sacred place.

pill (pil), *n.* a pellet of some medicinal substance to be swallowed entire; something disagreeable that must be accepted: *v.t.* to reject by black balls in a club ballot. [Latin.]

pillage (pil'āj), *n.* the act of plunder-

ing; spoil: *v.t.* to plunder or spoil; lay waste.

pillar (pil'ăr), *n.* a column to support a structure; monument; something resembling a pillar, or affording support.

pillion (pil'yun), *n.* a cushion for a woman to ride on horseback behind a horseman; a soft low saddle.

pillory (pil'or-i), *n.* [*pl.* pillories (pil'or-iz)], a wooden frame supported by an upright post, having holes through which the head and hands of a person exposed to disgrace were passed and secured: *v.t.* to place in a pillory; expose to public disgrace or abuse.

pillow (pil'ō), *n.* a case filled with feathers, &c., to support the head of a person reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported: *adj.* noting a kind of lace: *v.t.* to place on a pillow.

pilot (pī'lot), *n.* one who conducts a vessel in or out of a harbor or where navigation is difficult or dangerous; a guide: *v.t.* to guide or direct as a pilot.

pimento (pi-men'tō), *n.* allspice.

pimple (pim'pl), *n.* a small pustule.

pin (pin), *n.* a short piece of wire sharpened at one end and having a head at the other, used for fastening articles together; anything driven to hold parts together; bolt or peg; linchpin; hatpin; hairpin.

pinafore (pin'a-fōr), *n.* a loose apron or covering to protect children's dresses.

pinch (pinch), *v.t.* to squeeze or nip; oppress or distress: *v.i.* to bear hard; be straitened; be mean or niggardly: *n.* a squeeze or nip, as with the fingers and thumb; distress, or difficulty.

pinchbeck (pinch'bek), *n.* a yellow alloy of 5 parts of copper and 1 of zinc: *adj.* noting jewelry of inferior make.

pinchers (pinch'ērz), *n.* an instrument for drawing out nails, &c.; nippers. Also pincers.

pine (pīn), *n.* a cone-bearing tree of the genus Pinus; timber of the pine: *v.i.* to waste away from distress, anxiety, &c.

ping (ping), *n.* the whistling sound of a bullet.

pinion (pin'yun), *n.* the last joint of a bird's wing; a wing; the smaller of two geared wheels: *v.t.* to bind or secure, as by binding the arms; confine or fetter.

pink (pingk), *n.* a shade of light-red color; a flower with sharp-pointed leaves of the genus Dianthus; a narrow-sterned vessel; anything of supreme excellence: *adj.* of the color of a pink; *v.t.* to stab; pierce or punch with small round holes or small scallops; work in eyelet holes.

pinking (pingk'ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting dress materials or leather by scalloping the edges.

pinnace (pin'ās), *n.* a small light schooner-rigged vessel with oars; an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.

pinnacle (pin'a-kl), *n.* a small polygonal turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high point like a spire: *v.t.* furnish with pinnacles.

pint (pīnt), *n.* one-eighth of a gallon.

pioneer (pī-o-nēr'), *n.* a soldier or person whose business it is to clear and repair roads, &c., before an army, sink mines, and throw up fortifications; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: *v.i.* act as a pioneer. [French.]

pious (pī'us), *adj.* dutiful to God, or to parents; religious; devout; proceeding from, or actuated by, religious feeling. [Latin.]

pip (pip), *n.* the seed of certain fruit, as lemons, oranges, and grape-fruit; a disease in fowls; a spot on a playing card: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pipped, *p.pr.* pipping], to cry like a chicken or small bird.

pipe (pīp) *n.* any long hollow tube; a tube of clay, wood, &c., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a wine measure = 2 hogsheads, or 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine-gallons: *v.t.* to play on, or call by, a pipe: *v.i.* to whistle; emit a shrill sound. [Latin.]

piping (pīp'ing), *adj.* feeble; weak; shrill; playing upon a pipe; hot like boiling water: *n.* corded trimming for dresses.

pippin (pip'in), *n.* a variety of apple.

piquancy (pē'kan-si), *n.* the state or quality of being piquant.
piquant (pē'kant), *adj.* pungent; severe. [French.]
pique (pēk), *n.* slight anger or resentment; wounded pride; punctilio: *v.t.* to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; pride or value (one's self).
piqué (pē-kā'), *n.* a heavy cotton fabric. [French.]
piquet (pē-ket'), *n.* a card game.
piracy (pī'ra-si), *n.* the act or crime of a pirate; infringement of copyright.
pirate (pī'rat), *n.* a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of literary or artistic copyright: *v.t.* to take without permission or compensation: *v.i.* to practice piracy.
pirouette (pir-ōō-et'), *n.* a whirling or turning about on one toe; turning of a horse on the same ground: *v.i.* to execute a pirouette.
piscatorial (pis-ka-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to fishing. Also piscatory.
pisciculture (pis'ki-kul-tūr), *n.* the artificial breeding and rearing of fishes.
pish (pish), *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation: *v.i.* to express contempt.
pismire (pis'mīr), *n.* an ant.
pistil (pis'til), *n.* the seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower.
pistol (pis'tol), *n.* a small hand-gun: *v.t.* to shoot with a pistol. [French.]
piston (pis'tun), *n.* a small solid cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine.
pit (pit), *n.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; shaft of a mine; a hole used for trapping wild animals; area for cock-fighting; ground floor of a theater; a hollow part of the body, as the stomach; indentation left by small-pox; Hades (with *the*): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitted, *p.pr.* pitting], to mark with small hollows or depressions; set in competition; place in a pit.
pit-a-pat (pit-a-pat'), *adv.* with quick beating: *n.* a palpitation; a light quick step.
pitch (pich), *n.* the solid black resinous substance obtained from boiled tar [Latin]; a casting forward or down; degree or rate; slope; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a musical note; distance between the center of two gearing teeth; at cricket, the distance between the wickets: *v.t.* to smear with pitch; throw; cast headlong; set to a key-note; order regularly; fix in, or on, the ground: *v.i.* to settle; fall headlong; encamp; rise and fall; fix the choice (with *upon*).
pitchblende (pich'blend), *n.* a black oxide of uranium: used in coloring glass a pale sea-green; it is the chief source of radium. See radium.
pitcher (pich'ēr), *n.* one who pitches; an earthen vessel for holding water; an instrument for piercing the ground.
pitchfork (pich'fôrk), *n.* a pronged fork for pitching hay, straw, &c.: *v.t.* to lift or throw with a pitchfork.
piteous (pit'e-us), *adj.* exciting pity; sorrowful; sad.
pitfall (pit'fawl), *n.* a pit lightly covered so that wild beasts may fall into it; a trap.
pith (pith), *n.* the soft spongy substance in the center of plants; marrow; quintessence; energy or force.
pithy (pith'i), *adj.* of the nature of or full of pith; forcible.
pitiable (pit'i-a-bl), *adj.* deserving pity.
pitiful (pit'i-fool), *adj.* moving compassion; insignificant.
pitiless (pit'i-les), *adj.* without pity or compassion; merciless.
pittance (pit'ans), *n.* a small allowance, especially of money.
pity (pit'i), *n.* sympathy with distress; compassion; a subject of pity or grief: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitied, *p.pr.* pitying], to sympathize with: *v.i.* to be compassionate, or affected with pity. [French.]
pivot (piv'ot), *n.* the short shaft on which anything turns; the soldier who is stationary at the flank while the company drilling wheels round: *v.t.* to place on a pivot.
pixy (piks'i), *n.* [*pl.* pixies (piks'iz)], a fairy. Also pixie. [Celtic.]
placable (plā'ka-bl), *adj.* that may be appeased or pacified; forgiving.
placard (plak'ärd), *n.* a bill placed on a wall, &c., as an advertisement:

v.t. (plā-kärd′), to advertise by a placard. [French.]

place (plās), *n.* a special spot or locality; broadway or square; situation; site; residence; office; city or town; room; duty; passage in writing or a book; fortified post; precedence: *v.t.* to put in any place, office, &c.; ascribe; settle; establish; put out at interest. [French.]

placer (plas′ēr), *n.* a mineral deposit which is not a vein. [German.]

placid (plas′id), *adj.* calm; peaceful; mild.

placidity (pla-sid′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being placid.

placket (plak′et), *n.* the slit in a skirt or petticoat.

plagiarist (plā′ji-a-rist), *n.* one who steals from the writings of another and passes them off as his own production; literary theft. Also plagiary. [Latin.]

plagiarize (plā′ji-a-rīz), *v.t.* to steal from the writings of another.

plague (plāg), *n.* a malignant epidemic; anything very troublesome or annoying: *v.t.* to infest with disease; annoy greatly. [Latin.]

plaid (plad), *n.* a checkered woolen cloth, originally worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gaelic.]

plain (plān), *adj.* flat; clear; evident; easily understood; not luxurious; homely: *n.* level ground; any flat expanse. [French.]

plaint (plānt), *n.* lamentation; a mournful song; the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff.

plaintiff (plān′tif), *n.* one who commences a suit in a court of law. [French.]

plaintive (plān′tiv), *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; sad.

plait (plāt), *n.* a flat fold; braid: *v.t.* to fold or braid; interweave. Also pleat.

plan (plan), *n.* a drawing on a flat surface, as of a building, &c.; scheme or project: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* planned, *p.pr.* planning], to make a plan or sketch of, on a flat surface; form in design; outline.

planchet (plan′chet), *n.* a flat piece of metal prepared for coining.

planchette (plänng-shet′), *n.* a heart-shaped board fitted with wheels and a pencil which marks as it moves the pencil-hand by some supposed mysterious agency. [French.]

plane (plān), *adj.* flat; level; even; without elevations or depressions: *n.* a flat or even surface; in geometry, an even superficies; a level surface parallel to the horizon; a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood: *v.t.* to make level; make smooth with a plane. [Latin.]

planet (plan′et), *n.* a heavenly body revolving round the sun. [Greek.]

plank (plangk), *n.* a long broad piece of sawn timber thicker than a board; an item in a political programme or policy: *v.t.* to cover with planks; to pay (with *down*).

plant (plant), *n.* any vegetable organism; sprout or sapling; the tools, machinery, or fixtures of any trade or business; a swindle: *v.t.* to put into the ground for growth, as seed; fix in the mind; establish. [Latin.]

plantain (plan′tān), *n.* a tropical broad-leaved tree yielding an edible fruit similar to the banana. [French.]

plantation (plan-tā′shun), *n.* a place planted with trees; a large cultivated estate for cotton, sugar, &c.; a new settlement or colony.

plaque (plak), *n.* a metal or terra-cotta plate upon which flowers, figures, &c., are enameled or painted.

plash (plash), *n.* a puddle; pond: *v.t.* to splash or dash with water; interweave the branches or twigs of: as, to plash a hedge.

plasm (plazm), *n.* a mold or matrix.

plasma (plaz′ma), *n.* the colorless fluid of the blood in which the red corpuscles float; protoplasm; a grass-green variety of chalcedony.

plaster (plas′tēr), *n.* calcined gypsum used for castings, &c. (plaster of paris); a composition of lime, sand, and water, for coating walls; a medicinal application for external use: *adj.* made of plaster: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, plaster. [French.]

plastic (plas′tik), *adj.* capable of being formed or molded; giving form.

plasticity (plas-tis′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plastic.

plat (plat), *n.* a piece of ground: *v.t.* to make a map or plan of; to divide into lots.

plate (plāt), *n.* a thin piece of metal; a small shallow vessel used at table for eating from; an engraved piece of metal; household articles of gold or silver; a prize given at a race: *v.t.* to coat with a more valuable metal; to beat into laminæ or thin plates.

plateau (pla-tō′), *n.* [*pl.* plateaux (pla-tōz′)], elevated broad flat land; table-land; a large ornamental center-dish. [French.]

platform (plat′fôrm), *n.* a flat floor of wood, stone, &c., raised above the level of the ground; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; political program or policy, of which each item is called a *plank*.

plating (plā′ting), *n.* the art of overlaying or covering anything with a metallic plate.

platinum (plat′i-num), *n.* a greyish-white metal very hard and ductile, the heaviest of all known metals. Also the earlier form, platina. [Spanish.]

platitude (plat′i-tūd), *n.* insipidity; dulness; a weak, empty, trite remark. [French.]

platoon (pla-tōōn′), *n.* two files of soldiers forming a subdivision. [French.]

platter (plat′ĕr), *n.* a large flat dish.

plaudit (plaw′dit), *n.* applause.

plausible (plaw′zi-bl), *adj.* specious; superficially pleasing.

play (plā), *n.* any exercise or occupation for amusement; exertion of powers; diversion; pastime; drama, tragedy, or comedy; gaming: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* played].

playful (plā′fool), *adj.* sportive; lively.

plaza (plä′za), *n.* an open square or market place. [Spanish.]

plea (plē), *n.* an excuse or apology; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration in a lawsuit; urgent entreaty.

plead (plēd), *v.i.* to argue or reason in support of a cause against another; argue before a court of law; supplicate earnestly: *v.t.* discuss or defend by arguments; offer as an excuse. [French.]

pleadings (plēd′ingz), *n.pl.* the written statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

pleasant (plez′ant), *n.* grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; agreeable; cheerful; facetious.

pleasantry (plez′ant-ri), *n.* merriment; lively talk; gaiety; a laughable trick or joke.

please (plēz), *v.t.* to gratify; give pleasure to; gain approbation from: *v.i.* to afford pleasure or gratification; like or choose. [French.]

pleasing (plēz′ing), *p.adj.* affording pleasure; agreeable.

pleasurable (plezh′ū-ra-bl), *adj.* gratifying; delightful.

pleasure (plezh′ūr), *n.* gratification; agreeable emotions, mental or physical; transient enjoyment; sensual gratification.

plebeian (ple-bē′an), *adj.* pertaining to the Plebs or Roman commonalty; pertaining to the common people: opposed to *patrician*: *n.* one of the common people.

plébiscite (plāb′i-sēt), *n.* a vote taken of the entire male community by universal suffrage on some special matter submitted; the decree founded on such a vote. [French.]

pledge (plej), *n.* anything placed as a security or guarantee; pawn; hostage; a health in drinking: *v.t.* to give as security or guarantee; deposit in pawn; drink to the health of.

plenary (plē′na-ri), *adj.* full; complete.

plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten′shi-ā-ri), *adj.* having full power: *n.* a minister to a foreign court invested with full powers. His rank is still below that of an ambassador. [Late Latin.]

plenitude (plen′i-tūd), *n.* fulness.

plentiful (plen′ti-fool), *adj.* yielding abundance; copious.

plenty (plen′ti), *n.* abundance.

pleonasm (plē′ō-nazm), *n.* use of more words than necessary in speaking or writing. [Greek.]

plethora (pleth′ō-ra), *n.* excessive fulness of blood; overabundance.

plethoric (pleth′ō-rik), *adj.* having excess of blood. [Greek.]

pleura (plōō′ra), *n.* [*pl.* pleuræ (plōō′-rē)], a delicate serous membrane covering the interior of the thorax and each lung. [Greek.]

pleurisy (plōō′ri-si), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.

plevin (plev′in), *n.* a warrant.

plexus (plek'sus), *n.* a network of veins, nerves, &c. [Latin.]

pliable (plī'a-bl), *adj.* easily bent; flexible; easy to be persuaded.

pliancy (plī'an-si), *n.* pliant quality.

pliant (plī'ant), *adj.* flexible; easily bent; yielding to moral suasion.

pliers (plī'ērz), *n.* a kind of small pinchers for seizing and bending, especially small articles.

plight (plīt), *n.* a dangerous or distressed condition; predicament; pledge; promise: *v.t.* to pledge, as one's faith.

plinth (plinth), *n.* the lowest square-shaped part of the base of a column, pedestal, &c.; the projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [Greek.]

plod (plod), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plodded, *p.pr.* plodding], to travel laboriously; drudge or toil; study closely.

plot (plot), *n.* a complicated scheme, conspiracy, or plan; intrigue; chain of incidents in a play, novel, &c., gradually developed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plotted, *p.pr.* plotting], to devise; make a plan of: *v.i.* to conspire; to plan against another. [French.]

plover (pluv'ēr), *n.* a wading bird of various species.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* an agricultural implement for turning up the soil; a grooving-plane: *v.t.* to turn up with a plow; furrow.

pluck (pluk), *v.t.* to pull off, out, or up; snatch; pick or gather; reject as a candidate in an examination: *n.* a pull; the heart, liver and lungs of an animal; courage.

plug (plug), *n.* a piece of wood, &c., used for stopping a hole: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plugged, *p.pr.* plugging], to stop with a plug.

plum (plum), *n.* a tree, *Prunus domestica*, or its well-known fruit; a raisin; a large fortune. [English.]

plumage (plūm'āj), *n.* a bird's feathers.

plumb (plum), *n.* a heavy body, usually of lead, suspended at the extremity of a line to indicate the perpendicularity of work done, as a wall, &c.: *adj.* prependicular: *adv.* perpendicularly: *v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; make perpendicular; sound (the depth of water) by a plummet. [Latin.]

plumbago (plum-bā'gō), *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for lead pencils; a form of carbon.

plumbing (plum'ing), *n.* the art or occupation of putting into buildings the pipes, traps, &c., for the conveyance of water, gas, and sewage.

plume (plōōm), *n.* a feather; a feather worn as an ornament.

plummet (plum'et), *n.* a leaden weight attached to a string used for sounding depths, &c.

plump (plump), *adj.* round and sleek with fulness of flesh; in good condition; downright; unqualified: *adv.* with a sudden or heavy fall: *v.i.* to grow plump; fall or sink down; to vote for a single candidate when one has the right to vote for two or more: *v.t.* to make plump: fatten.

plunder (plun'dēr), *n.* booty; pillage: *v.t.* to take by open force; spoil; rob.

plunge (plunj), *v.t.* to put suddenly into any liquid; immerse; baptize by immersion: *v.i.* to fall, or rush, as into water; dive; throw the body forward and the legs up, as a horse; bet heavily and thoughtlessly: *n.* the act of plunging; sudden fall.

plunger (plunj'ēr), *n.* one who plunges; a diver; the long solid cylinder or piston of a pump; one who bets heavily and thoughtlessly.

pluperfect (plōō'pēr-fekt), *adj.* noting an event or action occurring prior to some other event or action.

plural (plōō'ral), *adj.* consisting of more than one: *n.* that form of a word that expresses more than one.

plurality (plōō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the majority; the greatest of three or more numbers; the excess of votes cast for any one candidate over the candidate who receives the next largest number of votes at an election where there are three or more candidates for the same office.

plus (plus), *n.* the sign (+) used to denote addition: *adj.* more (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition); above zero.

plush (plush), *n.* a kind of shaggy cloth with a pile; woolen velvet.

plutocracy (plōō-tok'ra-si), *n.* rule or government by the rich. [Greek.]

plutocrat (plōō'tō-krat), *n.* one who

exercises political power or influence by virtue of his wealth.

ply (plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plied, *p.pr.* plying], to work on closely; practice diligently or earnestly; urge or solicit: *v.i.* to run regularly between two ports; work against the wind.

pneumatic (nū-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, containing, like, or moved by, air. Also pneumatical. [Greek.]

pneumatics (nū-mat'iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and similar elastic fluids.

pneumo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *lung.*

pneumonia (nū-mō'ni-a), *n.* acute inflammation of the lungs.

poach (pōch), *v.i.* to trespass upon preserves to shoot or steal game: *v.t.* to steal game from; plunder by stealth; cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water.

poacher (pōch'ēr), *n.* one who poaches.

pock (pok), *n.* a pustule on the skin containing eruptive matter.

pocket (pok'et), *n.* a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small netted bag in a billiard table for the reception of the balls; a small quantity.

pod (pod), *n.* the pericarp or the covering of the seed of certain plants, as the pea, &c.: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* podded, *p.pr.* podding], to swell or fill, as a pod; produce pods.

podgy (poj'i), *adj.* short and fat.

poem (pō'em), *n.* a metrical or poetical composition; a poetic conception.

poesy (pō'e-si), *n.* the art of composing poems.

poet (pō'et), *n.* the author of a poem; one gifted in writing poetry; one who is strongly imaginative. *Feminine,* poetess. [Latin.]

poetaster (pō'et-as-tēr), *n.* an inferior poet; a writer of jingles or doggerel.

poetic (pō-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; sublime. Also poetical.

poetry (pō'et-ri), *n.* a metrical composition produced or embellished by creative imagination; utterance in song; poems collectively.

pogrom (pō'grôm), *n.* a Russian word signifying riotous devastation, destruction.

poignant (poin'yant), *adj.* stimulating to the palate; irritating; very painful. [French.]

point (point), *n.* the sharp end of any instrument; mark or dot; indivisible part; mark in punctuation; that which has position but no magnitude; a spot; exact place; critical moment; expression or force; sting of an epigram; aim; act of aiming; small cape or promontory; lace wrought with the needle; railway switch; unit of measurement for type-bodies = .0138 inch, or one-twelfth of a pica: *v.t.* to sharpen; give a point to; direct or aim; mark with points; fill the joints of (masonry) with mortar and smooth them with a trowel: *v.i.* to indicate; show clearly.

point-blank (point'blangk), *adj.* horizontal; aimed directly at the mark; direct; plain.

pointer (point'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, points; a variety of dog trained to point game.

pointless (point'les), *adj.* having no point; inane; stupid.

poise (poiz), *n.* weight; balance; equilibrium: *v.t.* to balance; weigh; ascertain or examine: *v.i.* to be in a state of equilibrium.

poison (poi'zn), *n.* anything noxious or destructive to life, health, or morality; venom: *v.t.* to infect with, or kill by, poison; administer poison to; corrupt.

poisonous (poi'zn-us), *adj.* having the qualities of poison; deadly; injurious to health.

poke (pōk), *n.* a thrust or push; a bag or sack: *v.t.* to thrust or push against, especially with something pointed: *v.i.* to grope or feel about in the dark; search.

poker (pōk'ēr), *n.* a metal bar for stirring fires; a card game.

poky (pō'ki), *adj.* lacking spirit or interest; slow; stupid.

polar (pō'lar), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, either of the poles, especially the North Pole; pertaining to the magnetic poles.

polarity (pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, by which they arrange themselves in

certain directions or tend to given poles.

polarize (pō'lar-īz), *v.t.* to communicate polarity to.

pole (pōl), *n.* a long staff; a measure = 5½ yards; a square measure = 30¼ yards; a measuring instrument; one of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth; one of the two points in a magnet in which the attractive or repellent force is concentrated; that on which anything revolves; the extreme opposite.

polemic (pō-lem'ik), *n.* a controversialist: *pl.* the art of controversy; controversial writings, especially those on religious subjects. [Greek.]

polemical (pō-lem'i-kal), *adj.* controversial.

police (pō-lēs'), *n.* in a city, town, or district, an organized force of civil officers for preserving order.

policeman (pō-lēs'man), *n.* a member of a police force.

policy (pol'i-si), *n.* [*pl.* policies (pol'i-siz)], the art or method of government; management of public affairs; system of regulative measures; sagacity in management; course of conduct; prudence; cunning; a document given to insurers containing a contract of insurance; a warrant for money in the public funds; a gambling game. [Old French.]

polish (pol'ish), *v.t.* to make smooth or glossy by friction; make polite or refined: *v.i.* to become polished: *n.* a smooth, glossy surface; a preparation for imparting a polish; refinement or elegance of manners.

polite (pō-līt'), *adj.* well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging.

politeness (pō-līt'nes), *n.* good-breeding; courtesy.

politic (pol'i-tik), *adj.* shrewd; specious; sagacious: especially in policy; adapted to promote the welfare of the state: *n.pl.* the art of government or the administration of public affairs; political opinions; party management or control.

political (pō-lit'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to politics, or to a nation or state; derived from government.

politician (pol'i-tish-un), *n.* one who is skilled in politics; a statesman.

polity (pol'i-ti), *n.* the form or constitution of the civil government of a state; constitution.

polka (pōl'ka), *n.* an old-time dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; the music suitable for such a dance.

poll (pōl), *n.* the head, especially the back part of it; a register of persons, especially those entitled to vote at elections; an election; number of votes recorded at an election; place where votes are cast: *v.t.* to lop; clip or shear; enroll in a register; bring to the poll, as a voter; to cast or deposit in a ballot box; *to poll a jury* is to examine each member individually as to his concurrence in the verdict.

pollen (pol'en), *n.* the fertilizing powder in the cells of the antlers of flowers.

poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* a capitation tax.

pollute (pol-lūt'), *v.t.* to defile; render unclean; corrupt; violate.

pollution (pol-lū'shun), *n.* the act of polluting; defilement; legal or ceremonial uncleanness.

polo (pō'lō), *n.* a game similar to hockey, played on horseback.

polonaise (pō-lo-nāz'), *n.* a dress, body and skirt made in one; a Polish air or dance.

polonium (pō-lō'nium), a radio-active element.

poltroon (pol-trōōn'), *n.* a coward.

poly, a *prefix* meaning *many, much.*

polyandrous (pol-i-an'drus), *adj.* having more than one husband at the same time. Opposed to monandrous.

polychrome (pol'i-krōm), *adj.* having many colors: *n.* a work executed in many colors.

polygamist (pō-lig'a-mist), *n.* one who practices or upholds polygamy.

polygamy (pō-lig'a-mi), *n.* the practice of having more than one wife at the same time. Opposed to monogamy.

polyglot (pol'i-glot), *adj.* containing many languages: *n.* a book, especially an edition of the Bible, in several languages.

polygon (pol'i-gon), *n.* a figure having many angles.
polyhedron (pol-i-hē'dron), *n.* a solid having many sides or faces; a polyscope.
polyp (pol'ip), *n.* an extensive group of radiated animals including the hydra sea-anemone, &c. Also polype, polypus.
polyscope (pol'i-skōp), *n.* a multiplying lens.
polysyllable (pol-i-sil'a-bl), *n.* a word consisting of three or more syllables. [Greek.]
polytechnic (pol-i-tek'nik), *adj.* noting, including, or giving instruction in, the arts and sciences: *n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences. [Greek.]
polytheism (pol'i-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods, each taking a part in the government of the world. [Greek.]
pomace (pum'ās), *n.* the juicy pulp which remains after squeezing out the cider from the press.
pomade (pō-mād'), *n.* a perfumed ointment for dressing the hair. Also pomatum. [French.]
pomegranate (pom'gran-āt), *n.* a tree yielding an orange-like, edible fruit with a thick rind and numerous seeds.
pommel (pum'el), *n.* the knob on a sword-hilt; the high part of a saddle-bow: *v.t.* to beat with anything thick or bulky; bruise. Also pummel.
pomology (pō-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science of cultivating fruit and fruit-trees, especially apples; a treatise on fruits.
pomp (pomp), *n.* ostentatious display; grandeur; parade.
pompon (pom'pon), *n.* a tufted ornament; a variety of chrysanthemum.
pompous (pom'pus), *adj.* stately; grand; self-important; ostentatious.
pond (pond), *n.* a pool of standing water.
ponder (pon'dēr), *v.t.* to weigh mentally: *v.i.* to deliberate.
ponderable (pon'dēr-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being weighed.
ponderosity (p o n-d ē r-o s'i-t i), *n.* weight.
ponderous (pon'dēr-us), *adj.* very heavy; weighty; important; dull.
pone (pōn), *n.* bread made of maize-meal, milk, &c. (Southern U.S.)
pongee (pon-jē'), *n.* a kind of light wash silk made in China. It is spun by a wild silkworm that feeds on oak-leaves.
poniard (pon'yard), *n.* a small dagger: *v.t.* to stab with a poniard.
pontiff (pon'tif), *n.* a high priest; the Pope.
pontifical (pon-tif'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a pontiff, high priest, or pope; papal: *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: *pl.* the full dress worn by an officiating priest or bishop.
pontificate (pon-tif'i-kāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.
pontoon (pon-tōōn'), *n.* a buoyant structure supporting a floating military bridge; a bridge of boats.
pony (pō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* ponies (pō'niz)], a small horse; a very small glass of beer or liquor; student's key to translation of Latin or Greek lessons; often used adjectively to denote something small of its kind, as a *pony* engine.
pooh-pooh (pōō-pōō'), *interj.* a contemptuous ejaculation like *bah, pah, shoo! v.t.* to express contempt for.
pool (pōōl), *n.* a small body of water; a variety of play at billiards; the stakes in certain games or the receptacle for them: *v.t.* to unite, as in mercantile risks, railway traffic, &c.
poop (pōōp), *n.* the stern of a ship; the raised deck in the stern of a vessel: *v.t.* to strike the stern of; break heavily over the stern of: said of waves.
poor (pōōr), *adj.* necessitous; having little or no means: without strength, beauty, or dignity; dejected; spiritless; insignificant; without fertility; an expression of tenderness, compassion, or disdain.
pop (pop), *n.* a short, smart, quick sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* popped, *p.pr.* popping], to thrust suddenly; pawn: *v.i.* to make a short, smart sound; move quickly; dart; come suddenly into view: *adv.* suddenly. In England "pop" means "ginger-pop," a sort of ginger ale.

Pope (pōp), *n.* the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church; a title of priests of the Greek Church.

popinjay (pop'in-jā), *n.* a parrot; fop.

poplar (pop'lăr), *n.* a tree of rapid growth, with a white soft wood.

poplin (pop'lin), *n.* a fabric of silk and worsted.

populace (pop'ū-lās), *n.* the common people.

popular (pop'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable for, or pleasing to, the common people; easily understood; plebeian.

popularity (pop-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being popular; general esteem.

populate (pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants.

population (pop-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of a country, place, town, &c., collectively.

Populist (pop'ū-list), *n.* a member of a political party in the United States known as the Populist or People's party.

populous (pop'ū-lus), *adj.* thickly peopled.

porcelain (pōrs'lān), *n.* a fine white, thin, semi-transparent kind of earthenware: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, porcelain. [French.]

porch (pōrch), *n.* a vestibule supported by pillars; portico.

porcupine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* a rodent covered with spines, of the genus Hystrix.

pore (pōr), *n.* a minute hole in the skin through which perspiration passes to the surface; an opening between the molecules of a body: *v.i.* to look with close and steady attention, as on a book.

pork (pōrk), *n.* the flesh of swine, either fresh or salted.

pork-barrel (pork'bar'el), *n.* facetious term for a Congressional appropriation bill which popularizes Congressmen by providing benefits in the Congressman's district, chiefly applied to Rivers and Harbors and Public Buildings bills.

porker (pōrk'ĕr), *n.* a pig.

porous (pōr'us), *adj.* having pores.

porpoise (pôr'pus), *n.* a cetaceous mammal of the genus Phocæna; the sea-hog. [French.]

porridge (por'ij), *n.* oatmeal boiled slowly in water until it thickens.

porringer (por'in-jĕr), *n.* a small dish for porridge, &c.

port (pōrt), *n.* a harbor; harem; deportment or carriage; the left side of a ship; porthole; gate; a dark colored Portuguese wine from Oporto: *v.t.* to turn to the port or left side of a ship: as, to *port* the helm.

portable (pōrt'a-bl), *adj.* that may be easily carried by hand or about the person.

portal (pōrt'al), *n.* a gate or entrance; an arch over a gateway or door.

portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* a strong harrow-shaped grating hung over the doorway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to defend the gate.

portend (pōr-tend'), *v.t.* to indicate in advance; presage; forbode.

portent (pōr'tent), *n.* an omen, especially of ill.

portentous (pōr-ten'tus), *adj.* ominous; foreshadowing evil; wondrous.

porter (pōr'tĕr), *n.* a door- or gate-keeper; a dark-colored malt beer; one who carries parcels, &c., for hire. *Feminine*, porteress. [Latin.]

portfolio (pōrt-fō'li-ō), *n.* a portable case for loose papers, drawings, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

porthole (pōrt'hōl), *n.* a window-shaped hole in the side of a ship, especially of a man-of-war.

portico (pōr'ti-kō), *n.* [*pl.* porticos (pōr'ti-kōz)], a walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a columned porch.

portière (pōr-tiār'), *n.* a door-curtain. [French.]

portion (pōr'shun), *n.* a piece or part; allotment; dividend; final state; dowry; part of an estate descending to an heir: *v.t.* to divide; allot; endow with a fortune.

portly (pōrt'li), *adj.* stately of mien; corpulent.

portrait (pōr'trāt), *n.* a picture or representation of an individual or face drawn from life; a vivid graphic description in words.

portray (pōr-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* por-

trayed, *p.pr.* portraying], to paint or draw the likeness of; describe in words.

portrayal (pōr-trā'al), *n.* description.

pose (pōz), *n.* attitude or position: *v.i.* to assume an attitude: *v.t.* to puzzle or perplex; cause to be at a loss.

poser (pōz'ẽr), *n.* a puzzling question; one who, or that which, poses or puzzles.

position (pō-zish'un), *n.* the state of being set or placed; situation; attitude; principle laid down; office; social status. [Latin.]

positive (poz'i-tiv), *adj.* clearly expressed; actual; direct; explicit; overconfident; dogmatical; settled by arbitrary appointment; having power to act directly; noting the simple form of an adjective (positive degree); affected by the sign + (positive quantity): *n.* that which may be affirmed; reality; a photograph with the natural lights and shades restored. [Latin.]

posse (pos'e), *n.* an improvised force of men.

possess (pō-zes'), *v.t.* to have as an owner; be master of; occupy; seize.

possessed (pō-zest'), *p.adj.* owned; mad. [Latin.]

possession (pō-zesh'un), *n.* the having, holding, or detention of property; the thing possessed; property or estate.

possessive (pō-zes'iv), *adj.* noting possession.

possessor (pō-zes'ẽr), *n.* owner; one who possesses.

possibility (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being possible; contingency.

possible (pos'i-bl), *adj.* that may happen or exist. [Latin.]

post (pōst), *n.* a piece of timber, &c., set erect, usually to support something else; a messenger or postman; established system of conveying and delivering letters; a post-office; a relay of horses; situation or office: *adj.* a size of paper double that of common note-paper; military station: *v.t.* set or station; transmit by post; carry to the ledger; inform fully: *v.i.* to travel with speed: *adv.* speedily.

post, a Latin *prefix* meaning *after,* as *post*-date.

postage (pōst'āj), the fee for the conveyance of letters by post.

postal (pōst'al), *adj.* pertaining to the postoffice or mail service.

postal-zone (pōst'al-zōn'), *n.* one of the concentric zones used in the parcels post system to adjust charges in accordance with distance.

posterior (pos-tē'ri-ẽr), *adj.* subsequent in time or place; hinder: *n. pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.

posterity (pos-ter'i-ti), *n.* succeeding generations; descendants.

postern (pōs'tẽrn), *n.* a small gate or door; vaulted passage beneath the parapet and through the rampart of a castle: *adj.* private.

post-graduate (pōst-grad'ū-āt), *n.* in the U. S., a person who has taken the first degree (usually the bachelor's), usually passes on to advanced study, and, if successful, receives the degree of Ph.D.

posthumous (post'ū-mus), *adj.* born after the death of the father; published after the death of an author.

postilion (pōs-til'yun), *n.* the rider on the near leader in a carriage.

postmaster (pōst'mas-tẽr), *n.* the superintendent of a postoffice; one who supplies post-horses.

post-meridian (pōst-me-rid'i-an), *adj.* after noon.

postpone (pōst-pōn'), *v.t.* to delay; defer.

postponement (pōst-pōn'ment), *n.* the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

postscript (pōst'skript), *n.* a paragraph added to a letter after the writer's signature; appendix to a book.

postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *v.t.* to assume without proof; solicit: *n.* a self-evident problem; a position assumed as self-evident.

posture (pos'tūr), *n.* attitude; placing or position of parts of the body; state: *v.i.* to place the body in particular postures.

posy (pō'zi), *n.* a bunch of flowers, originally a motto or verse sent with a bouquet.

pot (pot), *n.* a metal vessel for holding or boiling liquids, &c.; a mug for liquor; a quart; a vessel of earthenware, &c., for holding plants; a size

of paper 12½ × 15 inches; a large amount: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* potted, *p.pr.* potting], to preserve; put into, or plant in, pots; shoot.

potable (pō′ta-bl), *adj.* drinkable.

potash (pot′ash), *n.* a powerful alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants. Also potass, potassa.

potassium (po-tas′i-um), *n.* a monad element, the metallic base of potash.

potation (pō-tā′shun), *n.* a draught or drink. [Old French.]

potato (pō-tā′tō), *n.* [*pl.* potatoes (pō-tā′tōz)], the edible tuber of a South American plant, widely cultivated since the seventeenth century; the plant itself. White potatoes are most sought, but in southern countries the *batata* or sweet potato is a favorite. See yam.

potency (pō′ten-si), *n.* power, physical or mental.

potent (pō′tent), *adj.* powerful; having great authority or influence.

potentate (pō′ten-tāt), *n.* one who possesses great power; sovereign or monarch.

potential (pō-ten′shal), *adj.* existing in possibility, not in reality; latent; in grammar, expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.

potion (pō′shun), *n.* a draft; dose.

pot-pourri (pō-pōō-rē′), *n.* a medley, especially of musical airs; a dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables. [French.]

potsherd (pot′shērd), *n.* a fragment of a broken pot.

pottage (pot′āj), *n.* a kind of soup.

potter (pot′ẽr), *n.* a maker of pottery.

pottery (pot′ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* potteries (pot′ẽr-iz)], earthenware of all kinds; the place where it is manufactured.

pouch (pouch), *n.* a small bag; pocket; bag or sack of an animal; cartridge-box; protuberant stomach.

poult (pōlt), *n.* a pullet; a young chicken, turkey, partridge, &c.

poulterer (pōl′tẽr-ẽr), *n.* a dealer in poultry.

poultice (pōl′tis), *n.* a soft preparation of bread, meal, &c., applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.t.* to apply a poultice to.

poultry (pōl′tri), *n.* domestic fowls.

pounce (pouns), *n.* a fine powder formerly used for drying ink on paper, now chiefly used for sprinkling into holes in paper in patternmaking: the talon or claw of a bird of prey: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce: *v.i.* to fall upon and seize with, or as with, the claws.

pound (pound), *n.* a standard weight = 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; a monetary unit = 20 shillings, or about $4.86; an inclosure for confining stray cattle: *v.t.* to shut in or confine in a pound; beat; pulverize as in a mortar: *v.i.* to plod.

pour (pōr), *v.t.* to empty, as a liquid out of a vessel; discharge in a continuous stream; send forth; give vent to; utter: *v.i.* to stream; rush tumultuously.

pout (pout), *n.* a poult; a thrusting out of the lips; fit of sullenness; a kind of codfish: *v.i.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness; displeasure.

pouter (pout′ẽr), *n.* one who pouts; a species of pigeon.

poverty (pov′ẽr-ti), *n.* the state of being poor; indigence; necessity; penury; deficiency or defect, as of words, &c.

powder (pou′dẽr), *n.* any dry substance in fine particles; gunpowder; face-powder; a medicinal preparation: *v.t.* to reduce to, or sprinkle with, powder; salt.

power (pou′ẽr), *n.* the faculty of doing or performing something; ability; energy; force; strength; rule or authority; dominion; government; influence; mental capacity; legal authority; ruler or sovereign; state or nation; supernatural being or agent; force tending to produce motion; magnifying power of a lens; the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself.

powerful (pou′ẽr-fool), *adj.* having great power; mighty; forcible; strong; efficacious.

powerless (pou′ẽr-les), *adj.* wanting in power; impotent; weak.

pow-wow (pou′wou), *n.* a North American Indian priest or conjurer; an incantation accompanied with noise and dancing; a noisy political meeting: *v.i.* frolic noisily. [N. Am. Indian and so colloq. U. S.]

pox (poks), *n.* an eruptive disease characterized by pustules; syphilis.

practicable (prak'ti-ka-bl), *adj.* that may be done, used or passed over; feasible; possible. [Greek.]

practical (prak'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to action or use; useful; capable of applying knowledge or theory to practice; derived from, or reduced to, practice.

practice (prak'tis), *n.* frequent or customary action; dexterity acquired by habit; use; exercise of any profession; systematic exercise: *v.t.* to do habitually or repeatedly; perform; exercise, as a profession: *v.i.* to form a habit; exercise a profession.

practitioner (prak-tish'un-ēr), *n.* one who is engaged in the exercise of any profession, especially medicine or law.

præ, see pre.

prænomen (prē-nō'men), *n.* a name prefixed to the family name. [Latin.]

prætor (prē'tēr), *n.* a Roman magistrate ranking next to the consul.

pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *adj.* meddling; officious; assuming business airs. Also pragmatical. [Greek.]

prairie (prā'ri), *n.* an extensive treeless tract of level or slightly undulating land covered with tall coarse grass. [French.]

praise (prāz), *n.* approbation; commendation; tribute of gratitude for benefits; renown; applause; object or reason of praise: *v.t.* to bestow commendation upon; honor; worship; glorify. [French.]

prance (prans), *n.* a spring or bound: *v.i.* to spring or bound; ride ostentatiously; strut about in a shadowy or bellicose manner.

prandial (pran'di-al), *adj.* relating to a meal, chiefly dinner. [Latin.]

prank (prangk), *n.* a freak or frolic; mischievous trick: *v.t.* to dress up in a showy style; decorate.

prate (prāt), *v.i.* to prattle; talk idly; be loquacious: *v.t.* to utter without sense or meaning: *n.* trifling talk. Also prating.

prattle (prat'l), *n.* childish or empty talk: *v.i.* to talk much and lightly; chatter.

prawn (prawn), *n.* a small marine crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

pray (prā), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prayed, *p.pr.* praying], to ask earnestly; address or petition; ask with humility and reverence; supplicate.

prayer (prār), *n.* a solemn address to the Supreme Being; entreaty; a formula of worship; that part of a petition which specifies the request or desire. [French.]

prayer-book (prār'book), *n.* a manual of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.

prayerful (prār'fool), *adj.* using prayer; devotional.

pre, a Latin *prefix* meaning *before, prior in time, space, or degree.*

preach (prēch), *v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on a sacred subject, especially from a text of Scripture; give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner on religious or moral grounds: *v.t.* to teach publicly; to give advice, sometimes obtrusively. [French.]

preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* an introduction or preface; the opening clauses of a statute setting forth the reasons and object of the act: commencing with the word *whereas.*

prebend (preb'end), *n.* the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. [Latin.]

precarious (pre-kā'ri-us), *adj.* depending upon the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure. [Latin.]

precaution (pre-kaw'shun), *n.* caution taken beforehand; preventive measure. [Latin.]

precede (prē-sēd'), *v.t.* to go before in time, place, rank, or importance.

precedence (prē-se'dens), *n.* the act of going before in time, rank, &c.; priority; relative rank in social etiquette. Also precedency. [Latin.]

precedent (pres-e'dent), *adj.* going before; anterior: *n.* (pres'e-dent) something previously said or done, serving as an example to be followed; a parallel case in the past.

precentor (prē-sen'tēr), *n.* the leader of a cathedral choir, &c.; the leader of the psalmody in a Presbyterian church. [Latin.]

precept (prē'sept), *n.* an authoritative command; rule of action or

moral conduct; maxim; written mandate.

preceptor (prē-sept'tēr), *n.* an instructor or teacher. *Fem.* preceptress.

precession (prē-sesh'un), *n.* a going forward, especially the slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west (*precession of the equinoxes*). [Latin.]

precinct (prē'singkt), *n.* an outward limit or boundary; minor territorial district. [Latin.]

precious (presh'us), *adj.* of great price or value; costly; highly esteemed; worthless (*in irony*). [French.]

precipice (pres'i-pis), *n.* a steep descent, especially one nearly or quite perpendicular. [Latin.]

precipitant (pre-sip'i-tant), *adj.* falling headlong; hasty: *n.* any chemical substance that causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state.

precipitate (pre-sip'i-tāt), *v.t.* to throw headlong; urge on violently; hurry on rashly, thoughtlessly, or unexpectedly; throw to the bottom of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall to the bottom of a vessel: *adj.* headlong; over hasty; rash: *n.* a substance precipitated.

precipitation (pre-sip-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of precipitating; rash haste; that which is precipitated.

precipitous (pre-sip'i-tus), *adj.* very steep; headlong; rash; hasty.

precise (prē-sīs'), *adj.* exact; strict; accurate; definite; adhering rigidly to rule; punctilious. [Latin.]

preclude (prē-klōōd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from access; obviate; prevent. [Latin.]

preclusion (prē-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

precocious (prē-kō'shus), *adj.* prematurely ripe or developed; pertly forward. [French.]

precognition (prē-kog-nish'un), *n.* previous knowledge or thought.

preconceive (prē-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* to form a notion or opinion of in advance of exact knowledge or full information; to conceive beforehand.

precursor (prē-kēr'sēr), *n.* one who, or that which, precedes; forerunner; omen. [Latin.]

precursory (prē-kēr'sō-ri), *adj.* indicating something that is to happen or follow.

predatory (pred'a-tō-ri), *adj.* rapacious; plundering; pillaging.

predecessor (prē-de-ses'ēr), *n.* one who has preceded another in the same office, business, position, &c.; an ancestor. [Latin.]

predestinate (prē-des'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

predicament (pre-dik'a-ment), *n.* in logic, a category; a peculiar situation; critical condition or state.

predicate (pred'i-kāt), *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another; found: *n.* in logic, that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

prediction (prē-dik'shun), *n.* the declaration of a future event; prophecy.

predigestion (prē-di-jes'chun), *n.* the artificial peptonization of food before it is eaten, so as to avoid acid, gas and other gastric irritants. [Latin.]

predilection (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* preference beforehand; prepossession; partiality. [Latin.]

predispose (prē-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to incline beforehand; adapt previously.

predisposition (prē-dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* previous inclination or propensity; prejudice. [Latin.]

predominance (pre-dom'i-nans), *n.* superiority over all in and on questions; prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, authority, &c. [Latin.]

predominant (prē-dom'i-nant), *adj.* having superior influence, &c.; superior; controlling.

predominate (prē-dom'i-nāt), *v.i.* to be superior in strength, power, authority, &c.; prevail; be ascendant.

preëminence (prē-em'i-nens), *n.* superiority; greatness universally conceded.

preëminent (prē-em'i-nent), *adj.* superior; above all others.

preëmpt (prē-empt'), *v.t.* to secure or occupy by preëmption; establish a right or claim to before others.

preëmption (prē-emp'shun), *n.* the

act or right of purchasing before others. [Latin.]

preen (prēn), *v.t.* to cleanse, trim, and compose with the beak, as birds.

preface (pref'as), *n.* the introduction to a book, &c.; preamble: *v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.i.* to say or do something introductory. [Latin.]

prefatory (pref'a-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* a civil magistrate or governor; commander; monitor [English]; the civil governor of a department in France. [Latin.]

prefer (pre-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preferred, *p.pr.* preferring], to regard or esteem more than something else; present; place in advance.

preference (pref'ēr-ens), *n.* the act of preferring; the thing preferred; choice of one thing more than another; predilection. [Latin.]

preferment (prē-fēr'ment), *n.* promotion, especially in the church.

prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* a letter, word, or syllable placed at the beginning of a word: *v.t.* (prē-fiks') to place before or at the beginning of. [Latin.]

pregnancy (preg'nan-si), *n.* the state of being pregnant; inventive power.

pregnant (preg'nant), *adj.* being with young; fruitful; teeming; fertile; full of importance or significance.

prehensile (prē-hen'sil), *adj.* adapted for holding or seizing. [Latin.]

prejudge (prē-juj), *v.t.* to judge beforehand.

prejudice (prej'ū-dis), *n.* previous and unfavorable bias; prejudgment without due examination; detriment; injury: *v.t.* to prepossess against; bias the mind of; create a prejudice against. [Latin.]

prejudicial (prej-ū-dish'al), *adj.* disadvantageous; injurious.

prelacy (prel'a-si) *n.* the office or status of a prelate; episcopacy; bishops collectively. [Latin.]

prelate (prel'āt) *n.* an ecclesiastical dignitary having episcopal authority.

preliminary (prē-lim'i-nā-ri), *adj.* preceding the main discourse or business; introductory: *n.* an introduction; something preceding. [Latin.]

prelude (prē'lūd), *n.* a short piece of music played as an introduction to a larger piece; preface: *v.t.* to serve as a prelude to; precede. [Latin.]

premature (prē-ma-tūr'), *adj.* ripe before the proper time; arriving, occurring, or done, before the proper time. [Latin.]

premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt), *v.t.* to design, conceive or deliberate, beforehand. [Latin.]

premeditation (prē-med-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of premeditating.

premier (prem'i-ēr or prē'mi-ēr), *adj.* first; chief; principal: *n.* the prime minister. [French.]

premise (prē-mīz'), *v.t.* to explain previous'ly; lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.i.* to state antecedent prop sitions: *n.* (prem'-is), a proposition antecedently assumed and laid down: *pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism in logic, the major and minor, from which the conclusion is drawn. (Also premisses); a building and its adjuncts; foregoing statements or facts of a deed of conveyance.

premium (prē'mi-um), *n.* a recompense or reward; prize or bounty: bonus; payment for insurance; value above the original price or par of stock, &c. [Latin.]

premonitory (prē-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving warning beforehand. [Latin.]

preoccupy (prē-ok'ū-pī), *v.t.* to seize or occupy beforehand; to prejudice.

preparation (prep-a-rā'shun), *n.* the act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared; readiness; a part of an animal body prepared for anatomical use; that which is prepared or made ready, as a medicine, &c. [Latin.]

prepare (prē-pār'), *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; to adapt; to form: *v.i.* to make one's self ready; to get everything ready.

preparedness (prē-pār'ed-nes), *n.* the state of being prepared or in readiness; liberally used in the United States to set forth its armed readiness for war emergencies.

preponderance (prē-pon'dēr-ans), *n.* superiority of weight, power, force, or influence. [Latin.]

preponderant (prē-pon'dēr-ant), *adj.* outweighing.

preponderate (prē-pon'dēr-āt), *v.t.* to outweigh; exceed in power or influence: *v.i.* to incline to one side.

preposition (prep-ō-zish'un), *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence. [Latin.]

prepositional (prep-ō-zish'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to a preposition.

prepositive (prē-pos'i-tiv), *adj.* placed before: *n.* a word or particle placed before another word.

prepossess (prē-poz-es'), *v.t.* to occupy beforehand; bias. [Latin.]

prepossessing (prē-poz-es'ing), *p.adj.* tending to win or secure favor; attractive.

preposterous (prē-pos'tēr-us), *adj.* contrary to nature or reason; ridiculous; absurd.

prerogative (prē-rog'a-tiv), *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege, especially of a sovereign. [Latin.]

presage (pres'āj), *n.* a foreboding or presentiment: *v.t.* (prē-sāj'), to forebode; predict. [French.]

presbyopia (pres-bi-ō'pi-a), *n.* long-sightedness while near objects are indistinctly seen, caused by a change in the refractive power of the eye, due to the flattening of the lens.

presbyter (pres'bi-tēr), *n.* an elder, minister, or priest; an elder with authority to rule in the early Christian church. [Greek.]

presbytery (pres'bi-tēr-i), *n.* in the early Christian church, a body of elders; in the Presbyterian Church, a court composed of the pastors and ruling elders of the churches in a given district; such district so represented.

prescience (prē'shiens), *n.* foreknowledge. [Latin.]

prescient (prē'shient), *adj.* foreknowing.

prescribe (prē-skrīb'), *v.t.* to set down authoritatively; direct medically; appoint: *v.i.* to write medical directions; give law; claim by prescription. [Latin.]

prescript (prē'skript), *adj.* prescribed; directed: *n.* a direction; prescription.

prescription (prē-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of prescribing; the thing prescribed; a written direction for the preparation of a medicine; recipe; custom or title continued until it has acquired the force of law.

presence (prez'ens), *n.* the state or quality of being present; quickness at expedients; society; mien. [Latin.]

present (prez'ent), *adj.* being in a certain place; at hand or in sight; at this time; not past or future; instant or immediate: *n.* the present time; a gift or donation: *pl.* what is written in a document or conveyance now present or referred to: *v.t.* (pre-zent') to introduce to a superior; exhibit to view; offer; give formally; point or aim, as a gun; appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice; lay before for consideration.

presentation (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of presenting; representation; the right or act of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice; position of a child at parturition.

presentient (prē-sen'shient), *adj.* having previous perception. [Latin.]

presentiment (prē-zen'ti-ment), *n.* previous apprehension of something about to come or happen (usually of impending evil).

presently (prez'ent-li), *adv.* ere long.

presentment (pre-zent'ment), *n.* the act of presenting; the thing presented; representation; notice taken of an offense by a grand jury from their personal knowledge.

preservation (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving; the state of being preserved from injury.

preservative (prē-zēr'va-tiv), *adj.* having the power of preserving: *n.* that which preserves. Also preservatory.

preserve (prē-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep from injury; defend; uphold; save; keep in a sound state; season with sugar for preservation; *n.* fruit, &c., seasoned and kept in sugar; a place set apart for preserving game.

preside (prē-zīd'), *v.i.* to direct or control, especially at a public meeting; superintend. [Latin.]

presidency (prez'i-den-si), *n.* the office, dignity, term, jurisdiction, or residence of a president; one of the

three principal divisions of British India.

president (prez'i-dent), *n.* one who presides over a corporation or assembly; the executive of a republic; the chief officer of a college, university, or sect, as Mormonism.

presidential (prez-i-den'shal), *adj.* pertaining to a president.

press (pres), *v.t.* to urge; embrace; crowd upon; distress; hurry; make smooth, as cloth, &c.; formerly, to force for service into the navy: *v.i.* to exert pressure; move forward forcibly: *n.* an instrument or machine for compressing anything; a printing machine; newspaper and periodical literature; literature generally; a crowd; act of urging forward; pressure; urgency; a closet with shelves; wine vat. [Latin.]

pressing (pres'ing), *p.adj.* urgent; importunate.

pressure (presh'ūr), *n.* the act of pressing; the state of being pressed; constraining force or influence.

prestidigitation (pres-ti-dij-i-tā'-shun), *n.* sleight of hand; legerdemain. Also prestigiation. [French.]

prestige (pres-tēzh'), *n.* moral influence due to past reputation, achievements, &c. [French.]

presto (pres'tō), *adv.* a musical direction meaning "quickly." The superlative form *prestissimo* means "very quickly." [Italian.]

presume (prē-zūm'), *v.t.* to take for granted on probable grounds; suppose: *v.i.* to venture without actual leave; form confident or arrogant opinions; behave with overconfidence or presumption. [Latin.]

presumption (prē-zump'shun), *n.* the act of presuming; the thing presumed; strong probability; arrogance or overconfidence; the assumption of the credibility of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

presumptive (prē-zump'tiv), *adj.* taken by previous supposition; proving circumstantially; arrogant.

presumptuous (prē-zump'tū-us), *adj.* bold and confident to excess; arrogant; wilful; rash.

presuppose (prē-sup-ōz'), *v.t.* to take for granted; imply as antecedent.

pretend (prē-tend'), *v.t.* to allege or put forward falsely; make a show of; simulate; counterfeit; assert: *v.i.* to put forward a claim, true or false. [Latin.]

pretended (prē-ten'ded), *p.adj.* ostensible; feigned.

pretense (prē-tens'), *n.* false or hypocritical profession; unfounded claim; pretext.

pretension (prē-ten'shun), *n.* a claim, true or false; assumed right.

pretentious (prē-ten'shus), *adj.* assuming an air of superiority.

preter, a Latin *prefix* meaning *beyond, more, besides,* as *preter*natural, &c.

preterit (pret'ĕr-it), *adj.* past; noting the tense which expresses past or completed time or action. Also preterite: *n.* the past tense.

pretext (prē'tekst), *n.* a pretense or excuse; ostensible motive put forward to conceal the real one. [Latin.]

pretty (prit'i), *adj.* [*comp.* prettier, *superl.* prettiest], pleasing without being absolutely beautiful; neatly arranged or ornamented; trim; fine: *adv.* fairly; moderately.

pretzel (pret'zel), *n.* a hard wheaten biscuit, made in the form of a knot and salted on the surface. [German.]

prevail (prē-vāl'), *v.i.* to overcome; gain the advantage; operate effectually; obtain influence or superiority; persuade (with *on*). [Latin.]

prevalent (prev'a-lent), *adj.* powerful; predominant; victorious; most general.

prevaricate (pre-var'i-kāt), *v.i.* to evade the truth; quibble. [Latin.]

prevent (pre-vent'), *v.t.* to hinder, obstruct, or impede; obviate; precede (as in prayer-book, "*prevent us* O Lord"). [Latin.]

prevention (pre-ven'shun), *n.* the act of preventing; hindrance or obstruction.

preventive (pre-ven'tiv), *adj.* tending to prevent: *n.* that which prevents.

previous (prē'vi-us), *adj.* going before; anterior.

prevision (prē-vizh'un), *n.* fore-knowledge.

prey (prā), *n.* plunder; booty; that which may be, or is, seized by a wild beast for food: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preyed, *p.pr.* preying], to take booty

or plunder; seize and devour an animal as prey; weigh heavily (with *on* or *upon*).

price (prīs), *n.* the current value of a commodity; cost; value; recompense. [French.]

priceless (prīs'les), *adj.* invaluable.

prick (prik), *n.* a puncture; dot or point; slender pointed instrument; a sharp stinging pain; thorn; goad; remorse; small roll; footprint of a hare or deer: *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a prick; to puncture.

pricking (prik'ing), *n.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; sensation of a sharp, tingling pain.

prickle (prik'l), *n.* a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.

priest (prēst), *n.* an ecclēsiastic in full orders, below a bishop and above a deacon; one who officiates in sacred offices, especially by offering sacrifice. *Fem.* priestess.

priesthood (prēst'hood), *n.* the priestly order; the office of a priest.

priestly (prēst'li), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a priest; sacerdotal.

prig (prig), *n.* a conceited fellow who gives himself airs of wisdom: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prigged, *p.pr.* prigging], to dress up; primp; prink; also to thieve, steal.

priggish (prig'ish), *adj.* conceited.

prim (prim), *adj.* precise; affectedly nice; formally neat: *v.t.* to deck with affected nicety. [Old French.]

primacy (prī'ma-si), *n.* the office or dignity of a primate.

primal (prī'mal), *adj.* first.

primary (prī'ma-ri), *adj.* in the first order of time, place, or rank; chief; original; principal; preparatory: *n.* that which is first in rank, place, or importance: *pl.* large quill feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

primate (prī'māt), *n.* the highest dignitary in a national church; an archbishop.

prime (prīm), *adj.* first in order of rank, time, or importance; original; early; excellent: *n.* the spring of life; first or best part; beginning or dawn; height of perfection; the first canonical hour: *v.t.* to prepare for firing, as a gun; lay the first coat of paint on: *v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun; convey water with the steam to the cylinder of an engine from the boiler. [Latin.]

primer (prim'ēr), *n.* a manual of elementary instruction; a small prayer book; one of two sizes of type, *long primer* and *great primer*. See type.

primeval (prī-mē'val), *adj.* of the earliest age or time; ancient.

priming (prīm'ing), *n.* the first coat of paint; powder in the nipple of a firearm.

primitive (prim'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the beginning; original; not derivative; old-fashioned: *n.* a word in its simplest form and not derived from another.

primitiveness (prim'i-tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being primitive.

primogeniture (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* seniority of birth; right of the eldest son to succeed to real estate.

primordial (prī-môr'di-al), *adj.* existing from the beginning; first in order; original: *n.* first principle or element. [Latin.]

primp (primp), *v.t.* to deck (one's self) in a prim or affected manner; prink.

primrose (prim'rōz), *n.* an early spring flower of a pale yellow color, of several species: *adj.* pale yellow.

prince (prins), *n.* a ruler or sovereign; the son of a king or sovereign.

princely (prins'li), *adj.* resembling, or befitting, a prince; royal; high-born; dignified; magnificent.

princess (prin'ses), *n.* the daughter of a sovereign; the wife of a prince.

principal (prin'si-pal), *adj.* occupying the first place or rank; chief in character, degree, or importance; essential: *n.* a principal person or thing; one who takes the lead; the chief in authority; head of a firm; a capital sum lent at interest.

principality (prin-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* the territory of a prince; the country from which he derives his title; royal state; supreme power.

principle (prin'si-pl), *n.* source or origin; element; fundamental truth or doctrine; settled rule or law of action or conduct; reason; foundation of morality or religion; uprightness: *v.t.* to establish firmly in the mind.

pringle (pring'gl), *v.i.* a verb meaning the feeling which one has in sharp cold—a combination of pricking and tingling. [Conan Doyle.]

prink (pringk), *v.t.* to dress up, or deck out, in a showy or ostentatious fashion; to arrange with nicety.

print (print), *n.* a mark or character made by impression; impression of type; anything that being impressed leaves its form on any substance; anything produced by printing, as a newspaper, engraving, &c.: *pl.* engravings; printed cotton cloth: *v.t.* to impress; fix or stamp deeply: *v.i.* to practice the art of printing; publish books.

printing (print'ing), *n.* the art or act of impressing figures or characters on paper, &c.: typography; the business of a printer.

prior (prī'ẽr), *adj.* coming before, in time; former: *adv.* previously: *n.* the head of a priory or monastery, next in rank below an abbot. *Fem.* prioress.

priority (prī-or'i-ti), *n.* the state of being first in rank, time, or place; first claim.

priory (prī'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* priories (prī'ẽr-iz)], a religious house, in dignity below an abbey.

prism (prizm), *n.* a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms; a piece of solid glass with triangular ends. [Græco-Latin; the original meaning was "something sawed."]

prismatic (priz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, formed by, or separated by, a prism. Also prismatical.

prison (priz'n), *n.* a public building for the c nfinement of criminals, &c.; jail; any place of confinement or detention: *v.t.* to imprison.

pristine (pris'tin), *adj.* pertaining to an early period; first; original; primitive. [Latin.]

prithee (pri*th*'ē), corruption of "I pray thee."

privacy (prī'va-si), *n.* a state of retirement; place of seclusion; secrecy.

private (prī'vāt), *adj.* peculiar to one's self; personal; alone; secret; not public; secluded; unofficial: *n.* a common soldier.

privateer (prī-va-tēr'), *n.* a private vessel licensed by the government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy: *v.i.* to cruise in a privateer.

privation (prī-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being deprived of something, especially of the necessaries of life; destitution; hardship; absence.

privative (priv'a-tiv), *adj.* causing privation; taking away; negative: *n.* that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix or suffix, noting absence or negation, such as the so-called *Alpha privative* in Greek.

privilege (priv'i-lej), *n.* a law, or exemption from the common provisions of a law, in favor of an individual or a body; peculiar advantage, right, or immunity; prerogative: *v.t.* to invest with a privilege; exempt.

privy (priv'i), *adj.* private; secret; clandestine; admitted to the knowledge of something secret (with *to*): *n.* a person having an interest in a legal action; a necessary house.

prize (prīz), *n.* a reward gained in a competition, lottery, &c.; that which is taken from an enemy in war, especially a captured vessel; a lever used for forcing or raising heavy bodies, &c.: *v.t.* to value; esteem; to force with a lever. [Old French.]

pro, a Latin *prefix* meaning *before, in the place of, forth, forward,* as *pro* and *con,* for and against, or both sides of an argument, &c.

probable (prob'a-bl), *adj.* that can be proved; likely.

probate (prō'bāt), *n.* the official proof of wills; the official copy of a will with the certificate of probation.

probation (prō-bā'shun), *n.* the act of proving; evidence; proof; moral trial; novitiate; trial of abilities prior to election, &c., to office or employment.

probe (prōb), *n.* a surgical instrument for examining a wound: *v.t.* to examine with a probe; scrutinize.

probity (prō'bi-ti), *n.* integrity; sincerity.

problem (prob'lem), *n.* a question for solution; a proposition requiring something to be demonstrated.

problematical (prob-lem-at'i-kal), *adj.* questionable; doubtful.

proboscis (prō-bos'is), *n.* the trunk of an elephant; the elongated snout of certain animals and insects.

procedure (prō-sēd'ūr), *n.* manner of proceeding; conduct; process.

proceed (prō-sēd'), *v.i.* to pass from one step or place to another; advance; issue; make progress; carry on a legal process: *n.pl.* money resulting from a commercial transaction.

proceeding (prō-sēd'ing), *n.* advancement; course of conduct; transaction; operation: *pl.* legal process; transactions of a learned or scientific society.

proceeds (prō'sēdz), *n.* the material results of an action or course; that which accrues from possession.

process (pros'es), *n.* progressive course; series of measures or changes; operation; projection on a bone; proceedings in a legal action.

procession (prō-sesh'un), *n.* a train of persons in a formal march.

proclaim (prō-klām'), *v.t.* to announce officially; publish; outlaw by public proclamation.

proclamation (prok-la-mā'shun), *n.* an official announcement to the public; edict.

proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* an inclination; tendency.

proconsul (prō-kon'sul), *n.* a Roman official who governed a province; a magistrate invested with consular authority without the office.

procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to put off to a future time; defer: *v.i.* to be dilatory.

procrastination (prō-kras-ti-nā'-shun), *n.* delay.

procreate (prō'krē-āt), *v.t.* to generate and produce; beget.

proctor (prok'tēr), *n.* one employed to manage the affairs of another; an attorney in an ecclesiastical, admiralty, or probate court; a university official charged with the maintenance of university regulations.

procumbent (prō-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; trailing.

procurable (prō-kū'ra-bl), *adj.* obtainable.

procurator (prok'ū-rā-tēr), *n.* one who manages another's affairs, especially legal interests.

procure (prō-kūr'), *v.t.* to get or obtain; cause.

prod (prod), *n.* a goad; prick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prodded, *p.pr.* prodding], to goad.

prodigal (prod'i-gal), *adj.* extravagant in expenditure; lavish; wasteful: *n.* a spendthrift; one who is lavish or wasteful.

prodigality (prod-i-gal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being prodigal; extravagance; lavishness.

prodigious (prō-dij'us), *adj.* enormous; adapted to excite wonder.

prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.* anything wonderful or extraordinary; a miracle; portent.

produce (prō-dūs'), *v.t.* to exhibit or bring to view; yield or bring forth; manufacture; extend: *n.* (prod'ūs), that which is yielded or brought forth; result.

product (prod'ukt), *n.* that which is produced by nature, or made by art; work; result; the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.

production (prō-duk'shun), *n.* that which is produced; act of producing; fruit; result.

productive (prō-duk'tiv), *adj.* having the power of producing; generative; fertile.

productiveness (prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* a quality of being productive.

proëm (prō'em), *n.* a preface or introduction. [Latin.]

profanation (prof-a-nā'shun), *n.* the act of treating sacred things with disrespect or irreverence; desecration.

profane (prō-fān'), *adj.* secular; irreverent; irreligious; blasphemous: *v.t.* to treat with irreverence; desecrate; violate (holy things); put to an improper use.

profanity (prō-fan'i-ti), *n.* irreverence towards holy things; blasphemy. Also profaneness.

profess (prō-fes'), *v.t.* to make open declaration of; acknowledge or avow; declare publicly.

profession (prō-fesh'un), *n.* the act of professing; open declaration or avowal; calling or vocation, especially one that requires a learned

education; collective body of persons in a profession; the entrance of a novice into a religious order under a sacred vow. [Latin.]

professional (prō-fesh'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to a profession: *n.* one who makes his living by his art, as distinguished from an amateur.

professor (prō-fes'ēr), *n.* one who makes an outward profession of religion; one who publicly teaches any branch of knowledge.

proffer (prof-ēr), *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; tender: *n.* an offer made.

proficiency (prō-fish'en-si), *n.* degree of advancement in any branch of knowledge, science, or art.

proficient (prō-fish'ent), *adj.* thoroughly qualified, or skilled: *n.* an expert, or adept.

profile (prō'fīl), *n.* a head or portrait in a side view, outline or contour, especially of a building in vertical section: *v.t.* draw in profile. [French.]

profit (prof'it), *n.* pecuniary gain; benefit or advantage; emolument: *v.t.* to benefit; improve: *v.i.* to be of advantage; make improvement; receive profit.

profitable (prof'it-a-bl), *adj.* yielding or bringing profit; lucrative; advantageous.

profligate (prof'li-gat), *adj.* abandoned to vice; dissolute; openly vicious.

profound (prō-found'), *adj.* deep in skill or knowledge; abstruse; deep; intense.

profundity (prō-fun'di-ti), *n.* depth of place, knowledge, skill, &c.

profuse (prō-fūs'), *adj.* liberal to excess; exuberant.

profusion (prō-fū'zhun), *n.* lavishness; excess; abundance. Also profuseness.

progenitor (prō-gen'i-tēr), *n.* an ancestor; forefather.

prog (prog), *n.* a common word in England for food; like "grub" among all English-speaking peoples.

progeniture (prō-gen'i-tūr), *n.* a birth or begetting.

progeny (proj'en-i), *n.* offspring; descendants; lineage.

prognosticate (prog-nos'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to foretell: *v.i.* indicate the future by present signs.

program, programme (prō'gram), *n.* an outline of a public entertainment, ceremony, &c.; a course of action prepared or announced beforehand.

progress (prog'res), *n.* a moving or going forward; advancement; proficiency; journey of state: *v.i.* (prō-gres') to move forward; advance; increase in proficiency.

progression (prō-gresh'un), *n.* motion onwards; intellectual advance; regular and gradual advance; progress; a series of numbers increasing or decreasing by proportional differences.

progressive (prō-gres'iv), *adj.* moving forward; making progress; improving.

prohibit (prō-hib'it), *v.t.* to forbid; interdict by authority; hinder.

prohibition (prō-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of prohibiting; interdict.

prohibitionist (prō-hi-bish'un-ist), *n.* one who desires to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

prohibitive (prō-hib'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to prohibit.

project (proj'ekt), *n.* a design or scheme: *v.t.* (prō-jekt'), to throw or cast forward; plan or scheme: *v.i.* to jut out.

projectile (prō-jek'til), *n.* a body thrown forward, especially through the air; a bullet, shot, shell, &c.: *adj.* impelled or impelling forward.

projection (prō-jek'shun), *n.* the act or state of projecting; that which juts out; a plan or delineation represented on a plane.

prolapse (prō-laps'), *n.* a falling down or out of some part of the body: *v.i.* to fall down or out; project too much. Also prolapsus.

proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the common people; low; vulgar: *n.* a workman; in ancient Rome, the lowest class of citizens. [Latin.]

prolific (prō-lif'ik), *adj.* productive; fertile.

prolix (prō-liks' or prō'liks), *adj.* tedious and verbose; not concise.

prolixity (prō-liks'i-ti), *n.* verbosity; minute detail.

prologue (prō'log), *n.* an introduction or preface, especially verses spoken before a dramatic perfor-

mance by way of introduction: *v.t.* to introduce by a preface.

prolong (prō-lông′), *v.t.* to lengthen; extend.

prolongation (prō-long-gā′shun), *n.* extension in time or space; delay or postponement.

promenade (prom-e-nād′), *n.* a walk for pleasure, show or exercise; a public place for walking: *v.i.* walk for pleasure, &c.

prominence (prom′i-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being prominent; a projection. Also prominency.

prominent (prom′i-nent), *adj.* projecting; conspicuous; chief; protuberant.

promiscuous (prō-mis′kū-us), *adj.* confused; mingled; indiscriminate; not restricted to any particular person.

promise (prom′is), *n.* an engagement to do or not to do something; basis for expectation; the thing promised: *v.i.* to assure one by a promise: *v.t.* to make a promise of; afford reason; to expect.

promiser (prom′is-ēr), *n.* one who promises.

promisor (prom-is-or′), *n.* one who makes a legal promise or covenant.

promissory (prom′is-ō-ri), *adj.* containing a promise or covenant to do, or not to do, something.

promontory (prom′on-tō-ri), *n.* a high cape; a point of land jutting into the sea.

promote (prō-mōt′), *v.t.* to advance, forward, or elevate; excite or stir up; raise to higher rank.

promoter (prō-mō′tēr), *n.* one who promotes, especially one who makes it his business to float new companies, &c.

promotion (prō-mō′shun), *n.* the act of promoting; state of being promoted; advancement; preferment.

prompt (prompt), *adj.* ready and quick to act as occasion demands; immediate; done without delay: *v.t.* incite to action; assist (a speaker) when at a loss for words.

promulgate (prō-mul′gāt), *v.t.* to publish.

promulgation (prō-mul-gā′shun), *n.* publication.

prone (prōn), *adj.* lying with the face downwards; not erect; inclined; disposed.

prong (prông), *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork.

pronominal (prō-nom′i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

pronoun (prō-noun), *n.* a word which refers to, or is used in the place of, a noun.

pronounce (prō-nouns′), *v.t.* to speak or utter distinctly; articulate; utter formally, authoritatively, or rhetorically; affirm: *v.i.* to speak with confidence or authority.

pronounced (prō-nounst′), *p.adj.* strongly marked or decided.

pronouncement (prō-nouns′ment), *n.* an emphatic declaration.

pronunciation (prō-nun-si-ā′shun), *n.* the act or manner of articulating words or syllables; graceful and proper public speaking.

proof (prōōf), *n.* testimony or convincing evidence; test or experiment; reason; argument; demonstration; impenetrability; capability of resistance; a standard strength of spirit; an impression taken from type for correction; an early impression of an engraving: *adj.* strong to resist impression or penetration; capable of moral or physical resistance, as "sneer-proof" "bullet-proof." [Old French.]

prop (prop), *n.* a support or stay: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propped, *p.pr.* propping], to support by something under or against; sustain.

propaganda (prop-a-gan′da), *n.pl.* any methods for the propagation of doctrines, principles, &c., religious or secular.

propagate (prop′a-gāt), *v.t.* to continue or spread by generation or successive production; extend; impel forward in space: *v.i.* to be produced by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

propagation (prop-a-gā′shun), *n.* the act of propagating; spreading or extension.

propel (prō-pel′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propelled, *p.pr.* propelling], to drive forward; urge onward by force.

propeller (prō-pel′ēr), *n.* one who, or

that which, propels; a screw-propeller; vessel so propelled.

propensity (prō-pen'si-ti), *n.* natural tendency.

proper (prop'ẽr), *adj.* noting a particular person or thing; peculiar; fit or suitable; correct; appropriate.

property (prop'ẽr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* properties (prop'ẽr-tiz)], a peculiar attribute, quality, or disposition; exclusive right of possession; the thing owned; estate; goods; attribute common to a class; *pl.* articles, including dresses, required by actors on the stage.

prophecy (prof'e-si), *n.* a prediction of something to take place in the future, especially a prediction by Divine inspiration.

prophesy (prof'e-sī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prophesied, *p.pr.* prophesying], to foretell future events, especially by Divine inspiration: *v.i.* to utter prophecies; preach.

prophet (prof'et), *n.* one who foretells future events, especially one inspired by God. *Feminine*, prophetess.

prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; predictive. Prophetical.

prophylactic (prō-fi-lak'tik), *adj.* guarding, or preserving, against disease: *n.* a preventive of disease.

propinquity (prō-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* nearness of place, time, or relationship.

propitiate (prō-pish'i-āt), *v.t.* to conciliate; make propitious; *v.i.* to atone.

propitiation (prō-pish-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of propitiating; atonement.

propitious (prō-pish'us), *adj.* favorable; disposed to be merciful.

proportion (prō-pōr'shun), *n.* comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; rate; symmetrical relation; rule of three; equal or just share: *v.t.* to form symmetrically; apportion.

proportional (prō-pōr'shun-al), *adj.* having due proportion; having the same ratio: *n.* a quantity or number in proportion.

proportionate (prō-pōr'shun-at), *adj.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.t.* to adjust according to a settled rate.

proposal (prō-pōz'al), *n.* that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; offer of marriage; terms or conditions proposed.

propose (prō-pōz'), *v.t.* to bring forward or offer for consideration; nominate for election: *v.i.* to make an offer of marriage.

proposition (prop-ō-zish'un), *n.* an offer of terms; proposal; a complete sentence, or one that affirms or denies something; a theorem or problem for solution.

propound (prō-pound'), *v.t.* to offer for consideration; put or set as a question.

proprietary (prō-prī'e-ta-ri), *adj.* belonging to a proprietor or proprietary: *n.* a possessor in his own right; proprietors collectively.

proprietor (prō-prī'e-tẽr), *n.* one who has a legal right to anything; owner. *Fem.* proprietress; proprietrix.

propriety (prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* conformity to established rules or custom; decorum; fitness.

propulsion (prō-pul'shun), *n.* the act of propelling.

prorogation (prō-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of proroguing.

prorogue (prō-rōg'), *v.t.* to terminate a session of; to postpone.

prosaic (prō-zā'ik), *adj.* like prose; commonplace; uninteresting. Also prosaical.

proscenium (prō-sē'ni-um), *n.* that part of the stage from the curtain to the orchestra.

proscribe (prō-skrīb'), *v.t.* to punish with civil death; outlaw; interdict.

proscription (prō-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of proscribing; outlawry; interdiction.

prose (prōz), *n.* ordinary spoken or written language; unmetrical composition: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to write or speak tediously: *adj.* unloosed from the rules of prosody, yet not necessarily; dull; tedious; commonplace. See lyric prose. [Latin.]

prosecute (pros'e-kūt), *v.t.* to follow or pursue with the view to reach or accomplish; accuse of a crime before a legal tribunal: *v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution. [Latin.]

prosecution (pros-e-kū'shun), *n.* the act of prosecuting; pursuit; the institution and carrying on of a legal

suit; prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.

proselyte (pros'e-līt), *n.* a convert to some religion or belief, or party; a Gentile convert to the Jewish law and belief: *v.t.* to proselytize.

prosing (prōz'ing), *n.* tedious minuteness; dull talk.

prosody (prōs'ō-di), *n.* that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification.

prospect (pros'pekt), *n.* a view of something distant; scene; object of view; expectation: *v.t.* (prō-spekt'), to search or explore, especially for gold or valuable minerals.

prospective (pros-pek'tiv), *adj.* looking forward; acting with, or characterized by, foresight; in prospect.

prospectus (prō-spek'tus), *n.* an outline of a proposed undertaking; sketch, or plan.

prosper (pros'pĕr), *v.t.* to render successful; favor: *v.i.* to thrive; succeed.

prosperity (pros-per'i-ti), *n.* successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.

prosperous (pros'pĕr-us), *adj.* successful; thriving.

prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *v.t.* to offer or hire for lewd use; devote to improper purposes: *adj.* prostituted: *n.* a lewd woman; a base mercenary or hireling. [Latin.]

prostitution (pros-ti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of a prostitute.

prostrate (pros'trāt), *adj.* lying at full length; extended on the ground; lying at mercy as a suppliant: *v.t.* to lay flat; throw down; bow in humble reverence. [Latin.]

prostration (pros-trā'shun), *n.* the act of prostrating; great depression; exhaustion of the vital powers under disease.

protect (prō-tekt'), *v.t.* to cover over; defend; shield; shelter; support.

protection (prō-tek'shun), *n.* the act of protecting; the state of being protected; defense; shelter; security; passport; encouragement of home industry by duties on imports, bounties, &c.

Protectionism (prō-tek'shun-izm), *n.* the doctrine that certain home industries and produce should be encouraged by the imposition of duties on foreign imports of the same kind.

protectorate (prō-tek'tĕr-at), *n.* government or defense by a protector.

protégé (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* one who is under the protection, guardianship, or care of another. *Fem.* protégée. [French.]

protein (pro'tē-in), *n.* the gelatinous, semi-transparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrin or casein, the essential principle of food.

protest (prō-test'), *v.i.* to affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration against some public act or measure; remonstrate: *v.t.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment; said of a note or bill of exchange: *n.* (prō'test), a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a document containing reasons for dissent; a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer. [Latin.]

Protestant (prot'es-tant), *n.* a member of any of those bodies of Christians that protest against the spiritual supremacy of the Church of Rome; originally one of the party who adhered to Luther after the second Diet of Speyers, 1529: *adj.* pertaining to Protestants or Protestantism.

protestation (prot-es-tā'shun), *n.* a formal declaration of dissent; solemn affirmation.

proto, a Greek *prefix* meaning *first,* as *proto*martyr, &c.

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *n.* the rough draft of a treaty, diplomatic despatch, &c.

protomartyr (prō-to-mar'tĕr), *n.* the first of the Christian martyrs, St. Stephen.

protoplasm (prō'tō-plazm), *n.* a semi-fluid albuminous substance, regarded as the ultimate basis of physical life, from which all living organisms are formed and developed. This is true of animals and vegetables alike. The substance is viscid, gummy, and often granular.

prototype (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* the original, from which others are copied.

Protozoa (prō-tō-zō'a), *n.pl.* the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom containing animals of the simplest type of organization, in cells or groups of cells that are difficult to divide.

protract (prō-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong; defer.

protraction (prō-trak'shun), *n.* the act of protracting; delay; the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a plot of land, &c.

protrude (prō-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out or push forward: *v.i.* to shoot forward; project. [Latin.]

protrusive (prō-trū'siv), *adj.* thrusting or impelling forward.

protuberance (prō-tū'bēr-ans), *n.* a swelling; a prominence; tumor.

proud (proud), *adj.* having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; ostentatious; haughty; spirited; of lofty mien; pleased; grand; gratified.

prove (prōōv), *v.t.* to ascertain or try by an experiment or test; establish or ascertain by argument or other evidence; ascertain the genuineness of; experience; endure; try by suffering; show or demonstrate the accuracy of (a calculation). [Old French.]

proven (prōōv'en), *adj.* proved.

provender (prov'en-dēr), *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay, &c.

proverb (prov'ērb), *n.* a short familiar pithy saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience; adage. [Latin.]

proverbial (prō-vēr'bi-al), *adj.* pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in, or like, a proverb; widely spoken of or well-known.

provide (prō-vīd'), *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; furnish; stipulate as a preliminary condition: *v.i.* to procure supplies; make preparations (with *for* or *against*).

provided (prō-vīd'ed), *conj.* on condition.

providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* timely care or preparation; economy; prudence; in theology, foresight and care of God for his creatures.

provident (prov'i-dent), *adj.* careful for the future; prudent; economical.

providential (prov-i-den'shal), *adj.* effected by, or proceeding from, Divine providence.

province (prov'ins), *n.* a division of an empire or state; a dependent country; region, jurisdiction of an archbishop; proper office or business; department of knowledge: *pl.* the country districts.

provincial (prō-vin'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; rustic: *n.* one who belongs to a province; countryman.

provision (prō-vizh'un), *n.* the act of providing; the things provided; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores: *pl.* food: *v.t.* to supply with food.

provisional (prō-vizh'un-al), *adj.* provided for present use; temporary.

proviso (prō-vī'zō), *n.* a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed.

provisory (prō-vī'zo-ri), *adj.* conditional.

provocation (prov'ō-kā'shun), *n.* that which excites to anger or resentment; act of provoking.

provocative (prō-vōk'a-tiv), *adj.* tending to provoke; inciting: *n.* anything that tends to provoke; incitement.

provoke (prō-vōk'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; enrage or irritate; exasperate.

provost (prov'ust or prō-vō'), *n.* the head of a college; superintendent or president; chief dignitary of a cathedral; chief magistrate of a city or town. [Scotch.]

prow (prou), *n.* the bow of a ship.

prowess (prou'es), *n.* bravery; valor.

prowl (proul), *v.i.* to wander stealthily as for prey or plunder: *n.* a roving for prey or plunder.

proximate (proks'i-mat), *adj.* immediate.

proximity (proks-im'i-ti), *n.* immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance.

proxy (proks'i), *n.* [*pl.* proxies (proks'-iz)], the agency of a substitute; the document by which one person is authorized to act or vote for another.

prude (prōōd), *n.* a woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue. [French.]

prudence (prōō'dens), *n.* the quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

prudent (prōō'dent), *adj.* practically

wise; careful of the consequences of measures or actions; judicious; cautious; circumspect.

prudery (prōō'dēr-i), *n.* affected niceness or scrupulousness in conduct; manners of a prude. Also prudishness.

prudish (prōō'dish), *adj.* like a prude; affectedly precise, nice, or scrupulous.

prune (prōōn), *n.* a dried plum: *v.t.* to cut superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush or tree); trim. [French.]

prunella (prōō-nel'a), *n.* a smooth woolen stuff used for shoes and gaiters; a kind of dried plum.

prurience (prōō'ri-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being prurient. Also pruriency. [Latin.]

prurient (prōō'ri-ent), *adj.* having an eager desire for, or characterized by, lewdness; itching.

pry (prī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pried, *p.pr.* prying], to inspect closely or with keen scrutiny: *n.* close inspection; impertinent peeping.

psalm (sälm), *n.* a sacred song. [Greek.]

psalmist (sälm'ist), *n.* a composer of psalms, especially of any of the Scriptural psalms.

psalmody (sälm'ō-di), *n.* the art or practice of singing psalms.

pseudo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *false, spurious,* as *pseudo*blepsis, false or deceptive vision.

pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* a fictitious name.

pshaw (shaw), *interj.* an expression of contempt.

psychical (sī'ki-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the human soul, spirit, or mind; spiritualistic; psychological. Also psychic.

psychics (sīk'iks), *n.* the science of the mind; the study of obscure mental phenomena. Also psychism.

psychology (sī-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of mental phenomena and their classification and analysis; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

ptomaines (tō'mānz), *n.pl.* a class of alkaloids of a highly poisonous nature, originating in decaying or dead matter.

puberty (pū'bēr-ti), *n.* the age at which the generative powers begin to be developed.

pubescent (pū-bes'ent), *adj.* arriving at the age of puberty; covered with soft, downy hairs.

public (pub'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a nation, state, or community; belonging to the people; circulating among all classes; open; generally known; common to all: *n.* the people in general. [Latin.]

publican (pub'li-kan), *n.* one who keeps a public-house; among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; a collector of tolls, tribute, or customs. [Latin.]

publication (pub-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of publishing or making public; the act of publishing a book, &c.

publicist (pub'li-sist), *n.* a writer on international law, or on current events of political or social interest.

publicity (pub-lis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being public; notoriety.

publish (pub'lish), *v.t.* to make known; announce or proclaim; divulge; print and offer for sale; put into circulation.

Puck (puck), *n.* a mischievous sprite or elf. [Irish.]

pucker (puck'ēr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to gather into small folds; wrinkle: *n.* a small fold or wrinkle.

pudding (pood'ing), *n.* a soft kind of food made of flour and various ingredients; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum.

puddle (pud'l), *n.* a small pool of dirty water; clay worked together with sand: *v.t.* to make muddy; render watertight with puddle; convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron.

puerile (pū'ēr-il), *adj.* pertaining to children; juvenile; boyish; trifling.

puff (puf), *n.* a short quick blast; sudden forcible breath; a fungous ball filled with dust; anything light and porous or swollen; a light kind of tart; exaggerated praise or advertisement: *v.i.* to expel air from the mouth with a sudden forcible blast; breathe quick and hard; swell with air; blow in contempt; move with hurry: *v.t.* to drive with a puff; swell, as with wind; praise in exaggerated terms.

puffer (puf'ēr), *n.* one who puffs; one who praises in exaggerated terms; one who is hired to force up bids at sales.

puffing (puf'ing), *n.* exaggerated praise, especially with the view to advertisement; quick and hard breathing: *p.adj.* praising in exaggerated terms.

pug (pug), *n.* a small dog with face and nose like a bull-dog's; imp or elf; plastic clay: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pugged, *p.pr.* pugging], to line or fill up with plastic clay or any other material.

pugging (pug'ing), *n.* the act or operation of working up clay for bricks; any substance to deaden sound between spaces.

pugilism (pū'jil-izm), *n.* the art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting. [Latin.]

pugilist (pū'jil-ist), *n.* a prize-fighter; boxer.

pugnacious (pug-nā'shus), *adj.* disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

pugnacity (pug-nas'i-ti), *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

puissance (pū'is-ans), *n.* power; strength. [French.]

puissant (pū-is'ant), *adj.* powerful; strong.

puke (pūk), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to vomit.

pule (pūl), *v.t.* to whine.

pull (pool), *v.t.* to draw towards one; pluck; rend or tear; drag or haul: *v.i.* to tug: *n.* the act of pulling; struggle; contest; private influence exerted to secure political or other favor.

pullet (pool'et), *n.* a young hen.

pulley (pool'li), *n.* a small wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a rope works.

pulmonary (pul'mon-ēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.

pulmotor (pul'mō-tor), *n.* a device for artificially restoring respiration in cases of asphyxiation.

pulp (pulp), *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies, as of fruit; any soft uniform mass: *v.t.* to reduce to a soft mass; extract or separate the pulp from.

pulpit (pool'pit), *n.* an elevated or inclosed desk in a church from which the sermon is delivered; preachers or preaching. [Greek.]

pulsate (pul'sāt), *v.i.* to throb or beat. [Latin.]

pulsation (pul-sā'shun), *n.* a throb or beat, especially of the heart.

pulse (puls), *n.* the rhythmic beating of the heart or arteries; vibration; leguminous plants or their seeds, as peas, beans, &c.: *v.i.* to beat or throb, as the pulse.

pulverize (pul'vēr-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to powder.

puma (pū'ma), *n.* a large cat-like carnivorous animal of America; mountain lion.

pumice (pum'is), *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic lava or rock. Also pumice-stone. See pomace.

pump (pump), *n.* a machine for raising water or other liquid; a light low shoe or slipper: *v.t.* to raise (water or a liquid) by means of a pump; free from water by a pump; extract (information) by artful questions. [French; also Danish.]

pumpkin (pump'kin, *colloq.* pung'kin), *n.* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit. As an edible it is much esteemed in the northern part of the United States. [Old French.]

pun (pun), *n.* a play upon words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* punned, *p.pr.* punning], to play upon words similar in sound but having a different meaning.

punch (punch), *n.* a tool for stamping or perforating; a beverage of rum, whiskey, &c., water, lemon-juice, and sugar, the name coming from the Sanskrit *pancha*, "five," because of the five ingredients which compose it: tea, arrack, lemons, sugar and water; a blow or thrust; the buffoon of a puppet-show; punchinello; a short fat person; *v.t.* to perforate with a punch; to strike with the fist.

puncheon (pun'chun), *n.* a liquid measure of 84 wine-gallons.

punctate (pungk'tāt), *adj.* dotted with small spots; pointed.

punctilio (pungk-til'i-ō), *n.* a nice point in conduct or ceremony; formal exactness.

punctilious (pungk-til'i-us), *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct or ceremony; exact to excess.

punctual (pungk'tū-al), *adj.* observing, or done at, the exact time.

punctuality (pungk-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being punctual; the characteristic of keeping the exact time of an appointment or engagement.

punctuate (pungk'tū-āt), *v.t.* to mark with points; divide into sentences by points.

punctuation (pungk-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points or stops.

puncture (pungk'tūr), *n.* a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument: *v.t.* to make a hole in, or pierce, with a pointed instrument.

pundit (pun'dit), *n.* a learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, laws, and Hindu religion; or a solemn pretender to learning. Also pandit.

pungent (pun'jent), *adj.* stinging or pricking; piercing; keen; biting; sarcastic; caustic.

Punic (pū'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the Carthaginians, or to their language; treacherous; perfidious. [Phœnician.]

punish (pun'ish), *v.t.* to cause loss or pain to as a penalty for a crime or fault; chastise; correct.

punishment (pun'ish-ment), *n.* pain, loss, or penalty, inflicted for a crime or fault.

punitive (pū'ni-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or inflicting, punishment.

punk (pungk), *n.* wood decayed by the fungus that covers it; a composition made into sticks and intended to burn for a long time and ignite fireworks, fire-crackers, and other explosives; a worthless argument; nonsense.

punt (punt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for fishing: *v.i.* to play basset, omber, or faro against the banker or dealer.

puny (pū'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* punier, *superl.* puniest], inferior in strength or size; weak; feeble; petty.

pupil (pū'pil), *n.* a young person who is under the care of a tutor; scholar; ward; in law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty (14 and 12 years respectively); the opening in the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina. [Latin.]

puppet (pup'et), *n.* a small doll or image, especially one moved by wires in a mock drama; one who is under the influence and control of another. [French.]

puppy (pup'i), *n.* a whelp; young dog; a conceited young man. [French.]

purblind (pēr'blīnd), *adj.* seeing obscurely.

purchase (pēr'chas), *v.t.* to obtain by paying an equivalent; acquire; buy; expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; obtain at the expense of some sacrifice, labor, &c.; move or raise by the application of some mechanical power: *n.* the act of purchasing; thing purchased or bought; mechanical advantage.

pure (pūr), *adj.* [*comp.* purer, *superl.* purest], free from moral or physical defilement; chaste; unpolluted, unadulterated; clean; holy; real; mere; absolute. [Latin.]

purgation (pēr-gā'shun), *n.* the act of purging; the act of clearing from imputed guilt. [Latin.]

purgative (pēr'ga-tiv), *adj.* serving to purge.

purgatorial (pēr-ga-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to purgatory.

purgatory (pēr'ga-tō-ri), *n.* in the doctrine of the Catholic Church, the state after death in which the souls of the faithful departed are purified from venial sins by suffering: *adj.* cleansing; expiatory.

purge (pērj), *v.t.* to cleanse or free from impurities or guilt; make clear or pure; clear from accusation; defecate: *v.i.* to have frequent evacuations: *n.* a cathartic medicine.

purification (pū-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of purifying; state of being purified; ceremonial cleansing from guilt or uncleanness.

purify (pū'ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* purified, *p.pr.* purifying], to render pure; free from guilt or ceremonial uncleanness; free from impurities, corruptions, or barbarisms.

purism (pū'rizm), *n.* affectation in the precise use of words in literary style.

purist (pūr'ist), *n.* one who is scrupulously precise in matters of literary style or the choice of correct words.

purity (pūr'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pure; chastity; cleanness; freedom from adulteration; free-

dom from sinister motives, foreign idioms, or barbarisms.

purl (pērl), *n.* a warm spiced ale, or gin; an embroidered or puckered border; a stitch in knitting; the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream: *v.t.* to fringe or embroider with a waved edging; invert (stitches) in knitting: *v.i.* to ripple or flow with a gentle manner.

purlieus (pēr'lūz), *n.pl.* adjacent districts.

purloin (pēr-loin'), *v.t.* to steal.

purple (pēr'pl), *adj.* of the color of blended blue and red; regal; livid; dyed with blood: *n.* purple color; purple robe, originally worn only by royalty; imperial government; cardinalate: *v.t.* to render, or dye, purple.

purport (pēr'pōrt), *n.* meaning; design; signification: *v.t.* to mean or signify.

purpose (pēr'pus), *n.* design; end or aim desired: *v.t.* to intend or resolve; design: *v.i.* to have an intention.

purposeful (pēr'pus-fool), *adj.* expressly intended.

purr (pēr), *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased: *v.t.* to signify by purring: *v.i.* utter a low murmuring sound.

purse (pērs), *n.* a small bag or receptacle for money; sum of money; treasury: *v.t.* to pucker or wrinkle.

purser (pērs'ēr), *n.* a commissioned officer having charge of the provisions, clothing, and money of a ship; a paymaster.

pursuant (pēr-sū'ant), *adj.* done in consequence or in prosecution of anything; agreeable: *adv.* in consequence of.

pursue (pēr-sū'), *v.t.* to follow for some end; take and proceed in; prosecute; chase; seek: *v.i.* to go on or continue. [Old French.]

pursuit (pēr-sūt'), *n.* the act of pursuing; prosecution; chase; occupation; attainment.

purulence (pū'rū-lens), *n.* generation of pus.

purulent (pū'rū-lent), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, pus.

purvey (pēr-vā'), *v.t.* to provide; procure: *v.i.* to purchase provisions.

purveyance (pēr-vā'ans), *n.* the procuring of provisions; provisions provided; the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

purview (pēr'vū), *n.* extent; proviso; body of a statute.

pus (pus), *n.* the white or yellowish-white matter secreted in sores, &c.

push (poosh), *v.t.* to press against with force; urge forward; drive by pressure: *v.i.* to make a thrust or effort; press hard: *n.* a thrust; force applied; effort; assault; exigence; extremity; persistent endeavor; pustule or pimple.

pushing (poosh'ing), *adj.* enterprising; energetic.

pusillanimous (pū-sil-an'i-mus), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted.

puss (poos), *n.* a cat: hare. *Diminutive,* pussy.

pustular (pus'tū-lär), *adj.* covered with glandular pustule-like excrescence. Pustulate.

pustule (pus'tūl), *n.* a small elevation of the skin, or pimple containing pus.

put (poot), *v.t.* to place in, or bring into, any state or condition; cause; drive into action; incite; propose; apply; lay or deposit; throw in; state in language; shoot out or send forth; in golf, to drive into a hole with a short, careful stroke (put) [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putting]: *n.* (put), in golf, a short, careful stroke.

putative (pū'tā-tiv), *adj.* reputed.

putrefaction (pū-tre-fak'shun), *n.* the act or process of putrefying; decomposition; rottenness.

putrefy (pū'tre-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putrefied, *p.pr.* putrefying], to cause to rot or decay by the decomposition of organic bodies; rot; corrupt: *v.i.* to become putrid.

putrescent (pū-tres'ent), *adj.* pertaining to putrefaction; becoming rotten.

putrid (pū'trid), *adj.* in a state of decay; rotten; corrupt.

putter (poot'er), *n.* a long straight stick used in golf to send the ball into one of the holes on the green; and taken when a short, careful stroke is needed.

putty (put'i), *n.* an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used for polishing; a compound of whiting and linseed-oil used in glazing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* puttied, *p.pr.* puttying], to cement with putty.

puzzle (puz'l), *n.* something that tries the ingenuity, perplexes, or causes embarrassment: *v.i.* to be puzzled: *v.t.* to perplex; entangle.

pygmy (pig'mi), *n.* one of the fabled dwarfish races near the ocean who waged war with the cranes; one of a small race mentioned by Herodotus, and found in Central Africa by H. M. Stanley, the explorer. Also pigmy.

pylorus (pī-lō'rus), *n.* the lower and right opening of the stomach leading to the small intestines.

pyramid (pir'a-mid), *n.* a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its triangular sides terminating in a point at the apex: *pl.* sepulchral monuments of such shape, as in Egypt; a game at billiards.

pyre (pīr), *n.* a funeral pile. [Greek.]

pyrotechnics (pī-rō-tek'niks), *n.* fireworks or the art of making them. Also pyrotechny.

python (pī'thon), *n.* a large non-venomous rock-serpent nearly allied to the boa.

pythonism (pī'thon-izm), *n.* the art of predicting future events by divination, after the manner of the ancient oracle at Delphi.

pyx (piks), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the box or receptacle in which the consecrated wafer or host is placed; the box in which selected coins are placed at the mint to be tested prior to their issue. [Græco-Latin.]

Q

Q (kū), at present the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. The character is Phœnician, Greek, and Latin, but in Germanic *gy*, Anglo-Saxon *cw*. Q was forced into use by the Normans when they invaded England in the eleventh century. Hence it is that most English words with Q are from Latin or French and are not of native origin.

quack (kwak), *n.* the cry of the duck; a pretender to medical skill; charlatan: *v.i.* to cry like a duck; to act like a quack: *adj.* pertaining to quacks or quackery. [Danish.]

quackery (kwak'ēr-i), *n.* boastful pretension to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art; imposture; empiricism.

quad (kwod), *n.* the quadrangle or court of a college, prison, &c.; a bicycle for four riders; a quadrat.

quadragesimal (kwod-ra-jes'i-mal), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, Lent. Since Lent, exclusive of Sundays, has forty (Latin *quadraginta*) days of fasting.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings; a plane figure with 4 angles and 4 sides.

quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lar), *adj.* having the form of a quadrangle.

quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* the 4th part of a circle, an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking elevations; an instrument for elevating cannon.

quadrat (kwod'rat), *n.* a piece of type-metal lower than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line, pages, &c.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; raised to the second power; noting an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant 90° from each other: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to square; fit or correspond.

quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, a square.

quadrennial (kwod-ren'i-al), *adj.* comprising, or occurring, every 4 years.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'ĕr-al), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides and 4 angles; the area inclosed and defended by four fortresses. Such is the great Quadrilateral in Italy.

quadrille (kwä-dril'), *n.* a dance by four sets of couples; a game at cards played by four persons. [French.]

quadrillion (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a thousand trillions: in the English system, the fourth power of a million, or 1 followed by 24 ciphers.

quadroon (kwod-rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white. [Spanish.]

quadruped (kwod'rōō-ped), *n.* a four-footed animal: *adj.* four-footed.

quadruple (kwod-rōō'pl), *adj.* fourfold: *n.* a sum or quantity four times as great as that taken as the standard: *v.t.* to multiply by four: *v.i.* to increase four-fold.

quæstor (kwes'tēr), *n.* in ancient Rome, the public treasurer; in certain legislative assemblies, an officer in charge.

quaff (kwaf), *v.t.* to drink or swallow in large quantities: *v.i.* to drink luxuriously. [Gaelic.]

quagga (kwag'a), *n.* a South African quadruped allied to the ass and zebra. [Hottentot.]

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* wet, boggy ground yielding under the feet. [Danish.]

quail (kwāl), *v.i.* to sink in spirit or by dejection; lose heart; cower: *n.* a gallinaceous bird, allied to the partridge. [Old French.]

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* singular and

antique; not expressed or shown in the usual way; odd; neat. [French.]

quake (kwāk), *v.i.* to tremble or shake; be agitated: *n.* a tremble or shudder.

Quaker (kwāk'ēr), *n.* one of a religious sect, the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox. *Feminine*, Quakeress.

quaking (kwāk'ing), *adj.* trembling; shaking: *n.* a shaking or tremor.

qualification (kwol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* any quality, endowment, or acquirement which fits a person for any office or occupation; legal power or ability; limitation; restriction.

qualify (kwol'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* qualified, *p.pr.* qualifying], to render fit or capable for any office, occupation, &c.; render legally capable; make fit; moderate; limit: *v.i.* to become qualified.

quality (kwol'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* qualities (kwol'i-tiz)], peculiar power or property; attribute; disposition; rank; superior birth. [French.]

qualm (kwäm), *n.* a sudden fit of sickness; nausea; scruple.

quandary (kwon'da-ri), *n.* a state of difficulty or perplexity.

quandel (kwon'del), *n.* a stake which charcoal burners drive into the ground and about which they pack the billets of wood to be charred. [Amer. Indian.]

quantity (kwon'ti-ti), *n.* that property of anything that may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate bulk, weight, or number; large portion, sum, or mass; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable; anything that can be increased, divided, or measured; in logic, a general conception. [French.]

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *n.* the time (usually 40 days) during which a vessel from foreign parts suspected of infectious disease is prohibited from intercourse with the shore: *v.t.* to place under quarantine. [French.]

quarrel (kwor'el), *n.* an angry dispute; petty fight; altercation; ground of dispute; a square-headed arrow: *v.i.* to dispute violently; be at variance; disagree. [French.]

quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *adj.* inclined to quarrel; contentious; easily provoked; irascible.

quarry (kwor'i), *n.* a place where stone is dug out for building purposes, &c.; game pursued by hawks or hounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quarried, *p.pr.* quarrying], to dig or take from a quarry. [French.]

quart (kwôrt), *n.* 2 pints, or 1-4th of a gallon: (kärt), a sequence of 4 cards in the game of piquet; a quarter of the horizon. [French.]

quartan (kwär'tan), *adj.* occurring every fourth day, as ague, &c.

quarter (kwôr'tēr), *n.* the 4th part; 28 lbs. avoirdupois; 8 bushels; the 4th part of the moon's monthly revolution; part of the globe; particular county, region, or district; life granted to an enemy; mercy; after-part of a ship's side; one of the 4 points of the compass; in heraldry, one of the divisions of a shield when divided crosswise: *pl.* lodgings, especially for soldiers: *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; furnish with lodgings, as soldiers; bear as an appendage to hereditary arms. [French.]

quartered (kwôr'tērd), *p.adj.* divided into quarters; stationed or lodged.

quartering (kwôr'ter-ing), *n.* assignment of quarters; the division of a shield containing many coats.

quarterly (kwôr'ter-li), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, a quarter: *adv.* once each quarter of the year: *n.* a publication issued every quarter.

quartermaster (kwôr'tēr-mas-tēr), *n.* an officer whose duty it is to assign quarters and provide food, clothing, forage, ammunition, &c., for a regiment; in the navy, a petty officer who attends to the steerage, signals, stowage, &c., of ships. [A compound word of which the parts are French but the word as a whole is English.]

quartet (kwôr-tet'), *n.* anything in fours; musical composition in four parts for four voices or instruments. Also quartette. [French.]

quarto (kwôr'tō), *n.* [*pl.* quartos (kwôr'tōz)], a book having the sheet folded into four leaves. *Abbreviated* 4to: *adj.* having 4 leaves in a sheet. [Latin.]

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* a mineral compound of pure silica. [German.]

quash (kwosh), *v.t.* to crush; subdue

suddenly or completely; annul. [Old French.]

quasi, a Latin *prefix* meaning *as it were, apparently, nearly.*

quatrain (kwot'rān), *n.* a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

quaver (kwā'vēr), *v.t.* to shake or tremble; vibrate; sing or play with tremulous modulations: *n.* a vibration of the voice; a musical note, one-half a crotchet.

quay (kē), *n.* a wharf for loading or unloading vessels. [French.]

queen (kwēn), *n.* a female sovereign; consort of a king; sovereign of a swarm of bees (queen-bee); a court card with the figure of a queen; a piece in chess; the best or chief of her kind: *v.i.* to play the queen: *v.t.* in chess, to make a queen of.

queen-consort (kwēn-kon'sôrt), *n.* the wife of a reigning king.

queen-dowager (kwēn-dou'a-jēr), *n.* the widow of a king.

queenly (kwēn'li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a queen.

queen-regnant (kwēn-reg'nant), *n.* a queen in her own right.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* odd; singular; droll; strange; out of health: *v.t.* to put wrong; to throw out of the proper status, as, to "queer" a thing: *n.* in thieves' slang, counterfeit money, as, "to shove the queer." [Of unknown origin.]

quell (kwel), *v.t.* to crush or subdue; put an end to; calm; allay.

quench (kwench), *v.t.* to put out or extinguish; check; allay.

querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *adj.* complaining; querulous; discontented. [Latin.]

querist (kwē'rist), *n.* one who asks questions.

querulous (kwer'ū-lus), *adj.* complaining; discontented. [Latin.]

query (kwē'ri), *n.* a question; an inquiry to be resolved; a mark of interrogation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* queried, *p.pr.* querying], to examine by questions; doubt; mark with a query: *v.i.* to ask questions.

quest (kwest), *n.* search; inquiry; jury of inquest: *v.t.* to search for.

question (kwes'chun), *n.* an inquiry; act of asking; interrogation; doubt; subject of discussion; examination by torture: *v.t.* to ask or interrogate; examine by questions; treat as doubtful: *v.i.* to ask a question.

questionable (kwes'chun-a-bl), *adj.* that may be questioned; doubtful; suspicious.

questionary (kwes'chun-a-ri), *n.* a list of questions dealing with such topics as are easily accessible to observation.

queue (kū), *n.* the tail of a wig; a line of people waiting each his or her turn for entrance to a building. [French.]

quibble (kwib'l), *n.* a petty evasion or cavil; play on words: *v.i.* to evade the truth by artifice or evasion; play on words.

quick (kwik), *adj.* rapid; hasty; active; nimble; ready; elastic; sharp in discernment; sprightly; precipitate; living; pregnant: *adv.* quickly: *n.* the living flesh; sensitive parts; a hedge of growing shrubs.

quicken (kwik'en), *v.i.* to impart life; vivify; show signs of life in the womb: *v.t.* increase the speed of; to resuscitate; stimulate; cheer.

quid (kwid), *n.* a "cud" of tobacco for chewing; in English slang, a sovereign.

quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *adj.* reposing or resting; calm; silent.

quiet (kwī'et), *adj.* free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; still; calm; peaceable; gentle; secluded; subdued and modest; not showy: *v.t.* to calm or pacify; reduce to a state of rest: *v.i.* to become quiet. [Latin.]

quietude (kwī'et-ūd), *n.* repose; tranquillity.

quietus (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* rest; death; final settlement or discharge; heavy blow.

quill (kwil), *n.* the large strong feather of a bird's wing; such feather used as a pen; a porcupine's spine; a weaver's spindle: *v.t.* to plait or form with small quill-like ridges. [French.]

quilt (kwilt), *n.* a kind of coverlet or counterpane: *v.t.* to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between. [French.]

quilting (kwilt'ing), *n.* the act or pro-

cess of making a quilt; material for quilting; quilted work.

quinine (kwin-ēn′ or kwī′nīn), *n.* an alkaline substance obtained from the bark of the Cinchona tree: used as a febrifuge and tonic. [French.]

quinquagesima (kwin-kwa-jes′i-ma), *adj.* fiftieth. [Latin.]

quinsy (kwin′zi), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils of the throat.

quint (kwint), *n.* a set or sequence of five.

quintal (kwin′tal), *n.* a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.

quintan (kwin′tan), *adj.* recurring every fifth day: *n.* an intermittent fever which recurs thus.

quintessence (kwin-tes′ens), *n.* the pure concentrated essence of anything; vital or essential part.

quintet (kwin-tet′), *n.* a musical composition in five obligato parts. Also quintette, quintetto.

quintillion (kwin-til′yun), *n.* in the French system of enumeration, followed in the United States, a thousand quadrillions; in the English system, a million raised to the fifth power, expressed by a unit followed by thirty ciphers.

quintuple (kwin′tū-pl), *v.t.* to make fivefold: *adj.* fivefold.

quip (kwip), *n.* a short sarcastic turn or retort; jeer: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quipped, *p.pr.* quipping], to scoff; jeer.

quire (kwīr), *n.* 24 sheets; an obsolete form of choir.

quirk (kwērk), *n.* an artful evasion; subterfuge; quibble; smart retort; a light irregular air or melody.

quit (kwit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quit or quitted, *p.pr.* quitting], to depart from; discharge (an obligation); give up; forsake: *adj.* set free.

quite (kwīt), *adj.* wholly; completely.

quittance (kwit′ans), *n.* discharge from a debt, service, or obligation.

quitter (kwit′ēr), *n.* one who yields in the face of difficulties. [Colloq. Amer.]

quiver (kwiv′ēr), *n.* a case for arrows; a trembling or shivering: *v.i.* to tremble, shake, or shiver.

quixotic (kwiks-ot′ik), *adj.* chivalrous or romantic to extravagance: from Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance. [Spanish.]

quiz (kwiz), *n.* an enigma or obscure question designed to puzzle anyone; one who quizzes others; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quizzed, *p.pr.* quizzing], to puzzle; make fun of; banter; hoax; examine narrowly with an air of mockery; peer at.

quizzical (kwiz′i-kal), *adj.* given to, or of the nature of, quizzing; comical.

quoin (koin), *n.* a wedge used to support and steady a stone; external angle of a building; a wedge of wood or metal to elevate a gun; wedge-shaped wooden block o tighten the pages of type within the chase. [French.]

quoit (kwoit), *n.* a circular ring of iron to be pitched so as to circle a fixed upright piece of wood or metal: *pl.* the game thus played.

quondam (kwon′dam), *adj.* former. [Latin.]

quorum (kwō′rum), *n.* the number of members of a body or corporation competent to transact business by law or constitution. [Latin.]

quota (kwō′ta), *n.* the part or share assigned to each.

quotation (kwō-tā′shun), *n.* the act of quoting; that which is quoted; current price.

quote (kwōt), *v.t.* to adduce (a passage) from some author or speaker, for authority or illustration; give the current price of.

quoth (kwōth), *v.t.* said.

quotidian (kwō-tid′i-an), *adj.* recurring daily. [Latin.]

quotient (kwō′shent), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another. [Latin.]

R

R, the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, was derived directly from the old Indo-European group of sounds through the Greek rho. Its form is differentiated from Roman P and also from *rho* (P) by the little tag at the place where the curve meets the stem. Phonetically it is a liquid and before a consonant changes to a semi-vowel. In Latin, between two vowels, it often represents an original S. This is called *rhotacism* (r-ing) and is illustrated, also, in the Germanic group of languages; as, for instance, German, *eisen*, English, *iron*. Pronounced carelessly it often glides into L.

raad (räd), *n.* a legislative assembly. [Dutch.]

rabbet (rab′et), *n.* a groove cut longitudinally in the edge of a plank, &c., so that another may fit into it: *v.t.* to groove and unite by a rabbet.

rabbi (rab′i or ′ī), *n.* [*pl.* rabbis (rab′-iz)], a Jewish doctor or interpreter of the law; but not a priest. In Western countries a rabbi may have semi-priestly relations to a congregation but his rights are limited very carefully. The word comes from the Hebrew verb "to be great" and its simplest form is *rab*, "teacher." Rabbi means "*my* teacher" (or master). Also rabbin.

rabbit (rab′it), *n.* a burrowing rodent animal, esteemed for food and its fur. [Old Dutch.]

rabble (rab′l), *n.* a noisy crowd or mob, especially of the lower orders.

rabid (rab′id), *adj.* mad; enthusiastic to excess. [Latin.]

rabies (rā′bi-ēz), *n.* canine madness; madness caused by the bite of a dog; hydrophobia. [Latin.]

raca (rä′ka), *adj.* worthless: a term of great contempt among the ancient Jews. [Hebrew.]

raccoon (ra-kōōn′), *n.* a badger-like animal of North America with a valuable fur. Also racoon.

race (rās), *n.* a rapid course, as of an animal or river; contest of speed [Anglo-Saxon]; career; descent or lineage; breed or variety [German]; root [Latin]: *pl.* horse-races: *v.i.* to run swiftly; contend in running: *v.t.* to cause to contend in a race. [Anglo-Saxon.]

racer (rā′ser), *n.* a race horse, bred for speed.

racial (rā′sial), *adj.* pertaining to race or lineage.

rack (rak), *n.* an instrument for stretching or straining; an engine for stretching the limbs to extort a confession; a frame in which articles are arranged; a grating above a manger for holding hay; a straight toothed bar working in the pinions of a wheel; an inclined plane on which ore is washed and separated; thin, broken, vapory clouds; entire ruin: *v.t.* to stretch or strain forcibly on, or as on, the rack; torture; wrest; perplex; exhaust; decant or strain off. [Anglo-Saxon and Danish.]

racket (rak′et), *n.* a clattering noise; a network bat used in tennis; a snow-shoe: *pl.* tennis: *v.i.* to make a clattering noise; frolic; play tennis: *v.t.* to strike, as with a racket. [French.]

racketing (rak′et-ing), *n.* noisy, confused mirth.

raconteur (ra-kong-tēr′), *n.* a very interesting talker and teller of anecdotes. [French.]

racoon, same as raccoon.

racquet, another form of racket.

racy (rā′si), *adj.* having a strong flavor; mentally exciting; piquant.

raddle (rad'l), *n.* a hedge of branches interwoven: *v.t.* to interweave.

radial (rā'di-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, or using as, a ray; pertaining to the radius of the forearm.

radiance (rā'di-ans), *n.* brightness shooting in rays; brilliant brightness; splendor. Also radiancy.

radiant (rā'di-ant), *adj.* emitting rays of light or heat; shining; brilliant: *n.* the point from which a shower of meteors proceeds; a straight line proceeding from a given point about which it revolves; the luminous point from which light emanates.

radiate (rā'di-āt), *v.t.* to send out as rays: *v.i.* to emit, or issue forth in, rays: *adj.* having rays. [Latin.]

radiation (rā-di-ā'shun), *n.* the emission or diffusion of rays of light or heat from one luminous or heated body to another.

radiator (rā'di-ā-tēr), *n.* the body from which rays radiate; a chamber, coil, drum, &c., in an apartment, heated by steam, hot air, or hot water, &c., for radiating warmth into the apartment.

radical (rad'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental; original; underived; extreme: *n.* a simple underived word; letter belonging to the root; one of the ultra-liberal party; the base of a chemical compound (also radicle).

radicate (rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to plant deeply and firmly: *v.i.* to take root: *adj.* deeply planted or rooted.

radicle (rad'i-kl), *n.* that part in the embryo in the seed of a plant which becomes the root; in chemistry, the same as radical. [Latin.]

radish (rad'ish), *n.* a root of the *Raphenus cativus.* Its flesh is pungent and "bites."

radium (rā'di-um), *n.* a radio-active element recently discovered in pitchblende by Madame Curié, possessing the property of giving off luminous and actinic rays, accompanied by heat, without loss of weight.

radius (rā'di-us), *n.* [*pl.* radii (ra'di-ī)], a straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle; exterior bone of the forearm; ray of a flower; anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel. [Latin.]

raffish (raf'ish), *adj.* vulgar, unscrupulous, sly. [English expression.]

raffle (raf'l), *n.* a kind of lottery in which each participant deposits a part of the value of a thing in consideration of the chance of gaining.

raft (raft), *n.* pieces of timber fastened together for transport by floating; a floating wooden framework: *v.t.* to carry on a raft. [Icelandic.]

rafter (raf'tēr), *n.* an inclined beam supporting the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, rafters.

rag (rag), *n.* a fragment of cloth; a low-class newspaper: *pl.* worn-out or tattered garments; mean dress.

ragamuffin (rag'a-muf-in), *n.* a low, disreputable fellow.

rage (rāj), *n.* excessive and uncontrolled anger; vehemence; extreme violence; enthusiasm; extreme desire or eagerness: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; prevail fatally, as a disease; be violently agitated, as the sea; ravage. [French.]

ragged (rag'ed), *adj.* rent or worn into rags; clothed in tattered garments; destitute; rough; jagged.

raging (rāj'ing), *p.adj.* acting with fury; violent; vehement; frantic: *n.* fury; violence.

raglan (rag'lan), *n.* a loose cloak, with or without sleeves, named after Lord Raglan in the Crimean War.

ragout (ra-gōō'), *n.* a dish of stewed and very savory meat.

rag-tag (rag'tag), *n.* a miscellaneous collection of tramps and beggars. There is also the expression **rag-tag and bobtail.**

rag-time (rag'tīm), *n.* syncopated time, characteristic of negro melodies.

'rah (rä), *exclam. n.* a corruption of *hurrah,* and much used by college students in their parades or meetings.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile or predatory incursion: *v.t.* to make a raid upon. [Icelandic.]

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another; wooden or iron fence; a railway; a wading bird with a harsh cry: *v.i.* to bawl; use opprobrious

language; scoff: *v.t.* to inclose with rails; despatch by rail.

railing (rāl'ing), *n.* material for rails; fence made of posts and rails: *adj.* insulting or reproaching.

raillery (rāl'ēr-i), *n.* good-humored irony or satire; banter.

railway (rāl'wā), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, &c. Also railroad.

raiment (rā'ment), *n.* clothing.

rain (rān), *n.* water in drops discharged from the clouds: *v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds; drop like rain: *v.t.* to pour down like rain.

raise (rāz), *v.t.* to cause to rise; lift up; elevate; originate or produce; promote; rouse; increase; construct; levy; collect; cause to appear; cause to swell. [Icelandic.]

raisin (rā'zn), *n.* a dried grape. [French.]

rajah (rä'jä), *n.* a Hindu king, prince, or chief.

rake (rāk), *n.* a toothed implement for smoothing the soil [Anglo-Saxon]; a loose liver [Icelandic]; inclination or slope; that part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects beyond the keel [A. S.]: *v.t.* to gather or smooth with a rake; collect together; scour; fire upon, so as to sweep the deck of a vessel in a longitudinal direction: *v.i.* to slope from the perpendicular. [A. S.]

rally (ral'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rallied, *p.pr.* rallying], to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion; reunite; attack with raillery; banter or satirize humorously: *v.i.* to return to order; recover strength; exercise raillery: *n.* the act of recovering order, or of regaining strength; good humored satire; horseplay, as in a pantomime. [French.]

ram (ram), *n.* the male of a sheep; one of the signs (Aries) of the zodiac; a military engine for battering; a hydraulic engine; an ironclad with a steel beak: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rammed, *p.pr.* ramming], to push or press with force.

ramble (ram'bl), *v.i.* to wander or rove about; visit many places; be desultory: *n.* a roving or wandering from place to place. [Icelandic.]

ramie (ram'ē), *n.* grass-cloth plant, or its fiber. Also ramee (ra-mē').

ramification (ram-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a division or separation into branches; sub-division; manner of producing branches.

ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ramified, *p.pr.* ramifying], to divide into branches, or divisions: *v.i.* to shoot into branches; become divided or sub-divided. [Latin.]

rammer (ram'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rams; an instrument for forcibly driving anything; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

ramose (rā'mōs), *adj.* branched; producing branches. [Latin.]

ramp (ramp), *v.i.* to climb like a plant; spring; leap violently: *n.* a leap or bound.

rampage (ram'pāj), *v.i.* to prance about with unrestrained spirits; be furious: *n.* a state of excitement.

rampant (ram'pant), *adj.* overleaping restraint or natural bounds; in heraldry, standing upright on the hind legs. [French.]

rampart (ram'pärt), *n.* a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place; protection from assault or danger: *v.t.* to fortify with a rampart. [French.]

ramrod (ram'rod), *n.* a rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun.

ramshackle (ram'shak-l), *adj.* loose; out of repair.

ran, *p.t.* of run.

ranch (ranch), *n.* a cattle-farm. Also ranche, rancho. [Spanish.]

rancid (ran'sid), *adj.* having a rank, unpleasant, sour smell or taste. [Latin.]

rancor (rang'kēr), *n.* implacable enmity; deep spite or malice.

rancorous (rang'kēr-us), *adj.* malignant; spiteful.

rand (rand), *n.* an edge, margin, or border; a part of the Transvaal. [Dutch.]

random (ran'dum), *n.* want of direction or method; chance: *adj.* done haphazard; left to chance, or without method.

rang, *p.t.* of ring.

range (rānj), *v.t.* to set or arrange

in a row; place in proper order; rove over; sail along in a parallel direction: *n.* a rank or row; order or class; space or room for excursion; extent of discourse or roaming; power; an extended kitchen grate; distance to which a shot, &c., can be projected. [French.]

ranger (rānj′ēr), *n.* a rover; the chief official or keeper of a park or forest; a variety of dog. [English.]

rank (rangk), *n.* a row or line, especially of soldiers placed abreast; station or position; grade; dignity; eminence: *v.t.* to draw up in line; include in a particular class, or order, or division: *v.i.* to hold a certain position [French]: *adj.* luxuriant in growth; excessive; coarse; rancid.

rankle (rangk′l), *v.i.* to grow more rank or strong; fester; become mentally disquieted or irritated.

ransack (ran′sak), *v.t.* to search minutely; rummage; plunder.

ransom (ran′sum), *v.t.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; atone for; redeem from the bondage of sin: *n.* price paid for release from captivity, &c., or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for procuring the pardon of sin and the redemption of the sinner.

rant (rant), *v.i.* to bluster or be noisily wordy; to rave in extravagant or violent language: *n.* noisy; empty declamation. [Old Dutch.]

ranter (rant′ēr), *n.* one who rants; a boisterous preacher; a member of a sect known as the Ranters.

rap (rap), *v.i.* to strike a quick, sharp blow; knock: *v.t.* to strike sharply: *n.* a quick, sharp blow; something of no value.

rapacious (ra-pā′shus), *adj.* given to plunder; seizing forcibly; greedy; avaricious. [Latin.]

rapacity (ra-pas′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rapacious. Also rapaciousness.

rape (rāp), *n.* a seizing and carrying away by force; the seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a plant of the cabbage family, from the seeds of which an oil (colza oil) is expressed. [Latin.]

rapid (rap′id), *adj.* very quick or swift; expeditious: *n.pl.* a swift current in a river where the channel is descending. [Latin.]

rapier (rā′pi-ēr), *n.* a long thin sword, used for thrusting. [French.]

rapine (rap′in or ′īn), *n.* the act of plundering or seizing forcibly; pillage; violence. [Latin.]

rapport (rap-pōr′), *n.* harmonious relation; affinity. The French phrase is *en rapport* (än-rap-pōr′).

rapt (rapt), *p.adj.* transported; ravished.

rapture (rap′tūr), *n.* extreme pleasure or delight; ecstasy; enthusiasm.

raptured (rap′tūrd), same as rapt.

rare (rār), *adj.* [*comp.* rarer, *superl.* rarest], scarce; uncommon; unusual; thinly scattered; not dense; excellent; incomparable; of loose texture; almost raw. [Latin.]

rare-bit (rār′bit), *n.* cheese toasted until it begins to melt, then served with cayenne pepper and other condiments; often with a dash of ale. See Welsh rabbit.

rarefaction (rar-e-fak′shun), *n.* the act of rarefying or rendering less dense.

rarefy (rar′e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rarefied, *p.pr.* rarefying], to make rare, thin, or less dense; expand: *v.i.* to become less dense.

rarity (rar′i-ti), *n.* a rare article; exceptional excellence; rareness.

rascal (ras′kal), *n.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel; one who is guilty of mean offenses.

rascality (ras-kal′i-ti), *n.* the state of being a rascal; petty villainy or dishonesty.

rash (rash), *adj.* hasty; incautious; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection: *n.* a slight cutaneous eruption.

rasher (rash′ēr), *n.* a thin slice of bacon.

rasp (rasp), *v.t.* to rub with, or as with, a rough instrument; file with a rasp: *n.* a kind of rough file.

raspberry (raz′bēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* raspberries (raz′bēr-iz)], a shrub and its well-known fruit.

rat (rat), *n.* an animal of the mouse family but larger and more voracious; one who deserts his party; a

workman who works during a strike, or for less than the usual wages: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratted, *p.pr.* ratting], to desert one's party; to act the rat, said of a workman; to catch rats.

ratable (rāt'a-bl), *adj.* assessed at a certain value; liable to be assessed.

ratch (rach), *n.* a toothed bar into which a click drops; the wheel of a clock which causes it to strike.

rate (rāt), *n.* ratio or proportion; price fixed or stated; comparative value; degree; a tax or assessment; speed at which anything is done or performed; class of warship: *v.t.* to estimate; settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; scold vehemently and hastily: *v.i.* to make an estimate; be placed in a certain class or rank. [Latin.]

rather (ra*th*'ēr), *adv.* sooner; more willingly; on the contrary; preferably to the other.

rathskeller (räths'kel-ēr), *n.* a restaurant and beer-cellar. [German.]

ratification (rat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of ratifying; confirmation.

ratify (rat'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratified, *p.pr.* ratifying], to approve and sanction; settle or confirm; establish.

ratio (rā'shi-ō), *n.* [*pl.* ratios (rā'shi-ōz)], the relation or proportion of one thing or quantity to another.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v.i.* to reason deductively; argue.

ration (rā'shun), *n.* an allowance: *pl.* allowance of provisions given per man for daily subsistence: *v.t.* to furnish with rations.

rational (rash'un-al), *adj.* agreeable to, or consistent with, reason; neither extravagant nor foolish; wise; judicious.

rationalism (rash'un-al-izm), *n.* a system or doctrine which, rejecting revelation, makes reason the sole guide in the interpretation of Scripture and dogma.

rationalistic (rash-un-al-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, rationalism.

rationalize (rash'un-al-īz), *v.t.* to interpret as a rationalist; convert to rationalism: *v.i.* to rely solely on reason or as a rationalist.

ratlins (rat'linz), *n.pl.* small horizontal ropes, extending over the shrouds forming ladder-like steps. Also ratlines.

rattan (ra-tan'), *n.* one of the long, smooth, reed-like stems of several species of palms; a rattan walking stick. [Malay.]

ratting (rat'ing), *n.* the act of deserting one's party; the act of catching rats; working for less than current prices. [English slang.]

rattle (rat'l), *v.i.* to produce rapidly sharp noises; speak rapidly or noisily; ride rapidly: *v.t.* to cause to make a rapid, sharp noise; stun with noise; drive rapidly; scold: *n.* a succession of rapid, sharp noises; noisy, rapid, empty talk; a child's toy for rattling.

rattle, *v.t.* to confuse, to confound, to draw into a state of bewilderment. [Slang.]

rattlesnake (rat'l-snāk), *n.* a venomous snake with hard bony rings on the tail producing a rattling sound when in motion.

rattling (rat'ling), *adj.* making a rapid succession of sharp, noisy sounds; quick: *adv.* very: *n.* noise produced by a rattle.

raucous (raw'kus), *adj.* hoarse. [Latin.]

ravage (rav'āj), *v.t.* to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack: *n.* destruction by violence or decay; devastation; ruin. [French.]

rave (rāv), *v.i.* to wander in the mind or be delirious; rage as a madman.

ravel (rav'l), *v.t.* to unweave or untwist; involve or entangle: *v.i.* to be unwoven or untwisted; busy one's self with perplexities.

ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* a detached work with two embankments making a salient angle.

ravelings (rav'el-ingz), *n.pl.* threads detached by untwisting.

raven (rā'vn), *n.* a large bird of the crow family noted for its deep black color; *adj.* raven-colored.

raven (rav'n), *v.t.* to obtain, or seize, by violence; devour with greediness or voracity: *n.* violence; plunder; prey. [Old French.]

ravening (rav'n-ing), *n.* eagerness for plunder.

ravenous (rav'n-us), *adj.* devouring with rapacity; eagerly voracious; eager for gratification.

ravine (ra-vēn′), *n.* a long, deep hollow, worn by the action of a stream or torrent; mountain gorge. [French.]

ravish (rav′ish), *v.t.* to seize and to carry away by force; have sexual intercourse with (a woman) without her consent; transport with delight or rapture. [French.]

raw (raw), *adj.* uncooked; crude; without skin; sore; not spun or twisted; in the natural state; untanned; undiluted; unripe; inexperienced; cold and damp: *n.* a sore.

rawboned (raw′bōnd), *adj.* with little flesh on the bones.

rawhide (raw′hīd), *n.* a cowhide whip.

ray (rā), *n.* a line or pencil of light proceeding from a radiant point; light; beam of intellectual light; perception or apprehension; the outer whorl of a floret; a radius; a cartilaginous fish of the genus Raia, as the skate, &c.: *v.t.* to shoot forth, as a ray: *v.i.* shine forth. [French.]

raze (rāz), *v.t.* to level to the ground; blot out; efface; graze or shave.

razor (rā′zēr), *n.* a sharp-edged cutting instrument used for shaving. See safety-razor.

re, a Latin *prefix* noting *repetition* or *retrograde action.*

reach (rēch), *v.t.* to touch with the extended hand; stretch forth; arrive at; gain; penetrate to; include: *v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; endeavor to obtain something; the power of reaching or attaining; distance that can be reached; limit of power or ability; stretch of water or stream.

reaction (re-ak′shun), *n.* reverse or return action.

read (rēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* read (red), *p.pr.* reading], to observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed or inscribed); peruse; discover by observation; study: *v.i.* to perform the act of reading; peruse written or printed matter.

readable (rēd′a-bl), *adj.* fit to be read; worth reading; legible.

reader (rēd′ēr), *n.* one who reads; one who reads prayers in church; a corrector of the press; a university lecturer; a reading-book.

readily (red′i-li), *adv.* in a ready manner; quickly; easily; willingly.

readiness (red′i-nes), *n.* the state of being ready; promptness; cheerfulness.

reading (rēd′ing), *adj.* addicted to reading: *n.* perusal of books; lecture; public recital; variation; version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book or MS.; observation made by examining a scientific instrument; formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before a legislative assembly.

readjust (rē-ad-just′), *v.t.* to adjust or put in order again.

ready (red′i), *adj.* [*comp.* readier, *superl.* readiest], prepared at the moment; quick; prompt; fit for a purpose; willing; near; about to do or be; dexterous.

real (rē′al), *adj.* actually existing; not fictitious; genuine; true; pertaining to things fixed, as lands or tenements; not personal [Latin]: *n.* (rā′al), a Spanish coin = 5 cents (about).

realism (rē′al-izm), *n.* the representation of nature or social life as it actually appears; the doctrine that the objects immediately known are real existences; a phrase of the same doctrine which teaches that whatever is taught us by our senses is unreal, but that God alone is real. [Latin.]

realist (rē′al-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of, or practices, realism.

realistic (rē-al-is′tik), *adj.* pertaining to realism and realists.

reality (rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* realities (rē-al′i-tiz)], actual existence; fact; truth.

realization (rē-al-i-zā′shun), *n.* the act of realizing, or of making and believing real; conversion of money into real property, or the contrary.

realize (rē′al-īz), *v.t.* to bring into act or being; make real; convert into real property or money; bring home to one's self; achieve; complete.

really (rē′a-li), *adv.* with actual existence; in truth.

realm (relm), *n.* royal jurisdiction or territory; kingdom; empire; state. [Old French.]

realty (rē′al-ti), *n.* real estate.

ream (rēm), *n.* 20 quires, or 480

sheets of paper; 500 sheets (long ream). [French.]

reap (rēp), *v.t.* to cut with a scythe, sickle, or corn-cutting machine; perform the operation of reaping; gather in; receive as a reward.

rear (rēr), *n.* the part behind the rest; last in order; background; that part of a fleet or army behind the other: *v.t.* raise or lift up; exalt; build; educate; bring to maturity: *v.i.* to assume an erect posture: *adj.* pertaining to the rear.

reason (rē'zn), *n.* that mental faculty in man which enables him to deduce inferences from facts, and to distinguish between right and wrong; right judgment; efficient or final cause; cause for opinion or act; premise of an argument, especially the minor: *v.i.* to infer conclusions from premises; *v.t.* to persuade by reasoning. [French.]

reasonable (rē'zn-a-bl), *adj.* endowed with reason; rational; equitable; moderate; fair.

reasoning (rē'zn-ing), *n.* the exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; reasons adduced or employed.

reassure (rē-a-shūr'), *v.t.* to restore confidence; to make certain.

rebate (rē-bāt'), *n.* a return to shippers by transportation companies of part of charges paid: *v.t.* to make blunt; make obtuse; abate or diminish. [French.]

rebel (reb'el), *n.* one who revolts from his allegiance or defies constituted authority: *adj.* rebellious: *v.i.* (re-bel') [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebelled, *p.pr.* rebelling], to take up arms and resist lawful or constituted authority; rise against authority. [Latin.]

rebellion (rē-bel'yun), *n.* insurrection against, or open resistance to, lawful or constituted authority; revolt.

rebellious (rē-bel'yus), *adj.* opposing lawful or constituted authority.

rebind (rē-bīnd'), *v.t.* to recover, bind again, as a book.

rebound (re-bound'), *v.i.* to start or leap back; re-echo; to reverberate: *n.* the act of rebounding; a leaping or flying back.

rebuff (re-buf'), *n.* a beating back; sudden check or resistance; defeat; refusal: *v.t.* repel; refuse. [O. French.]

rebuke (re-būk'), *n.* reprimand or reproof; chastisement: *v.t.* to reprimand or chide; chastise. [French.]

rebus (rē'bus), *n.* [*pl.* rebuses (rē'buses)], an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures or figures instead of words; in heraldry, a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the wearer. [Latin.]

rebut (re-but'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebutted, *p.pr.* rebutting], to beat back; oppose by argument or proof; repel: *v.i.* in law, to put in or return an answer. [Old French.]

rebuttal (re-but'al), *n.* the act of rebutting.

recalcitrant (re-kal'si-trant), *adj.* refractory.

recall (re-kawl'), *v.t.* to call back; remember; revoke; withdraw: *n.* revocation: *political*, the power of recalling from office an elected official of whom the people disapprove. This principle has been in operation in certain American States for only a few years.

recant (re-kant'), *v.t.* to withdraw or retract; abjure. [Latin.]

recantation (re-kan-tā'shun), *n.* the act of recanting; a declaration recalling and contradicting a former one.

recapitulate (re-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to go over, or summarize (the chief points of a discourse, argument, &c.) [Latin.]

reception (re-kap'shun), *n.* reprisal.

recast (rē-kast'), *v.t.* to cast once more, or to cast after the first firing. Used in metallurgy and ironwork.

recede (re-sēd'), *v.i.* to fall back or retrograde; retreat: *v.t.* to cede back to a former possessor. [Latin.]

receipt (re-sēt'), *n.* the act of receiving; reception; a recipe; written acknowledgment of anything received: *v.t.* to give a receipt for; sign in acknowledgment of.

receive (re-sēv'), *v.t.* to take or obtain from another in any manner; accept; obtain; entertain; gain knowledge of; suffer; take in, as stolen goods.

receiver (re-sēv'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, receives; one who buys stolen goods; a person appointed by

a court to manage property in controversy.

recension (re-sen'shun), *n.* review or revision, especially critical revision of the text of an author; the text thus revised. [Latin.]

recent (rē'sent), *adj.* of late origin or occurrence; new; modern; fresh; newly arrived; subsequent to man's existence. [Latin.]

receptacle (re-sep'ta-kl), *n.* a vessel or place into which anything is received; basis of a flower. [Latin.]

reception (re-sep'shun), *n.* the act of receiving; the state of being received; welcome; entertainment; admission; formal or official receiving of a person.

receptive (re-sep'tiv), *adj.* having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving mental impressions.

recess (re-ses'), *n.* withdrawal; state of being in retirement; seclusion; remission of business; cavity in a room or alcove; niche.

recession (re-sesh'un), *n.* the act of receding or withdrawal.

recherché (re-sher-shā'), *adj.* uncommon; rare; exquisite. [French.]

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* a medical prescription; formula for compounding anything. [Latin, "take."]

recipient (re-sip'i-ent), *n.* one who receives: *adj.* receiving.

reciprocal (re-sip'rō-kal), *adj.* mutual; alternating; mutually interchangeable.

reciprocate (re-sip'rō-kāt), *v.t.* to give and receive mutually: *v.i.* to alternate; interchange.

reciprocation (re-sip-rō-kā'shun), *n.* interchange of acts; reciprocal motion.

reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed between individuals, or (in international law) between nations.

recital (re-sī'tal), *n.* the act of reciting; rehearsal; narrative; a musical entertainment by one performer.

recitation (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* a public reading; delivery of a composition committed to memory; the composition so delivered.

recitative (res-i-tā-tēv'), *adj.* pertaining to recitation; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; chant. Also recitativo [Italian]: *adj.* uttered musically; chanted.

recite (re-sīt'), *v.t.* to repeat aloud from memory; enumerate; rehearse; recapitulate. [Latin.]

reck (rek), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to care for; heed.

reckless (rek'les), *adj.* heedless of consequences; careless; thoughtless.

reckon (rek'n), *v.t.* to count or compute; number; estimate by rank: *v.i.* to calculate; charge to account; pay a penalty; reason with one's self and conclude from argument; think or suppose.

reckoning (rek'ning), *n.* computation; calculation; statement of accounts between debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; estimated position of a ship by its progress and course.

reclaim (re-klām'), *v.t.* to call back; demand the return of; reform; bring under cultivation. [Latin.]

recline (re-klīn'), *v.t.* to cause to lean or lie back; lean to one side: *v.i.* to rest or repose.

recluse (re-klōōs'), *n.* one who lives in retirement; hermit; anchorite: *adj.* retired from the world; solitary; secluded. [Latin.]

reclusive (re-klōō'siv), *adj.* affording retirement from the world or society.

recognition (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* the act of recognizing; the state of being recognized; remembrance; recollection; formal avowal.

recognizance (re-kon'i-zans), *n.* avowal; acknowledgment; badge or token; a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate or court to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act. [French.]

recognize (rek'og-nīz), *v.t.* to know again; acknowledge; avow; admit with a formal acknowledgment: *v.i.* to enter into recognizance.

recoil (rē-koil'), *v.i.* to start back in dread or disgust; to rebound.

recollect (rek-ol-ekt'), *v.t.* to call to memory; (rē-kol-ekt'), to gather together again.

recollection (rek-ol-ek'shun), *n.* memory; that which is remembered.

recommend (rek-om-end'), *v.t.* to

commend to another; introduce favorably; advise. [Latin.]

recommendation (rek-om-en-dā'-shun), *n.* the act of recommending; favorable introduction.

recommit (rē-kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recommitted, *p.pr.* recommitting], to commit anew; refer back to a committee. [Latin.]

recompense (rek'om-pens), *n.* an equivalent given in return; reward; compensation: *v.t.* to give back as an equivalent; make amends for; repay or requite.

reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.t.* to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; adjust; harmonize. [Latin.]

reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; expiation or atonement. Also reconcilement.

recondite (rek'on-dīt), *adj.* deep; abstruse; hidden from view; secret.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'-tēr), *v.t.* to make a survey of, especially for military purposes. [French.]

reconsider (rē-kon-sid'ēr), *v.t.* to consider again; to review with care, especially with a view of reversing a previous action.

reconstruct (rē-kon-strukt'), *v.t.* to build anew.

record (re-kôrd'), *v.t.* to remember, or cause to be remembered; register or enroll; celebrate: *n.* (rek'ērd) an authentic memorial; register; formal writing or copy of an official document; in sports, the best performance; a disk or cylinder to record airs for mechanical musical instruments: *pl.* public documents.

recorder (re-kôrd'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, records; one whose official duty is to register writings or transactions.

recount (re-kount'), *v.t.* to go over or narrate in detail. [French.]

recoup (rē-kōōp'), *v.t.* to indemnify or make good.

recourse (re-kōrs'), *n.* a going to for aid or protection; application of effort for a particular purpose or end.

recover (re-kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to regain; retrieve; cure; obtain as compensation; obtain by judgment in a court of law; cover again: *v.i.* to regain health, strength, or any former state; be successful in a lawsuit.

recovery (re-kuv'ēr-i), *n.* the act of recovering; restoration to health; legal right to something after judgment of a court. [French.]

recreant (rek're-ant), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false: *n.* a mean-spirited creature; a coward; an apostate. [French.]

recreate (rek're-āt), *v.t.* to reanimate, especially after toil; gratify: *v.i.* to take recreation; to create anew.

recreation (rek-re-ā'shun), *n.* refreshment after toil, &c.; amusement: *n.* (rē-krē-ā'shun), the act of creating anew; a new creation.

recriminate (re-krim'i-nāt), *v.i.* to return one accusation with another: *v.t.* to accuse in return.

recrimination (re-krim-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of recriminating.

recrudescent (re-krōō-des'ent), *adj.* becoming sore or raw again.

recruit (re-krōōt'), *v.t.* to supply with new soldiers; restore to health; repair by fresh supplies: *v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies; recover health: *n.* a soldier newly enlisted; supply of any want. [French.]

rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *n.* a 4-sided figure with 4 right angles, or angles of 90°. [Latin.]

rectification (rek-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of setting right; repeated distillation of a spirit to concentrate it or render it purer; reduction of a curve to a right line.

rectify (rek'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rectified, *p.pr.* rectifying], to set right; adjust; refine by distillation.

rectilineal (rek-ti-lin'e-al), *adj.* bounded by straight lines; right- or straight-lined; straight. Also rectilinear.

rectitude (rek'ti-tūd), *n.* rightness of principles and practice; honesty; moral integrity. [Latin.]

rector (rek'tēr), *n.* a clergyman who (in the Anglican church) has the great and small tithes of a living; or the head of a university [Scotch]; the superior of a convent or religious house. [Latin.]

rectory (rek'tēr-i), *n.* the house of a

rector; the benefice of a rector, with the rights appertaining to it.

rectum (rek'tum), *n.* the lowest part of the great intestine. [Latin.]

recumbency (re-kum'ben-si), *n.* the state of leaning or reclining. Also recumbence. [Latin.]

recumbent (re-kum'bent), *adj.* reclining; idle.

recuperate (re-kū'pēr-āt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to recover. [Latin.]

recuperation (re-kū-pēr-ā'shun), *n.* recovery.

recuperative (re-kū'per-a-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, recovery. Also recuperatory.

recur (re-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recurred, *p.pr.* recurring], return to the mind; return; happen at a stated interval; have recourse.

recurrence (re-kur'ens), *n.* return; resort. [Latin.]

recurrent (re-kur'ent), *adj.* returning repeatedly.

recusant (rek'ū-zant), *adj.* refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy in religion; non-conforming: *n.* a non-conformist.

red (red), *n.* one of the true primary colors varying from scarlet to pink: *adj.* red-colored.

redden (red'n), *v.t.* to make red: *v.i.* to become red; blush.

reddish (red'ish), *adj.* somewhat red.

rede (rēd), *n.* advice; counsel. [Scotch.]

redeem (re-dēm'), *v.t.* to ransom from bondage; rescue; make atonement for; perform; recover; make good use of; ransom from sin and its consequences. [Latin.]

redeemer (re-dēm'ēr), *n.* one who redeems.

Redeemer, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Savior. [Latin, *Redemptor*.]

redemption (re-demp'shun), *n.* repurchase; release; ransom; freeing of an estate from a mortgage; salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ.

redemptive (re-demp'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to redemption, or serving to redeem.

red-handed (red-hand'ed), *adj.* fresh from the commission of a crime.

red-hot (red-hot'), *adj.* heated to redness; very enthusiastic.

redingote (red'ing-gōt), *n.* a long coat. [French.]

redolence (red'ō-lens), *n.* perfume; fragrance.

redolent (red'ō-lent), *adj.* emitting a sweet smell; fragrant.

redouble (rē-dub'l), *v.t.* to repeat again and again; to increase greatly.

redoubt (re-dout'), *n.* a field-work for strengthening or fortifying a military position without flanks.

redoubtable (re-dout'a-bl), *adj.* formidable; valiant; terrible to enemies.

redound (re-dound'), *v.i.* to tend or contribute; be in excess.

redress (re-dres'), *v.t.* to amend or set right; compensate; relieve from; to dress again: *n.* the reparation of wrong; relief.

red-tape (red-tāp'), *n.* red-colored tape used for tying official documents; excessive official formality.

reduce (re-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring into a lower state; degrade; diminish; conquer; shorten; reclaim to order; bring or change (numbers or quantities) from one denomination into another; bring into classes.

reducible (re-dūs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reduced.

reduction (re-duk'shun), *n.* the act of reducing; the state of being reduced; diminution; conquest or subjugation; the changing of quantities from one denomination to another; the process of converting a metallic oxide into metal by the expulsion of the oxygen contained in it.

redundance (re-dun'dans), *n.* superfluity; excess. Also redundancy.

redundant (re-dun'dant), *adj.* superfluous.

reduplicate (re-dūp'li-kāt), *v.t.* to double again; repeat; multiply.

reduplication (re-dūp-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of reduplicating.

re-echo (rē-ek'ō), *v.t.* to echo back: *v.i.* to resound.

reed (rēd), *n.* a large, coarse grass, of the genus Arundo, with jointed hollow stems; a pastoral pipe; mouth tube of a musical instrument; the comb-shaped part of a loom which beats the weft up to the web; an arrow.

reef (rēf), *n.* that part of a sail which can be reduced by being drawn in by small ropes running in eyelet holes; a chain of rock lying at or

horizontally (hor-i-zon'ta-li), *adv.* in a horizontal direction.

horn (hôrn), *n.* a hard projecting, usually curved, protuberance on the head of certain mammals, especially hoofed animals; a thickened form of tissue; anything made of horn, or like horn; a wind instrument; one of the extremities of the moon when in crescent form.

hornbeak (hôrn'bēk), *n.* the garfish.

hornbeam (hôrn'bēm), *n.* a small tree yielding a tough wood: used for cogwheels, &c.

hornbill (hôrn'bil), *n.* a bird with a large horn-crested bill, allied to the kingfishers.

hornblende (hôrn'blend), *n.* a dark-green or black-colored mineral with a horn-like cleavage.

horn-book (hôrn'book), *n.* a primer consisting of a printed sheet containing the first nine numerals, the alphabet, and the Lord's Prayer. It was framed like a slate and faced over with a thin, transparent sheet of horn, to preserve the printing. The horn-book ceased to be used not long after the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the name was long applied to any primer.

horned (hôrnd), *adj.* having horns; horn-shaped.

hornet (hôr'net), *n.* a small wasp which inflicts a severe sting; hence a waspish, disagreeable person.

horning (hôrn'ing), *n.* the appearance of the moon at her first and last quarter.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* a lively dance, especially by sailors; an obsolete wind instrument.

hornwrack (hôrn'rak), *n.* sea-mat.

horny (hôrn'i), *adj.* like horn.

horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* a mechanism, as a clock, &c., for marking the hours.

horology (hō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of measuring time, or of constructing timepieces.

horometer (hō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* a representation of the heavens at any time, especially at one's birth.

horoscopy (hō-ros'ko-pi), *n.* the art of casting horoscopes and determining the destiny of persons from them; a horoscope. [Greek.]

horrent (hor'ent), *adj.* erect; bristling.

horrible (hor'i-bl), *adj.* terrible; dreadful. [Latin.]

horribleness (hor'i-bl-nes), *n.* the state of being horrible.

horribly (hor'i-bli), *adv.* terribly; dreadfully.

horrid (hor'id), *adj.* dreadful; terrible; hideous; most obnoxious; gloomy.

horrific (hor-if'ik), *adj.* causing horror.

horrify (hor'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* horrified], to fill or strike with horror.

horripilation (hor-ip-i-lā'shun), *n.* a shuddering sensation as of the hair standing on end, or goose-flesh.

horror (hor'ēr), *n.* excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; great disgust: *pl.* extreme depression; delirium tremens (with *the*).

hors de combat (ôr de cōng'bä), *prep. phr.* out of the fight; disabled. [French.]

hors-d'œuvre (ôr-dōōvr'), *n.* a side dish. [French.]

horse (hôrs), *n.* a solid-hoofed animal, used for riding or drawing burdens; a male of the species; cavalry; a framework or machine for the support of anything; a footrope to support the foot of a sailor under a yard or the bowsprit; work charged for before it is executed: *v.t.* to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; carry on horseback; place astride: *v.i.* to get on horseback: *adj.* noting something coarse or large.

horse-billiards (hôrs'bil-yērdz), *n.* a name given to the game of shuffleboard when played at sea, on ships.

horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches-nut), *n.* a very tall chestnut tree bearing a non-edible fruit resembling chestnuts—first imported from the Old World but now indigenous to America.

horse-fly (hôrs'flī), *n.* a large fly that stings horses.

horse-laugh (hôrs'läf), *n.* a coarse, noisy laugh.

horsemanship (hôrs'man-ship), *n.* the act of riding, and of training and managing horses.

horse-pistol (hôrs'pis-tol), *n.* an old-

Reformation, *n.* the great religious movement (sixteenth century) under Martin Luther (with *the*).

reformatory (re-fôrm'a-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reform: *n.* an institution for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders.

reformed (re-fôrmd'), *p.adj.* restored to a previous good state; amended; improved.

reformer (re-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* one who effects a reformation, religious, moral, or political.

refract (re-frakt'), *v.t.* to break the natural course of, or bend from, a straight line. [Latin.]

refraction (re-frak'shun), *n.* the change from a straight line which a ray of light or heat assumes when passing through a smooth surface into a medium of greater density at any angle other than 90°.

refractory (re-frak'tō-ri), *adj.* sullenly or perversely obstinate; difficult of fusion, &c.

refrain (re-frān'), *v.t.* to restrain: *v.i.* to forbear; abstain from action: *n.* burden of a song repeated at the end of each stanza. [Latin.]

refrangible (re-fran'ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being refracted. [Latin.]

refresh (re-fresh'), *v.t.* to revive after fatigue or exhaustion; reinvigorate; restore. [French.]

refreshing (re-fresh'ing), *adj.* reanimating; reinvigorating; cooling.

refreshment (re-fresh'ment), *n.* the act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; that which refreshes, as food or rest.

refrigerate (re-frij'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to cool, or keep cool, as by a refrigerator.

refrigeration (re-frij-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* act of cooling.

refrigerator (re-frij'ẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice, &c.

refuge (ref'ūj), *n.* protection from danger or distress; shelter or asylum; stronghold; expedient or resource. [Latin.]

refugee (ref-ū-jē'), *n.* one who flees for protection, especially from political or religious persecution.

refulgence (re-ful'jens), *n.* brightness; flood of light; splendor. Also refulgency. [Latin.]

refulgent (re-ful'jent), *adj.* casting a bright light; brilliant; splendid.

refund (re-fund'), *v.t.* to pay back again. [Latin.]

refusable (re-fūz'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being refused.

refusal (re-fūz'al), *n.* the act of refusing; rejection; right to take the preference; option.

refuse (re-fūz'), *v.t.* to deny or reject, as a demand or request: *v.i.* to decline to accept; not to comply: *n.* (ref'ūs), waste or worthless matter; rubbish: *adj.* rejected; worthless.

refutable (re-fūt'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being refuted.

refutation (ref-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of refuting; that which is refuted.

refute (re-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or erroneous; repel; disprove.

regain (re-gān'), *v.t.* to recover possession of; get back; reach again.

regal (rē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a king; kingly; royal.

regale (re-gāl'), *v.t.* to entertain with something to delight the senses; feast sumptuously: *v.i.* to feast.

regalia (re-gā'lia), *n.pl.* the ensigns of sovereignty, as the crown, &c.; royal rights or prerogatives; decorations of an order or office.

regard (re-gärd'), *v.t.* to observe particularly; heed; esteem; consider; respect; value: *n.* attention; respect; consideration; reference: *pl.* good wishes.

regarding (re-gärd'ing), *prep.* concerning.

regardless (re-gärd'les), *adj.* having no regard or care; indifferent.

regatta (re-gat'a), *n.* a sailing or rowing match for prizes.

regency (rē'jen-si), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a regent; a body instructed with the duties of a regent.

regenerate (re-jen'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to renew the heart of and cause to turn to the love of God; produce anew: *adj.* renewed; reformed.

regeneration (re-jen-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of regenerating; the state of being regenerated; formation of new tissue to supply that which has been lost.

regent (rē'jent), *adj.* exercising vicarious authority: *n.* one who governs in the interim during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; a university teacher; a member of a board of superintendence of colleges and schools in the state of New York. [Latin.]

regicide (rej'i-sīd), *n.* the murder, or murderer, of a king.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* a number of companies of soldiers united into one body under the command of a colonel. [French.]

region (rē'jun), *n.* a tract of land; country.

register (rej'is-tēr), *n.* an official written record; the book containing such record; a list of persons entitled to vote; an organ stop; musical compass or range.

registration (rej-is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of inserting in a register.

registry (rej'is-tri), *n.* the place where a register is kept.

regnant (reg'nant), *adj.* reigning; exercising royal authority; prevalent.

regression (re-gresh'un), *n.* retrogression.

regret (re-gret'), *n.* mental sorrow or concern for anything, as for past conduct or negligence; remorse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* regretted, *p.pr.* regretting], to remember with sorrow; bewail the loss or want of.

regretful (re-gret'fool), *adj.* full of regret.

regrettable (re-gret'a-bl), *adj.* admitting of, or causing, regret.

regular (reg'ū-lär), *adj.* according to rule, order, or established usage; consistent; governed by rule; uniform; methodical; exact; fully qualified; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures or lines: *n.* a soldier belonging to a standing army; one who is under monastic rule.

regularity (reg-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being regular; conformity to rule; uniformity; method or certain order.

regulate (reg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to make regular; adjust by rule.

regulation (reg-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of regulating; order; method; rule.

regulator (reg'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, regulates; a lever for regulating motion; lever of a watch; an accurate timepiece.

regurgitate (re-gēr'ji-tāt), *v.i.* to be thrown or poured back.

rehabilitate (rē-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to reinstate; to restore to a former place or rank.

rehash (rē-hash'), *n.* literally to hash over, rechopping the meat and vegetables; but oftener used figuratively of repeating something not very attractive, until every one is weary of it.

rehearsal (re-hēr'sal), *n.* a recital in private prior to a public performance.

rehearse (re-hērs'), *v.t.* to repeat, as what has already been said or written; tell or narrate; recite before public performance.

Reichstag (rīkhs'tākh), *n.* the German parliament.

reign (rān), *v.i.* to exercise sovereign authority; rule; be predominant: *n.* supreme power or influence; time during which a sovereign rules.

reimburse (rē-im-bērs'), *v.t.* to refund.

rein (rān), *n.* the strap of a bridle; an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing; power: *pl.* the kidneys, or parts about them; loins; the heart [Old Testament]: *v.t.* to govern with a bridle; restrain; control: *v.i.* to check a horse with the reins. [French.]

reincarnate (rē-in-kär'nāt), *v.t.* to embody anew. [Latin.]

reindeer (rān'dēr), *n.* a large Arctic deer.

reinforce (rē-in-fōrs'), *v.t.* to supply with new strength, support, or assistance.

reinforcement (rē-in-fōrs'ment), *n.* additional support.

reinstate (rē-in-stāt'), *v.t.* to restore to a former state.

reiteration (rē-it-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* repetition.

reject (re-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw away as useless or vile; refuse; renounce; discard.

rejection (re-jek'shun), *n.* the act of rejecting.

rejoice (re-jois'), *v.i.* to feel or express joy or gladness; exult: *v.t.* to make joyful.

rejoicing (re-jois'ing), *n.* expression, subject, or experience, of joy or gladness.

rejoin (re-join'), *v.t.* to unite again after separation: *v.i.* to answer a reply; answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

rejoinder (re-join'dĕr), *n.* an answer to a reply; in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejuvenate (rē-jū've-nāt), *v.t.* to make young again.

relapse (re-laps'), *v.i.* to fall back from a state of convalescence; return to a former bad state or habit: *n.* a falling into a former bad state; return of a disease after convalescence or partial recovery.

relate (re-lāt'), *v.t.* to tell; describe; recite; narrate: *v.i.* to refer.

related (re-lā'ted), *p.adj.* told or described; allied by kindred or blood relationship.

relation (re-lā'shun), *n.* the act of relating; the thing related; mutual connection between two or more things; proportion or ratio; connection by birth or marriage; kinsman or kinswoman.

relative (rel'a-tiv), *adj.* having, or expressing, relation; pertinent; belonging to or connected with; relating to a word, sentence, or clause: *n.* that which has relation to something else; a person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a word which relates to its antecedent.

relax (re-laks'), *v.t.* to slacken; make less close; render less tense, rigorous, or severe; divert, as the mind; loosen, as the bowels; make languid: *v.i.* to take relaxation; become less severe or close.

relaxation (re-laks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension; diversion or recreation.

relay (re-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relaid, *p.pr.* relaying], to lay a second time: *n.* fresh post-horses or hunting dogs to relieve others; new supply; a subsidiary electric circuit.

release (re-lēs'), *v.t.* to set free; discharge; free from obligation or penalty: *n.* liberation from restraint, penalty, pain, &c.; discharge from an obligation.

relegate (rel'e-gāt), *v.t.* to banish; consign.

relegation (rel-e-gā'shun), *n.* the act of relegating.

relent (re-lent'), *v.i.* to grow less hard or severe; become more tender; yield.

relenting (re-lent'ing), *n.* the act of becoming less hard or more tender or compassionate.

relentless (re-lent'les), *adj.* pitiless; having no regard for another; without mercy.

relevancy (rel'e-van-si), *n.* applicability; pertinence. Also relevance.

relevant (rel'e-vant), *adj.* applicable; related; pertinent.

reliable (re-lī'a-bl), *adj.* trustworthy.

reliance (re-lī'ans), *n.* confidence; trust.

reliant (re-lī'ant), *adj.* having reliance.

relic (rel'ik), *n.* that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; memorial or souvenir; remains of a person deceased; body or other memorial of a saint held in religious reverence.

relict (rel'ikt), *n.* a widow. [Latin.]

relief (re-lēf'), *n.* that which mitigates pain, grief, &c.; release from some post of duty; assistance given to the poor; aid; redress; the projection of a sculptured design from the plane surface.

relieve (re-lēv'), *v.t.* to free from pain, suffering, grief, &c.; mitigate; alleviate; help; release from a post of duty.

religion (re-lij'un), *n.* any system of faith or worship; love and obedience towards God; piety; monastic vow or state. [Latin.]

religious (re-lij'us), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or set apart for, religion; godly; pious; devotional; conscientiously exact or strict; bound by monastic vows: *n.* one who is bound by monastic vows.

relinquish (re-ling'kwish), *v.t.* to forsake or abandon; quit; leave with reluctance; desist from; renounce a claim to.

reliquary (rel'i-kwa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* reliquaries (rel'i-kwa-riz)], a depository for relics; a casket or small chest for holding relics.

relish (rel'ish), *v.t.* to like the taste of; use with pleasure; enjoy: *v.i.*

to have a pleasing taste: *n.* sensation of flavor; taste; savor; zest; a savory dish; enjoyment given by anything; pleasure; inclination.

reluctance (re-luk'tans), *n.* unwillingness. Also reluctancy.

reluctant (re-luk'tant), *adj.* unwilling; disinclined.

rely (re-lī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relied, *p.pr.* relying], to lean upon with confidence; trust or have confidence in.

remain (re-mān'), *v.i.* to continue; stay; last; endure; be left in a particular state or place; be left after or out of a greater number: *n.pl.* a dead body; the literary works of an author published after his death; ruins.

remand (re-mand'), *v.t.* to recommit or send back; remit in custody to a future time: *n.* the act of remanding; state of being remanded.

remark (re-märk'), *v.t.* to note or observe; express; say: *n.* notice or observation; comment.

remarkable (re-märk'a-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice or remark; extraordinary; strange; famous; uncommon.

remediable (re-mē'di-a-bl), *adj.* admitting remedy.

remedial (re-mē'di-al), *adj.* affording, or intended for, a remedy.

remedy (rem'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* remedies (rem'e-diz)], that which cures a disease, or counteracts an evil; a restorative; an efficacious medicine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* remedied, *p.pr.* remedying], to repair or remove something evil from.

remember (re-mem'bēr), *v.t.* to recall to mind; attend to; keep in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence.

remembrance (re-mem'brans), *n.* power of remembering; memory; length of time during which anything can be remembered; recollection.

remind (re-mīnd'), *v.t.* to bring to the remembrance of; put in mind.

reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* recovery of ideas; memory; that which is remembered.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis'ent), *adj.* having recollection.

remise (re-mīz'), *v.t.* to resign or surrender by deed: *n.* the surrender of a claim by deed.

remiss (re-mis'), *adj.* careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless; dilatory.

remission (re-mish'un), *n.* the act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation.

remit (re-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* remitted, *p.pr.* remitting], to pardon; transmit, as money, bills, &c.; send back: *v.i.* moderate or abate in violence or force.

remittance (re-mit'ans), *n.* that which is remitted; the sending of money, bills, &c., in payment; the sum so transmitted.

remittent (re-mit'ent), *adj.* increasing and abating alternately.

remnant (rem'nant), *n.* that which is left after a part has been removed; remainder.

remonstrance (re-mon'strans), *n.* strong representation against something complained of; expostulation (*historically*), the Great Remonstrance made by the English Parliament to King Charles I (1641), reminding him of his arbitrary and illegal acts.

remonstrant (re-mon'strant), *adj.* expostulatory; *n.* one who takes part in a remonstrance.

remonstrate (re-mon'strāt), *v.i.* to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; expostulate.

remorse (re-môrs'), *n.* anguish of mind caused by the sense of guilt; sympathetic sorrow; compunction.

remorseful (re-môrs'fool), *adj.* full of remorse.

remorseless (re-môrs'les), *adj.* cruel; merciless.

remote (re-mōt'), *adj.* distant in time or space; far; primary; alien; foreign; inconsiderable.

removable (re-mōōv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being removed.

removal (re-mōōv'al), *n.* the act of removing or displacing; change of place; dismissal; act of putting an end to.

remove (re-mōōv'), *v.t.* to put from its place; withdraw; cut off, or kill: *v.i.* to change place; change residence: *n.* change of place: removal; promotion; class.

remunerate (re-mū'nēr-āt), *v.t.* to re-

ward as an equivalent for service; recompense.

remuneration (re-mū-nēr-ā′shun), *n.* payment for service; recompense; reward.

remunerative (re-mū′nēr-a-tiv), *adj.* yielding an equivalent return for outlay; lucrative; profitable.

renascent (re-nas′ent), *adj.* coming again into being.

rencontre (räng-kông′tr), *n.* a casual meeting in opposition or contest; collision: *v.i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision. Also recounter.

rend (rend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rent, *p.pr.* rending], to tear apart with violence; split; lacerate: *v.i.* to become rent.

render (ren′dēr), *v.t.* to return; pay back; make up; deliver; afford; yield; furnish; reproduce; translate; cause to be boiled down; exhibit: *n.* payment of rent.

rendering (ren′dēr-ing), *n.* a translation; version; execution; first coat of plaster.

rendezvous (rän′dā-vōō or ren′de-vōō), *n.* appointed place of meeting, especially for warships or troops: *v.i.* to assemble. [French.]

rendition (ren-dish′un), *n.* surrender; translation.

renegade (ren′e-gād), *n.* one who renounces his faith; apostate; traitor; deserter. [French.]

renew (re-nū′), *v.t.* to make new again; restore; renovate; reinvigorate: *v.i.* to be made new; begin afresh; grow again.

renewal (re-nū′al), *n.* the act of renewing; state of being renewed; renovation; revival.

rennet (ren′et), *n.* the inner membrane of a calf's stomach: used for coagulating milk.

renounce (re-nouns′), *v.t.* to disown; reject publicly and finally; repudiate; reject: *v.i.* in card playing, not to follow suit: *n.* failure to follow suit.

renovate (ren′ō-vāt), *v.t.* to make new again; restore to a previous condition, or to a good state; repair.

renovation (ren-ō-vā′shun), *n.* renewal; state of being renovated.

renown (re-noun′), *n.* celebrity; fame; distinction: *v.t.* to make famous.

renowned (re-nound′), *p.adj.* celebrated; famous; illustrious; distinguished.

rent (rent), *n.* a tear; fissure; schism; periodical payment for the use of property: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of rend. [French.]

rental (rent′al), *n.* amount of rent; schedule of rents of an estate; rent-roll.

renunciation (re-nun-si-ā′shun), *n.* disavowal; rejection.

rep (rep), *adj.* having a fine corded surface: *n.* a dress fabric with a fine corded surface.

repair (re-pār′), *v.i.* to go to a (specified) place; betake one's self: *v.t.* to restore after injury; mend; renovate; make amends: *n.* restoration after injury; state of a building.

reparation (rep-a-rā′shun), *n.* restoration to a good condition; amends or compensation; restitution.

repartee (rep-är-tē′), *n.* a ready, witty reply.

repast (re-past′), *n.* a meal; victuals.

repay (re-pā′), *v.t.* to give back that which is due.

repeal (re-pēl′), *v.t.* to revoke or abrogate; annul: *n.* revocation; abrogation.

repeat (re-pēt′), *v.t.* to do or speak a second time; iterate; recite; quote from memory: *n.* repetition; a sign in music directing a part to be repeated.

repeater (re-pēt′ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, repeats; revolver; a watch that strikes the hours, when a spring is pressed; a decimal in which the same figure or figures are repeated; one who illegally votes more than once at the same election.

repel (re-pel′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* repelled, *p.pr.* repelling], to drive back; resist; check the advance of: *v.i.* to act in opposition to force impressed; check or drive inwards.

repellent (re-pel′ent), *adj.* driving back; tending or able to repel; repulsive.

repent (re-pent′), *v.i.* to feel pain or sorrow on account of something done or left undone, especially for sin committed leading to repent-

ance; change from past evil: *v.t.* to regret. [Old Testament.]

repentance (re-pen'tans), *n.* contrition.

repentant (re-pen'tant), *adj.* penitent.

repertoire (rep-ēr-twär'), *n.* a repository; stock of dramas, songs, &c., ready for use. [French.]

repertory (rep'ēr-tō-ri), *n.* a storehouse; treasury.

repetition (rep-e-tish'un), *n.* the act of repeating; recital from memory.

repine (re-pīn'), *v.i.* to fret one's self; murmur; complain; feel discontent.

replace (re-plās'), *v.t.* to put back in its place; to supersede.

replenish (re-plen'ish), *v.t.* to fill up again; fill or stock in abundance.

replete (re-plēt'), *adj.* completely filled; full.

repletion (re-plē'shun), *n.* the state of being too full; plethora.

replevin (re-plev'in), *n.* an action to recover goods wrongfully seized, on security being given to try the case; writ for replevying.

replevy (re-plev'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replevied, *p.pr.* replevying], to recover by writ goods wrongfully seized, on giving security to try the right to them at law.

replica (rep'li-ka), *n.* a copy of an original picture or statue executed by the same artist or sculptor.

replicate (rep'li-kat), *adj.* folded back.

replication (rep-li-kā'shun), *n.* a reply; echo; repetition; the plaintiff's answer to the plea of the defendant.

reply (re-plī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replied, *p.pr.* replying], to answer; respond: *n.* an answer; response; rejoinder.

report (re-pōrt'), *v.t.* to give an account of; relate; tell from one to another; circulate publicly; take down (spoken words): *v.i.* to make a statement: *n.* an official statement of facts; description, an account of a meeting, &c.; rumor; hearsay; noise.

repose (re-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay to rest; refresh by rest; compose; lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust (with *in* or *on*): *v.i.* to sleep; recline: *n.* sleep; quiet; mental rest; certain parts in a picture which tranquilize its aspect.

repository (re-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* repositories (re-poz'i-tō-riz)], a warehouse for the storing and safe keeping of goods; shop or warehouse.

repoussé (re-pōōs'ā), *n.* ornamental metal work formed in relief and chased.

reprehend (rep-re-hend'), *v.t.* to censure.

reprehensible (rep-re-hen'si-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; culpable.

reprehension (rep-re-hen'shun), *n.* censure; reproof.

reprehensive (rep-re-hen'siv), *adj.* given to, or containing, reproof. Also reprehensory.

represent (rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to exhibit the image of; show; describe; give an account of; personate or act the part of; reproduce; to present again (rē-prē-zent').

representation (rep-re-zen-tā'shun), *n.* the act of representing; that which represents; portrayal; description; likeness; image or picture; dramatic performance; body of representatives; statement of arguments or reasons.

representative (rep-re-zen'ta-tiv), *adj.* having the power or character of another; exhibiting a similitude; typical: *n.* one who is authorized to act for another or others; deputy or delegate, especially one chosen by a body of electors; a member of the popular branch of Congress or of a State Legislature; he who, or that which, represents or exhibits a likeness.

repress (re-pres'), *v.t.* to check or restrain; crush; quell.

repression (re-presh'un), *n.* the act of repressing.

reprieve (re-prēv'), *v.t.* to grant a respite to; delay the execution of: *n.* temporary suspension of a criminal sentence.

reprimand (rep'ri-mand), *v.t.* to reprove severely; reprove publicly and officially: *n.* a severe reproof.

reprint (rē-print'), *v.t.* to print a new edition or copy of: *n.* (rē'print), a new edition or copy.

reprisal (re-prīz'al), *n.* an act of war ostensibly by way of retaliation for an injury suffered. See marque.

reproach (re-prōch'), *v.t.* to censure severely; upbraid: *n.* severe blame

mingled with contempt; object of scorn; shame or disgrace.

reproachful (re-prōch'fool), *adj.* containing, or expressing, reproach.

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), *v.t.* to condemn strongly or with detestation; disown: *adj.* abandoned; depraved: *n.* a profligate person.

reprobation (rep-rō-bā'shun), *n.* the act of reprobating; abandonment to eternal destruction; condemnation.

reproduction (rē-prō-duk'shun), *n.* the act of producing again, either an organism, a mental image, or a work of art.

reproof (re-prōōf'), *n.* censure; rebuke.

reprove (re-prōōv'), *v.t.* to censure or blame; reprimand; rebuke.

reptile (rep'til), *n.* an animal of the class Reptilia that creeps or crawls on the ground; a mean, groveling person: *adj.* creeping; crawling; groveling.

republic (re-pub'lik), *n.* a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by popular vote; commonwealth.

republican (re-pub'li-kan), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or consisting of, a republic: *n.* one who favors republican government.

republish (rē-pub'lish), *v.t.* to publish anew; print a new edition of.

repudiate (re-pū'di-āt), *v.t.* to disown or disclaim; refuse to pay or acknowledge; disavow.

repudiation (re-pū-di-ā'shun), *n.* the act of repudiating; disavowal; rejection.

repugnance (re-pug'nans), *n.* aversion; reluctance; dislike. Also repugnancy.

repugnant (re-pug'nant), *adj.* highly distasteful or offensive; contrary; hostile.

repulse (re-puls'), *v.t.* to drive back; beat off; repel: *n.* the state of being driven back or repelled; refusal; denial.

repulsion (re-pul'shun), *n.* the act of driving back; state of being repelled; the power by which certain bodies recede from each other.

repulsive (re-pul'siv), *adj.* tending to repel; forbidding; disgusting.

repulsiveness (re-pul'siv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being repulsive.

reputable (rep'ū-ta-bl), *adj.* esteemed; honorable; respectable.

reputation (rep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* good name or character; honor; credit.

repute (re-pūt'), *v.t.* to estimate; deem: *n.* estimation; character; reputation.

request (re-kwest'), *n.* desire expressed; petition; prayer; demand; entreaty: *v.t.* to ask for.

requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* a mass, or musical setting of a mass, for the repose of the soul of a person deceased.

require (re-kwīr'), *v.t.* to ask for or claim as by right or authority; demand; exact; need. [Latin.]

requirement (re-kwīr'ment), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand; necessity.

requisite (rek'wi-zit), *adj.* needful; indispensable: *n.* anything requisite.

requisition (rek-wi-zish'un), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand, especially a written one: *v.t.* to demand; make a requisition upon.

requital (re-kwīt'al), *n.* retaliation.

requite (re-kwīt'), *v.t.* to make return for treatment, good or evil; recompense; retaliate; revenge.

reredos (rēr'dos), *n.* a decorated screen behind the altar of a church.

rescind (re-sind'), *v.t.* to annul; revoke.

rescission (re-sizh'un), *n.* the act of annulling.

rescript (rē'skript), *n.* an edict or decree, especially of an emperor or pope in answer to some question of jurisprudence officially submitted to him, and having the force of a law.

rescue (res'kū), *v.t.* to set free from danger, restraint, or violence; liberate; deliver: *n.* deliverance from danger, restraint, or violence; forcible retaking of persons or goods detained by legal authority.

research (re-serch'), *n.* laborious, careful inquiry or investigation: *v.t.* to search again; investigate carefully and diligently.

resemblance (re-zem'blans), *n.* likeness.

resemble (re-zem'bl), *v.t.* to have a likeness to; have similarity to.
resent (re-zent'), *v.t.* to consider as an injury or affront; take ill; be angry in consequence of.
resentful (re-zent'fool), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; full of resentment.
resentment (re-zent'ment), *n.* strong anger or displeasure; deep sense of injury.
reservation (rez-ẽr-vā'shun), *n.* anything kept back or reserved; clause, proviso, or limitation, by which something is reserved; public land reserved for some particular use, as schools, &c.
reserve (re-zẽrv'), *v.t.* to keep in store; hold back for future use; retain: *n.* closeness or caution in speaking or acting; taciturnity: *pl.* troops kept for the support of an army or to meet any contingency.
reservoir (rez'ẽr-vwär), *n.* a place where anything (usually fluids and liquids) is collected and stored up for use. [French.]
reset (rē-set'), *v.t.* to set again.
reside (rē-zīd'), *v.i.* to dwell or inhabit; live.
residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* place of abode; domicile; act of residing.
resident (rez'i-dent), *adj.* pertaining to one who resides; thus, Minister Resident in diplomacy differs from a Minister Plenipotentiary, by having a lower rank.
residuary (re-zid'ū-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, the residue; relating or entitled to the remainder of an estate, &c., after deducting legal expenses.
residue (rez'i-dū), *n.* remainder.
residuum (re-zid'ū-um), *n.* that which is left after a chemical process.
resign (re-zīn'), *v.t.* to yield to another; surrender formally; withdraw from; submit calmly; sign again (re-sīn').
resignation (rez-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of resigning; state of being resigned; calm submission or acquiescence; patience.
resilient (re-sil'i-ent), *adj.* springing back.
resin (rez'in), *n.* a solid inflammable substance obtained from various trees which exude it in the form of gum.
resinous (rez'in-us), *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like, resin.
resist (re-zist'), *v.t.* to oppose; withstand; thwart; strive against: *v.i.* to make opposition or resistance.
resistance (re-zis'tans), *n.* the act of resisting; opposition; power of a body that acts in opposition to another; in photography, contrast of light and shade.
resistant (re-zis'tant), *adj.* offering resistance: *n.* one who, or that which, resists.
resistless (re-zist'les), *n.* irresistible.
resoluble (rez'ō-lū-bl), *adj.* capable of being melted or resolved.
resolute (rez'ō-lūt), *adj.* determined; having a fixed purpose; decided; firm; steady.
resolution (rez-ō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of resolving; state of being resolved; analysis; fixed determination; constancy of purpose; formal proposal in a legislative assembly or public meeting; solution.
resolvable (re-zol'va-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved.
resolve (re-zolv'), *v.t.* to reduce to constituent parts; analyze; clear or separate; solve; settle in an opinion; decide; determine by vote; disperse, as a tumor, &c.; carry a discord into a concord [Music]: *v.i.* to determine; pass a formal resolution.
resolved (re-zolvd'), *p.adj.* determined; firm.
resolvent (re-zol'vent), *adj.* having the power of resolving; causing solution: *n.* a medicine to disperse a tumor, &c.
resonance (rez'ō-nans), *n.* the quality of being resonant. Also resonancy.
resonant (rez'ō-nant), *adj.* returning sound.
resort (re-zôrt'), *v.i.* to betake one's self; go often; have recourse; apply: *n.* place much frequented; concourse; resource.
resound (re-zound'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to reverberate; be re-echoed; spread the fame or renown of; send back sound; echo; sound again (rē-sound').
resource (re-sōrs'), *n.* source of help or supply; an expedient to which

one resorts: *pl.* money; means of any kind.

respect (re-spekt'), *n.* regard; expression of esteem; deference; manner of treating others; respectful demeanor; point, reference, or particular: *pl.* expression of good-will or regard: *v.t.* to honor or esteem; have relation to. [Latin.]

respectable (re-spek'tā-bl), *adj.* capable or worthy of respect; held in good repute; moderate in excellence or number.

respectful (re-spekt'fool), *adj.* characterized by respect.

respecting (re-spek'ting), *prep.* concerning.

respective (re-spek'tiv), *adj.* relating to a particular person or thing; not absolute; relative.

respectively (re-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* as each belongs to each; not absolutely.

respirable (re-spīr'a-bl), *adj.* that may be, or is fit to be, breathed.

respiration (res-pi-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of breathing; relief from toil.

respire (re-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; breathe; inhale: *v.t.* to breathe in and out, as air.

respite (res'pit), *n.* pause or temporary cessation of anything; delay; interval of rest; reprieve: *v.t.* to grant a respite to; suspend the execution of.

resplendent (re-splen'dent), *adj.* shining with brilliant luster; intensely bright.

respond (re-spond'), *v.i.* to answer or reply; be liable for payment: *v.t.* to pay: *n.* a short anthem sung between the reading of the lessons.

respondent (re-spon'dent), *adj.* giving response: *n.* one who answers or replies; one who maintains a thesis in reply; one who answers to a suit at law.

response (re-spons'), *n.* the act of answering; reply; in a liturgical service, the answer of the congregation to the priest.

responsible (re-spon'si-bl), *adj.* involving responsibility; answerable; liable.

responsive (re-spon'siv), *adj.* answering; correspondent.

rest (rest), *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance; quiet; peace; repose; sleep; death; place of quiet or repose; trust; interval of silence and its sign [Music]; remainder: *v.i.* to cease from motion or action; repose; be quiet; sleep; die; stand: *v.t.* to lay to rest; place.

restaurant (res'to-rant), *n.* a house for refreshment; an eating-house.

restful (rest'fool), *adj.* full of rest; quiet.

restitution (res-ti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage; compensation; amends.

restive (res'tiv), *adj.* unwilling to go forward; stubborn; uneasy.

restless (rest'les), *adj.* constantly active or moving.

restorative (re-stōr'a-tiv), *adj.* capable of restoring: *n.* a re-invigorating medicine.

restore (re-stōr'), *v.t.* to bring back to its former strength; repair; rebuild; heal or cure; re-invigorate; renew; amend; reclaim; store again.

restrain (re-strān'), *v.t.* to check; repress.

restraint (re-strānt'), *n.* the act of restraining: state of being restrained; limitation.

restrict (re-strikt'), *v.t.* to confine or limit.

restriction (re-strik'shun), *n.* the act of restricting; limitation; confinement.

restrictive (re-strik'tiv), *adj.* imposing restraint.

result (re-zult'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; to come to a decision; ensue; decree: *n.* conclusion or consequence.

resultant (re-zult'ant), *adj.* following as a result: *n.* a single force compounded of two or more forces and representing their combined effects.

résumé (rā-zū-mā'), *n.* a summary.

resume (re-zūm'), *v.t.* to take up again after interruption; begin again; take back.

resumption (re-zump'shun), *n.* the act of resuming.

resurrection (rez-ēr-ek'shun), *n.* a rising again from the dead; moral revival.

resuscitate (re-sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* to revive from apparent death; revivify.

resuscitation (re-sus-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of resuscitating; state of being resuscitated.

ret (ret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* retted, *p.pr.* retting], to steep in water to separate the fibers of a substance, as flax, by incipient rotting. [Old Dutch.]

retail (re-tāl'), *v.t.* to sell in small quantities; sell second-hand: *n.* (rē'-tāl), sale of goods in small quantities: *adj.* dealing in small quantities or second-hand.

retain (re-tān'), *v.t.* to hold or keep in possession; detain; engage by a fee prepaid.

retainer (re-tān'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, retains; a dependent; attendant; preliminary retaining fee paid to counsel.

retaliate (re-tal'i-āt), *v.t.* to return by giving like for like (usually in an ill sense).

retaliation (re-tal-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of retaliating.

retard (re-tärd'), *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct; delay; keep back.

retch (rēch), *v.i.* to try to vomit; strain in vomiting.

retention (re-ten'shun), *n.* the act of holding back; power of retaining, especially ideas.

retentive (re-ten'tiv), *adj.* having the power to retain.

reticence (ret'i-sens), *n.* silence; reserve.

reticent (ret'i-sent), *adj.* silent; reserved.

reticulate (re-tik'ū-lat), *adj.* formed of, or resembling, network.

reticule (ret'i-kūl), *n.* a lady's handbag or workbag; made of network.

retina (ret'i-na), *n.* one of the coats of the eye, containing the ends of the sensory nerves which receive the impressions which give rise to vision.

retinue (ret'i-nū), *n.* the suite or attendants of a prince or person of distinction; train.

retire (re-tīr'), *v.i.* to go to a place of privacy; withdraw; retreat; recede; withdraw from business, official, or active life; to go to bed.

retired (re-tīrd'), *adj.* secluded from society; having given up business, &c.; private.

retirement (re-tīr'ment), *n.* the act of retiring; privacy; solitude.

retiring (re-tīr'ing), *adj.* reserved, not obtrusive; assigned, as a pension, to an official retiring from the public service, &c.

retort (re-tôrt'), *v.t.* to return, as an argument, incivility, censure, accusation, &c.: *v.i.* to make a retort: *n.* censure, incivility, &c., returned; sharp reply; a vessel used in distilling and decomposing substances.

retouch (re-tuch'), *v.t.* to touch again; improve by going over a work of art to restore faded parts, &c.

retrace (rē-trās'), *v.t.* to trace back to the beginning.

retract (re-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw, or take back; recall; rescind; recant: *v.i.* to withdraw something previously said or written: *n.* the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a horseshoe.

retractation (re-trak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of retracting; recantation; disavowal. Also retraction.

retreat (re-trēt'), *n.* the act of withdrawing or retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of privacy; shelter; the retiring of an army or body of troops from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; signal for retiring from an engagement, or to quarters: *v.i.* to withdraw to seclusion or place of safety; retire before an enemy.

retrench (re-trench'), *v.i.* cut down expenses.

retrenchment (re-trench'ment), *n.* curtailment; reduction of expenses; a military work constructed inside another to resist an enemy who has forced the outer one.

retribution (ret-ri-bū'shun), *n.* reward or punishment suitable to the action; distribution of rewards or punishments in future life at the final judgment.

retributive (re-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offenses. Also retributory.

retrievable (re-trēv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being retrieved.

retrieve (re-trēv'), *v.t.* to recover; re-

store; regain: *v.i.* to act as a retriever.

retriever (re-trēv'ēr), *n.* a variety of dog trained to fetch game.

retro, a Latin *prefix* meaning *back, backwards,* as *retro*spect, a review of the past.

retroactive (ret-rō-ak'tiv), *adj.* having or intended to have a retrospective effect.

retrocede (ret-rō-sēd'), *v.t.* to cede or grant back.

retrograde (ret'rō-grād), *adj.* going or moving backwards; apparently moving from east to west as a planet; becoming less highly organized: *v.i.* to go backwards.

retrogressive (ret-rō-gres'iv), same as retrograde.

retrospect (ret'rō-spekt), see under retro.

retrospection (ret-rō-spek'shun), *n.* the act or faculty of looking back on the past.

retrospective (ret-rō-spek'tiv), *adj.* looking back on things past; referring to past things.

retroversion (ret-rō-vēr'shun), *n.* a turning or falling backward.

return (re-tērn'), *v.i.* to come back again to the same place or state; revisit; retort: *v.t.* to repay; restore; requite; elect; reply or report officially: *n.* the act of going back or returning; retrogression; repayment; requital; restitution; remittance; advantage; profit; official report.

reunion (rē-ūn'yun), *n.* a festive gathering of familiar friends or associates; act of reuniting.

reunite (rē-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to unite again; reconcile after variance: *v.i.* become united again.

reveal (re-vēl'), *v.t.* to make known; disclose: *n.* the vertical side of a doorway, window, &c.

revel (rev'el), *n.* a noisy or riotous feast: *v.i.* to feast with joyous or clamorous merriment.

revelation (rev-e-lā'shun), *n.* the act of revealing or making known, especially Divine truth; that which is revealed, especially by God to man.

revelry (rev'el-ri), *n.* boisterous festivity.

revenge (re-venj'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or punishment because of; exact retribution for; avenge: *n.* the act of revenging; malicious injuring in return for an injury or offense received; retaliation; malice.

revengeful (re-venj'fool), *adj.* vindictive.

revenue (rev'e-nū), *n.* the general income of a State, derived from the annual taxes, excise, customs, &c.; annual profits from lands, &c.

reverberate (re-vēr'bēr-āt), *v.t.* to send back, as sound; re-echo; *v.i.* to be driven back, or reflected, as sound or light.

reverberation (re-vēr-bēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reverberating.

revere (re-vēr'), *v.t.* to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; reverence.

reverence (rev'ēr-ens), *n.* veneration; honor; respect; act of obeisance; a title given to the clergy (with *his, your*): *v.t.* to regard with reverence.

reverend (rev'ēr-end), *adj.* worthy of reverence.

reverent (rev'ēr-ent), *adj.* showing, or expressive of, reverence; humble; submissive.

reverie (rev'ēr-i), *n.* deep musing; wakeful dreaminess; irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation.

reversal (re-vēr'sal), *n.* the act of reversing; overthrow or annulling; repeal.

reverse (re-vērs'), *adj.* turned backward; having an opposite direction; made or declared void: *v.t.* to turn upside down; change entirely: *n.* the contrary or opposite; back of a coin or medal; change; vicissitude; defeat.

reversion (re-vēr'shun), *n.* right to future possession or enjoyment; tendency of an animal or plant to revert to its original form, &c.

revert (re-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn back; change; reverse: *v.i.* to return or fall back; return to the original owner or his heirs.

revest (rē-vest'), *v.i.* to return to a former owner.

review (re-vū'), *v.t.* to consider over again; re-examine; look back; revise; examine critically; inspect (troops, &c.); write a critical notice

of: *n.* the act of reviewing; re-examination; survey of the past; criticism, especially of a new publication; a periodical with criticisms on new books, essays, &c.; inspection of troops, &c. [French.]

revile (re-vīl'), *v.t.* to address with opprobrious or contumelious language; reproach.

revise (re-vīz'), *v.t.* to review and amend; examine for correction: *n.* a revision; second proof-sheet.

revision (re-vizh'un), *n.* the act of examining for correction; that which is revised.

revival (re-vī'val), *n.* the act of reviving; recovery; renewal of life; renewed performance of; reproduction; spiritual awakening.

revive (re-vīv'), *v.i.* to recover life; return to vigor or activity, especially from a state of languor, neglect, &c.: *v.t.* to restore to life again; renovate; reproduce.

revivify (re-viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* revivified, *p.pr.* revivifying], to reanimate; quicken.

revocable (rev'ō-ka-bl), *adj.* that may be revoked.

revocation (rev-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of revoking; recall; repeal; reversal.

revoke (re-vōk'), *v.t.* to recall; repeal; annul: *v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards (see renege): *n.* the act of revoking at cards.

revolt (re-volt'), *n.* rebellion against constituted authority; insurrection: *v.i.* to turn away in disgust; to rebel: *v.t.* overturn; shock.

revolting (re-volt'ing), *p.adj.* disgusting; repellent.

revolution (rev-ō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of revolving; rotation; change or alteration of system; motion of a point or line about a center; recurrence or succession; fundamental and sudden change in the government of a country. In history there have been three great revolutions: the English Revolution when Charles I was dethroned (1642); the American Revolution (1775); and the French Revolution (1789).

revolve (re-volv'), *v.i.* to turn round, as on an axis; roll in a circle; rotate: *v.t.* to cause to turn or roll round; meditate or reflect upon.

revolver (re-vol'vēr), *n.* one who, or that which, revolves; a pistol with revolving barrels, fired successively without reloading.

revulsion (re-vul'shun), *n.* sudden and violent change, especially of feeling; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another.

reward (re-wärd'), *n.* something given as a return for good or ill received; recompense; retribution; punishment; gift in token of approved merit: *v.t.* to give in return for good or ill received; recompense; punish.

reynard (rān'ard), *n.* the fox.

rhapsodic (rap-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, rhapsody; unconnected; confused. Also rhapsodical. [Greek.]

rhapsodist (rap'sō-dist), *n.* one who makes or recites verses, especially one whose profession was to recite the Homeric or other epics.

rhapsody (rap'sō-di), *n.* [*pl.* rhapsodies (rap'sō-diz)], any unconnected or rambling composition, composed under the influence of excitement; part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.

rheoscope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for detecting an electric current.

rheostat (rē'ō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for regulating an electric current.

rhetoric (ret'o-rik), *n.* the art of speaking with elegance and force; declamation; oratory. [Greek.]

rhetorical (re-tor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to rhetoric; figurative; declamatory.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* the increased action of the vessels of any organ, especially the lungs or nostrils, producing an increased discharge of secretions.

rheumatic (rōō-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, rheumatism. Also rheumatical.

rheumatism (rōō'ma-tizm), *n.* a painful disease of the muscles and joints accompanied by swelling and stiffness.

rhinoceros (rī-nos'ēr-os), *n.* a large pachydermatous animal allied to the elephant, with one or two horns on the snout. [Greek.]

rhinoscope (rī'nō-skōp), *n.* an instru-

ment furnished with a mirror for examining the passages of the nose.

rhodium (rō′di-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements, rare and of extreme hardness.

rhomboid (rom′boid), *n.* a four-sided figure having its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *adj.* lozenge-shaped. Also rhomboidal.

rhombus (rom′bus), *n.* a four-sided figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles obtuse and two acute; a genus of flat fishes, containing the turbot, &c.

rhubarb (rōō′bärb), *n.* a plant whose leaf-stalks are used for culinary purposes, and its roots in medicine as a purgative.

rhumb (rum), *n.* a circle making any given angle with the meridian; a point of the compass.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* the correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line to the sound of the last word or syllable of another; harmonical succession of sounds; poetry: *v.i.* to accord in sound; make verses or rhymes: *v.t.* put into rhyme. Rime (more correctly).

rhythm (ri*th*m), *n.* the correspondence measure, or time, in poetry or prose; cadence.

rhythmic (ri*th*′mik), *adj.* pertaining to rhythm; harmonical; periodical. Also rhythmical.

rib (rib), *n.* one of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax; anything resembling a rib; a piece of timber to shape and strengthen the side of a ship; the main vein of a leaf: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ribbed, *p.pr.* ribbing], to furnish, or inclose, with ribs; form with grooves.

ribald (rib′ald), *adj.* low; obscure; filthy: *n.* a vulgar, foul-mouthed, licentious fellow.

ribaldry (rib′ald-ri), *n.* obscenity.

ribbon (rib′on), *n.* a fillet or strip of silk, &c.; narrow strip.

rice (rīs), *n.* a valuable food grain produced extensively in hot countries. [Franco-Persian.]

rich (rich), *adj.* abounding in money or possessions; wealthy; opulent; sumptuous; valuable; splendid; fertile; fruitful; high-flavored; mellow; full of beauty; vivid; sweet or harmonious in sound: *n.* rich people collectively (with *the*): *pl.* wealth; affluence.

rick (rik), *n.* a pile or heap, as of hay or corn, and usually thatched or sheltered: *v.t.* to pile or heap in a rick.

rickets (rik′ets), *n.* a disease affecting children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones, due to the absence of lime. Also rachitis.

rickety (rik′et-i), *adj.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints: unsteady; shaky: said also of buildings and things without life.

rid (rid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rid, *p.pr.* ridding], to set free; deliver; clear or destroy by violence: *adj.* clear; free.

riddance (rid′ans), *n.* the act of ridding or clearing away; deliverance.

ridden (rid′n), *p.p.* of ride.

riddle (rid′l), *n.* an enigma; puzzling question; something ambiguous; a large sieve: *v.t.* to solve, as a riddle; to sift by a riddle; perforate with, or as with, shot.

ride (rīd), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* rode, *p.p.* ridden, *p.pr.* riding], to be borne along, as on horseback or in a vehicle; practice horsemanship; manage a horse well; sit, float or rest on; to sit on so as to be carried; manage insolently at will: *n.* excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; drive; road.

rideau (rē-dō′), *n.* a small mound to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy. [French.]

rider (rīd′ēr), *n.* one who rides on, breaks, or manages, a horse; an additional clause to a document; subsidiary problem.

ridge (rij), *n.* anything formed like an animal's back, as a continuous range of hills, &c.; crest of a roof: *v.t.* to form or furnish with a ridge; wrinkle.

ridicule (rid′i-kūl), *n.* words or action designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; banter; mockery: *v.t.* to treat or address with ridicule; expose to contempt; laugh at.

ridiculous (ri-dik′ū-lus), *adj.* de-

serving or exciting ridicule; preposterous; absurd; ludicrous; droll.

riding (rīd'ing), *p.adj.* employed for traveling: *n.* a road cut through a wood or ground for riding upon.

rife (rīf), *adj.* prevalent, common.

riff-raff (rif'raf), *n.* refuse; the rabble.

rifle (rī'fl), *n.* a musket with the barrel spirally grooved: *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.t.* to groove spirally; pillage. [Danish.]

rift (rift), *n.* an opening or split in anything; fissure: *v.t.* to cleave or split.

rig (rig), *n.* a practical joke or frolic; dress; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rigged, *p.pr.* rigging], to furnish or fit with rigging; dress (with *out*).

rigger (rig'ēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a vessel; a band-wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim.

rigging (rig'ing), *n.* the cordage or ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported, and the sails extended or furled.

right (rīt), *adj.* according to truth, justice, or law; correct; fit; true; exact; most direct; noting the side opposed to the left; most convenient; well performed; rising perpendicularly: *adv.* in a right line; justly: *n.* uprightness; truth; justice; rectitude; propriety; virtue; legal claim; the right side: *v.t.* to set upright; make right or straight; correct; do justice to: *v.i.* to recover the vertical position: *interj.* well done!

righteous (rīt'yus), *adj.* just; equitable; honest; holy; deserved.

righteousness (rīt'yus-nes), *n.* the quality of being righteous; holiness; justice; moral integrity.

rightful (rīt'fool), *adj.* having a just claim; accordant with justice.

rigid (rij'id), *adj.* not pliant; stiff; inflexible; strict; stern; severely just. [Latin.]

rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* want of pliability; stiffness; resistance to change of form.

rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl), *n.* foolish, disconnected talk; long story.

rigor (rig'ēr), *n.* stiffness or severity; exactitude; strictness; severity of climate. [Latin.]

rigorous (rig'ēr-us), *adj.* characterized by, or exercising, vigor; stern; inflexible; scrupulously accurate.

Rigsdag (rigz'dag), *n.* the Danish parliament.

rill (ril), *n.* a small stream or rivulet: *v.i.* to run in a small stream.

rim (rim), *n.* a border or margin; raised border; brim: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rimmed, *p.pr.* rimming], to furnish with a rim.

rime (rīm), *n.* hoar-frost; another form of rhyme: *v.i.* to congeal into hoar-frost.

rimple (rim'pl), *n.* a wrinkle or fold: *v.t.* to become wrinkled.

rind (rīnd), *n.* the outer covering of fruit, &c.; bark: *v.t.* to strip the rind from.

ring (ring), *n.* a circle; anything circular in form; small hoop worn on the finger or used as a means of attachment; circular area or course; combination for private ends; pugilists or betting-men collectively (with *the*): *v.i.* [*p.t.* rang, *p.p.* rung, *p.pr.* ringing], to sound as a bell when struck; practice the art of ringing bells; tingle: *v.t.* to cause to sound, as metal when struck; sound aloud or abroad.

ringing (ring'ing), *p.adj.* sounding like a bell; resonant: *n.* the act of sounding as a bell; sound as of a bell ringing.

ringleader (ring'lē-dēr), *n.* the head of a riotous body or faction.

ringlet (ring'let), *n.* a little ring; curl.

rink (ringk), *n.* a long clear space on the ice used for curling; a ground for skating upon: *v.i.* to skate on a rink.

rinse (rins), *v.t.* to cleanse lightly with clean water; cleanse repeatedly; give a final cleansing to after washing: *n.* a cleansing with a second application of clean water.

riot (rī'ot), *n.* uproar; tumult; noisy revelry; luxurious excess; disturbance of the public peace by more than three persons: *v.i.* to raise an uproar; go to excess in sensual indulgence; be highly excited.

riotous (rī'ot-us), *adj.* indulging in riot or excess; licentious; noisy; turbulent; seditious.

rip (rip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ripped, *p.pr.* ripping], to divide by tearing or cutting; cut asunder; disclose; undo the seam of: *v.i.* to swear (with *out*): *n.* a rent or tear; a rogue or loose woman.

ripe (rīp), *adj.* brought to maturity or perfection; ready for harvest; fit for use; complete; resembling ripe fruit.

ripen (rīp'en), *v.t.* to make ripe; bring to perfection: *v.i.* to grow ripe.

ripeness (rīp'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ripe; maturity.

ripper (rip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, rips; something or somebody super-excellent.

ripping (rip'ing), *p.adj.* exciting; joyous; startlingly interesting. [English.]

ripple (rip'l), *n.* a small curling wave on the surface of water; the sound made by such waves; large comb for cleansing flax: *v.t.* to cover with small curling waves; cleanse with a ripple.

rippling (rip'ling), *n.* the breaking of, or sound made by, ripples; the act of cleansing flax by a ripple.

rise (rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rose, *p.p.* risen, *p.pr.* rising], to ascend; get up from the ground or recumbent position; begin to stir; swell in quantity or extent; grow upward; spring; tower up; appear above the horizon; come in view or existence; be promoted; thrive; be hostile; close a session; ascend from the grave: *n.* the act of rising; ascent; elevated place; appearance above; origin; source; increase of price or value, social advancement or distinction; anger (in "take the *rise* out of").

risible (riz'i-bl), *adj.* having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined to laugh; causing laughter.

rising (rīz'ing), *n.* insurrection; an ascent; closing of a session: *adj.* increasing, as in wealth or influence; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death.

risk (risk), *n.* possibility of loss or injury; hazard; peril; danger: *v.t.* to hazard; venture upon.

rissole (ris'ōl), *n.* a savory mince inclosed in a thin batter paste and fried. [French.]

rite (rīt), *n.* a solemn religious act; external religious observance.

ritual (rit'ū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing, rites: *n.* manner of performing divine service; a book of rites, or manner of service; body of rites used in the Church. [Latin.]

ritualism (rit'ū-al-izm), *n.* a system of ritual or prescribed forms of religion; excessive observance of forms in divine worship; Tractarianism; Anglo-Catholicism, especially as emphasized by the use of Eucharistic vestments.

rival (rī'val) *n.* one who strives to equal or excel another in the same object or pursuit; competitor; antagonist: *adj.* having the same claims; emulous: *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; emulate. [Latin.]

rivalry (rī'val-ri), *n.* competition; emulation.

rive (rīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* rived, *p.p.* riven, *p.pr.* riving], to be split or torn asunder: *n.* a rent, tear, or split.

river (riv'ẽr), *n.* a large running stream of water flowing into the sea or another river; copious flow. [Latin.]

rivet (riv'et), *n.* a short metal bolt clinched by hammering: *v.t.* to secure with, or as with, a rivet; clinch; make firm or secure.

rivulet (riv'ū-let), *n.* a little stream.

roach (rōch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a cockroach. [Old French.]

road (rōd), *n.* a public way for traveling upon; path; way: *pl.* a place where ships may ride safely at anchor. Roadstead.

roadster (rōd'stẽr), *n.* a horse suited for travelling; a bicycle for roadwork; an automobile that makes steady speed; a vessel which works by tides.

roam (rōm), *v.i.* to wander about without any definite object; ramble: *v.t.* to wander over. [Old French.]

roan (rōn), *adj.* of a bay or dark color with a shade of red: *n.* a roan color; grained sheepskin leather.

roar (rōr), *n.* the deep full cry of a large animal; a cry as in distress; any loud noise; loudly expressed

mirth; sound of the wind or sea: *v.i.* to utter a roar: *v.t.* to utter in a roar.

roast (rōst), *v.t.* to cook before a fire; heat too violently or to excess; parch by exposure to heat; burn (broken ore to free it from extraneous matter); to banter or ridicule; criticise severely: *v.i.* to be roasted: *adj.* roasted: *n.* that which is roasted.

rob (rob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* robbed, *p.pr.* robbing], to steal; plunder.

robbery (rob'ĕr-i), *n.* theft; the felonious and forcible taking away the money and goods of another.

robe (rōb), *n.* a loose outer garment; state dress; an elegant gown; dressed skin of a buffalo: *v.i.* to put on robes: *v.t.* to invest with a robe; dress; array.

robin (rob'in), *n.* the redbreast.

robust (rō-bust'), *adj.* hardy; strong; vigorous; muscular. [Latin.]

rochet (roch'et), *n.* a linen vestment worn by a bishop resembling a surplice open at the sides. [Old French.]

rock (rok), *n.* a large mass of stone or stony matter; any mineral deposit; natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay; firm or immovable defense; a movement backwards and forwards; distaff: *v.t.* to cause to move backwards and forwards; lull to sleep: *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards.

rocket (rok'et), *n.* a firework made of a case filled with saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, fastened to a stick, and which, on being ignited, is projected through the air.

rod (rod), *n.* a long twig or shoot of any woody plant; a wand: instrument of punishment; cane; a fishing-rod; scepter; measure of length, 5½ yards.

rode (rōd), *p.t.* of ride.

rodent (rō'dent), *adj.* gnawing: *n.* any animal of the Rodentia, an order of Mammalia, containing the rats, mice, squirrels, &c.

roe (rō), *n.* a species of deer, the roebuck; the female of the hart; the spawn or sperm of fishes.

Roentgen rays (rēnt'gen rāz), *n.* a form of radiant energy emanating from the surface of an electrically excited vacuum tube opposite the cathode electrode, having power of penetrating objects impervious to light or heat rays, affecting sensitive photographic films, and exciting fluorescence in certain salts. Also called X-rays.

rogation (rō-gā'shun), *n.* a litany; supplication. [Latin.]

rogue (rōg), *n.* a dishonest person; knave; a sly, mischievous person; wag; term of endearment. [Old French.]

roguery (rōg'ĕr-i), *n.* knavish or dishonest practices; cheating; mischievous or waggish conduct.

roguish (rōg'ish), *adj.* fraudulent; dishonest; somewhat mischievous or sly.

roil (roil), *v.t.* to render turbid; vex or irritate. [Old French.]

rôle (rōl), *n.* a part or character in a play, &c.; function or part. [French.]

roll (rōl), *v.i.* to turn like a wheel or on an axis; move in a circular direction; be moved with violence; rock; wallow; make a long deep sound: *v.t.* to revolve; inwrap; move on wheels; spread flat under a roller: *n.* the act of rolling; that which rolls; a writing or paper rolled upon itself; an official document; list or register; kind of fancy bread; continued deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, &c.; twist of tobacco.

roller (rōl'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, rolls; a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, flattening, &c.; long heavy wave; long broad bandage; a kind of crow.

rollick (rol'ik), *v.i.* to move or act with a careless, swaggering air.

rollicking (rol'ik-ing), *adj.* jovial; careless; swaggering.

roly-poly (rō'li-pō'li), *n.* a game in which by rolling a ball into a certain hole it wins; a kind of jam pudding.

romance (rō-mans'), *n.* a work of fiction or adventure; novel; fable: *v.i.* to invent and tell fictitious stories; exaggerate; lie.

romantic (rō-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, romance; extravagant; fanciful; ideal; full of wild and fantastic scenery.

romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* the state or quality of being romantic; the reactionary movement begun in Germany in the eighteenth century

in opposition to cold classical literary forms.

romp (romp), *n.* an unrestrained, boisterous girl; rough play or frolic: *v.i.* to play in a boisterous, unrestrained manner.

ronde (rond), *n.* a kind of type.

rondeau (ron'dō), *n.* [*pl.* rondeaux (ron'dōz)], a little poem of thirteen verses or lines; a light air or jig [Mus.]. Also rondo.

rood (rōōd), *n.* forty square poles or perches; a cross or crucifix.

roof (rōōf), *n.* the top covering of a house or other building; canopy; palate of the mouth: *v.t.* to cover with a roof.

rook (rook), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a swindler or sharper; the castle in chess: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to swindle or cheat.

rookery (rook'ẽr-i), *n.* a group of nests on trees where rooks resort; colony of rooks; place of low resort; low slum.

room (rōōm), *n.* unoccupied place or space; apartment of a house; freedom to act; opportunity; place of another; a deep blue dye: *v.i.* to lodge.

roost (rōōst), *n.* the pole, perch, &c., upon which a bird rests at night; number of fowls resting together: *v.i.* to sit or sleep upon a perch, &c.; lodge.

rooster (rōōs'tẽr), *n.* the domestic cock.

root (rōōt), *n.* that part of a plant that descends and fixes itself in the earth by which the plant is nourished; edible root; anything resembling a root; foundation; basis or origin; fundamental note of any chord [Music]; that quantity which multiplied by itself produces a given quantity; the part of a word which expresses its primary or essential meaning, as distinguished from a derivative: *v.t.* to fix by the root; plant in the earth; implant deeply; to dig or burrow with the snout; eradicate (with *out*): *v.i.* to take root.

rope (rōp), *n.* a thick cord, usually over one inch in circumference, of several strands twisted together; small cable; halter; series of things connected: *v.t.* to fasten or draw with a rope; curb (a horse) so as to prevent him winning a race: *v.i.* to draw into viscous threads.

rosary (rō'za-ri), *n.* [*pl.* rosaries (rō'za-riz)], a garland or chaplet; a string of threaded beads by which prayers are counted; the prayers repeated as thus counted.

rose (rōz), *n.* a plant of the genus Rosa or its well known flower; rose-color; knot of ribbons; rosette; a perforated nozzle: *p.t.* of rise. [Latin.]

roseate (rō'ze-at), *adj.* rose-colored; rose-like; blooming.

rosebud (rōz'bud), *n.* the flower of the rose just before it has opened. By analogy a young girl, still gentle and innocent.

rose-diamond (rōz'dī-a-mund), *n.* a diamond cut into twenty-four triangular facets.

rosemary (rōz'ma-ri), *n.* a sweet-smelling evergreen shrub from which an aromatic water is distilled. In Southern Europe it bears a blue flower. [Old French.]

rosette (rō-zet'), *n.* a cluster of ribbons arranged like a rose.

rosewood (rōz'wood), *n.* a Brazilian wood used as a veneer.

rosin (roz'in), *n.* another form of resin; specifically, inspissated turpentine: *v.t.* to rub with rosin.

ross (ros), *n.* the outer rough bark of trees; tan bark: *v.t.* to remove the outer bark or rough surface of.

roster (ros'tẽr), *n.* list or muster-roll showing how the duties of military officers, regiments, &c., are regulated.

rostrum (ros'trum), *n.* [*pl.* rostrums (ros'trumz) or rostra (ros'tra)], the beak of a bird; in ancient Rome, a pulpit or elevated platform in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or prows of ships taken from the enemy, and from which orators addressed the people: hence a pulpit or platform; the prow of an ancient war vessel. [Latin.]

rosy (rōz'i), *adj.* like a rose; red; blooming; charming; very favorable.

rot (rot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rotted, *p.pr.* rotting], to putrefy or become decomposed; decay: *v.t.* to make pu-

trid or corrupt: *n.* putrefaction; decomposition; nonsense.

rotary (rō'ta-ri), *adj.* turning on an axis; pertaining to rotation. Also rotatory. [Latin.]

rotate (rō'tāt), *v.t.* to revolve on, or as on, an axis; cause to turn: *v.i.* to turn round like a wheel: *adj.* wheel-shaped.

rotation (rō-tā'shun), *n.* the act of turning round on an axis, like a wheel; regular succession.

rotatory (rō'ta-tō-ri), same as rotary.

rote (rōt), *n.* mechanical repetition, or learning without understanding.

rotten (rot'n), *adj.* putrefied; decomposed; unsound; a general term of reproach. [Slang.]

rotund (rō-tund'), *adj.* spherical.

rotunda (rō-tun'da), *n.* a circular domed building. Also rotundo.

rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* roundness.

rouble (rōō'bl), *adj.* a Russian silver coin of varying value, used as a monetary unit (about 77 cents).

roué (rōō-ā'), *n.* a fashionable sensualist; confirmed rake; debauchee.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* a cosmetic of red color used for imparting a tint to the cheeks and lips; a kind of lake color: *v.i.* to color or paint with rouge.

rough (ruf), *adj.* having inequalities on the surface; rugged; not smooth or plane; uneven; uncut; unpolished; harsh to the ear; uncivil; austere; cruel; unfeeling; violent; boisterous; hard-featured; shaggy; vague: *adv.* roughly: *v.t.* to shape out roughly; furnish (a horse) with roughened shoes; break in (a horse).

roulette (rōō-let'), *n.* a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making dotted lines. [French.]

round (round), *adj.* circular; spherical; globular; cylindrical; plump; corpulent; whole; considerable; large: *adv.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another: *n.* a circle, sphere, or globe; circuit or tour; routine; step of a ladder; constantly recurring series; cycle; round dance; accustomed walk; volley of firearms; a song in which all the company take part: *prep.* about; on every side of; around: *v.t.* to make round; travel or pass round: *v.i.* to go the rounds, as a patrol, &c.; grow or become round. [Old French.]

roundabout (round'a-bout), *adj.* indirect; encompassing: *n.* a merry-go-round; a short coat or jacket.

roundel (roun'del), *n.* a circle; roundelay; a small circular Norman shield; semi-circular bastion.

roundelay (roun'de-lā), *n.* an ancient song or dance in which the passages are repeated.

round-robin (round-rob'in), *n.* a petition having the signatures written in a circle so as not to show who signed it first.

rouse (rouz), *v.t.* to awaken; stir to thought or action; drive (game) from a covert.

rousing (rouz'ing), *p.adj.* stirring; exciting; startling; exceeding.

rout (rout), *n.* total defeat and flight of an army; resulting disorder from such defeat; tumultuous crowd; uproar; a large evening party; the attempt of three or more persons to avenge some common wrong by an illegal act: *v.t.* to defeat and put to disorderly flight.

route (rōōt), *n.* way or road traveled; course; journey; march.

routine (rōō-tēn'), *n.* course of business or official duties regularly pursued; regular habit or practice.

rove (rōv), *v.i.* to wander or ramble: *v.t.* draw through an eye.

rover (rōv'ẽr), *n.* a robber; wanderer; fickle person.

roving (rōv'ing), *p.adj.* rambling.

row (rō), *n.* line, file, or rank; excursion in a row-boat; noisy disturbance (rou): *v.i.* to labor with an oar; be impelled by oars: *v.t.* to impel by means of oars: as to *row* a boat.

row (row), *n.* a rough, noisy dispute.

rowan (rō'an), *n.* the mountain-ash. Also roan.

rowdy (rou'di), *n.* a rough, riotous fellow: *adj.* rough and riotous.

rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* the crutch or hollow in the gunwale of a boat in which the oar rests in rowing.

royal (roi'al), *adj.* pertaining to a king or to the crown; befitting or

like a king; majestic; kingly; noble; magnificent; specially patronized or founded by a king, or in his service: *n.* a size of paper, 25 x 20 in.; one of the shoots of a stag's head; the highest sail of a ship; a gold coin formerly current in England: *pl.* the first regiment of foot in the British army (with *the*). [French.]

royalism (roi'al-izm), *n.* adherence to the principles or cause of royalty or government by a king.

royalist (roi'al-ist), *n.* an adherent of a king or government by a king.

royalty (roi'al-ti), *n.* [*pl.* royalties (roi'al-tiz)], the character, or status, of a king; person of a king or sovereign; a certain sum paid to the crown or other proprietor on the produce of a mine, &c.; a percentage for the use of a patent or copyright; royal manor.

rub (rub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rubbed, *p.pr.* rubbing], to apply pressure with motion to the surface of; clean or scour; wipe; polish: *v.i.* to make a friction; get through difficulties; fret: *n.* the act of rubbing; that which is rubbed; friction; obstruction; pinch; jibe. [Gaelic.]

rubber (rub'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, rubs; india-rubber; coarse file or whetstone; in card-playing, two games out of three, or the winning game: *v.i.* to pry, or peer.

rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* mixed or waste fragments; ruins of buildings; any mingled mass; anything of no value; nonsense.

rubble (rub'l), *n.* rough undressed stone; builders' rubbish.

rubicund (rōō'bi-kund), *adj.* inclined to red. [French.]

rubigo (rōō'bi-gō), *n.* rust or mildew on plants. [Latin.]

rubric (rōō'brik), *n.* the directions for liturgical use in prayer-books, formerly printed in red; title or direction printed in red: *v.t.* to rubricate: *adj.* pertaining to, or marked in, rubrics; red.

ruby (rōō'bi), *n.* [*pl.* rubies (rōō'biz)], a precious stone, varying in color from carmine-red to crimson; a size of type used in England, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* frilled or plaited lace, silk, &c., for edging dresses, &c. Also ruching: *v.t.* to make, or ornament with, a ruche. [French.]

ruck (ruk), *v.t.* to wrinkle or crease: *n.* a wrinkle or crease; a heap; a fag-end; the crowd of horses that come in at the end of a race.

ruction (ruk'shun), *n.* a row; disturbance. [Irish slang.]

rudder (rud'ẽr), *n.* the frame of wood or metal by which a vessel is steered; anything that directs or governs.

ruddy (rud'i), *adj.* approaching to redness; florid; fresh-colored; flesh-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ruddied, *p.pr.* ruddying], to make ruddy.

rude (rōōd), *adj.* [*comp.* ruder, *superl.* rudest], rough; barbarous; uncultivated; harsh; ignorant; unpolite; tempestuous; robust; strong; rugged; crude. [Latin.]

rudeness (rōōd'nes), *n.* the state of being rude; rude conduct; incivility; unskilfulness.

rudiment (rōōd'i-ment), *n.* first principle; anything in its first or undeveloped state: *v.t.* to instruct in first principles.

rudimentary (rōōd-i-men'ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, first principles; in an undeveloped state. Also rudimental.

rue (rōō), *v.t.* to lament or be sorry for; repent of: *n.* an herb of bitter taste and strong odor, used as a medicine.

rueful (rōō'fool), *adj.* mournful; sad.

ruff (ruf), *n.* a large frilled collar; anything plaited; a small fresh-water fish (also ruffe); a kind of snipe (*Fem.* reeve); a kind of pigeon: *v.t.* to disorder or ruffle; trump at whist instead of following suit.

ruffian (ruf'i-an), *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow; any base, low character, as a robber, &c. [Old French.]

ruffle (ruf'l), *v.t.* to wrinkle, pucker, or disarrange; furnish or adorn with ruffles; annoy or vex: *v.i.* to grow rough or turbulent; flutter: *n.* a plaited article of dress; agitation; discomposure; low roll of a drum; usually a mark of honor. [Dutch.]

rug (rug), *n.* an adjustable floor covering, usually of a textile heavier

than carpeting; a coarse warm nappy woolen cloth, used as a coverlet or wrap.

rugate (rōō'gāt), *adj.* wrinkled; ridged. Also rugose, rugous.

rugged (rug'ed), *adj.* having an uneven surface; rough; shaggy; brutal; uncouth; crabbed.

ruin (rōō'in), *n.* overthrow; destruction; downfall; loss of happiness; cause of destruction or decay; ruined building, &c.: *v.t.* to pull down, destroy, subvert, overthrow, or impoverish. [Latin.]

ruined (rōō'ind), *adj.* demolished; destroyed; decayed.

ruinous (rōō'in-us), *adj.* fallen into ruin; decayed; consisting of ruins; destructive; hurtful.

rule (rōōl), *n.* standard or guide; maxim or precept; government; law or regulation; canon; an instrument for drawing lines; method of performing any operation; order made between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of a court: *v.t.* to govern or control; settle as by a rule; manage or restrain; establish by a decision; mark with lines: *v.i.* to decide; exercise superior authority. [Old French.]

ruler (rōōl'ẽr), *n.* one who rules or governs; an instrument for ruling lines.

ruling (rōōl'ing), *p.adj.* governing or having control; marking with lines; predominant: *n.* a rule laid down by a judge or court.

rum (rum), *n.* spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses: *adj.* strange; odd.

rumble (rum'bl), *v.i.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound: *n.* a rumbling sound; seat for servants behind a carriage.

rumbling (rum'bling), *adj.* making a rumble: *n.* same as rumble.

ruminate (rōō'mi-nāt), *v.i.* to chew the cud; meditate or muse; ponder: *v.t.* to chew again.

rummage (rum'āj), *v.t.* to search carefully for; ransack: *v.i.* to make a careful search: *n.* a careful searching.

rumor (rōō'mẽr), *n.* popular report; current story: *v.t.* to circulate by report. [Latin.]

rump (rump), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, with its adjacent parts; buttocks; fag-end.

rumple (rum'pl), *n.* a fold or plait: *v.t.* to fold or plait; make uneven.

rumpus (rum'pus), *n.* great disturbance.

run (run), *v.i.* [*p.t.* ran, *p.p.* run, *p.pr.* running], to pass quickly with the legs over the ground; extend; move swiftly; flee for escape; contend in a race; sail; flow; melt; pass; shoot; discharge matter; make sudden pressing demands; continue in time: *v.t.* to cause to move swiftly; push; force; fuse or melt; smuggle; start as a candidate; pursue in thought: *n.* the act of running; course run; flow or discharge; free access; distance sailed; sudden pressing demand; pair of mill-stones; prevalence; large grazing ground; in cricket, distance run between the wickets.

rundle (run'dl), *n.* the step of a ladder.

rung (rung), *p.t.* of ring: *n.* step of a ladder; a floor-timber in a ship; spar.

runic (rōō'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, runes: *n.* the alphabet of the earliest Teutonic and Celtic nations the letters of which consisted principally of straight lines.

runlet (run'let), *n.* a rivulet; a small barrel containing about eighteen gallons.

runnel (run'el), *n.* a little brook.

runner (run'ẽr), *n.* one who runs; racer; messenger; keel to support a sleigh; roller; slender, prostrate, shooting sprig; revolving millstone; rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.

running (run'ing), *adj.* moving swiftly; kept for a race; being in motion; continuous; discharging pus: *n.* the act of moving swiftly; that which runs or flows; discharge of pus.

runt (runt), *n.* a dwarf animal, usually a pig; stump.

rupee (rōō-pē'), *n.* an East Indian coin, worth about forty-eight cents.

rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* the act of

bursting or breaking; state of being broken or violently burst asunder; breach or interruption of friendly relations; hernia: *v.t.* to burst or break violently asunder; to affect with hernia: *v.i.* to suffer a breach or disruption. [Latin.]

rural (rōō'ral), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country or agriculture; rustic. [Latin.]

ruse (rōōs), *n.* a trick; stratagem.

rush (rush), *v.i.* to move or press forward with impetuosity; enter with undue eagerness: *n.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste; a plant of many species growing on wet ground; anything worthless or of little value.

rusk (rusk), *n.* a kind of light biscuit.

russet (rus'et), *adj.* reddish-brown; homespun; coarse: *n.* russet color; homespun cloth; a variety of apple.

rust (rust), *n.* the reddish matter formed on iron and steel; red oxide of iron; anything resembling rust; mildew on cereals; loss of power by inactivity; *v.i.* to contract rust; degenerate in idleness: *v.t.* to cause to contract rust; impair by time or inactivity.

rustic (rus'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country; rural; artless; unpolished; unadorned: *n.* a countryman; peasant. [Latin.]

rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v.i.* to reside in the country: *v.t.* to banish for a time from college.

rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.* rural manners or simplicity; rudeness.

rustle (rus'l), *v.i.* to make a soft whispering sound, as the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves; to bestir one's self: *n.* a rustling.

rusty (rus'ti), *adj.* covered with rust; impaired by inactivity; rust-covered.

rut (rut), *n.* the sexual desire of deer and certain other animals; the track of a wheel; groove or hollow: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rutted, *p.pr.* rutting], to be moved with sexual desire, as deer, &c.: *v.t.* to cut into ruts.

ruth (rōōth), *n.* pity; compassion; tenderness; sorrow.

ruthless (rōōth'les), *adj.* cruel; pitiless.

rye (rī), *n.* a hardy cereal.

S

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. The picture-letter from which it took its form was a Semitic character called "tooth" and roughly resembling one. Phonetically *s* is called a vocal alveolar spirant, or more briefly, a sibilant or "hissing letter." This is its most frequent sound. When it represents an original Indo-European *s*, it remains *s*. In words of Latin origin, *ti* before a vowel is represented in English by the sound *sh;* as *redemptio*, redemption (shun). As a symbol in chemistry, *S* stands for sulphur.

Sabbath (sab′ath), *n.* the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews as a day of rest, commencing from sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; the Christian Sunday.

saber, sabre (sā′bēr), *n.* a cavalry sword: *v.t.* to cut, wound, or kill with, or as with, a saber.

sable (sā′bl), *n.* a kind of weasel or marten valued for its handsome, dark, glossy fur; it is found chiefly in Siberia, and the true sable (Russian sable) is very costly, when compared with the North American animal.

sabot (sa-bō′), *n.* a wooden shoe worn by the peasantry of France, &c.

sabotage (sa′bō-tazh′), *n.* injury to the work or establishment of an employer by workmen to reduce output and enforce demands.

sac (sak), *n.* a bag or membranous receptacle; cyst; an ancient privilege of a lord of a manor to hold a court.

saccharine (sak′a-rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar: *n.* the uncrystallized sugar of maltwort. Saccharine is a coal-tar product, discovered by Dr. Ira Remsen. It is three hundred times sweeter than cane sugar and hence is used by those who are compelled by disease to eat no sugar. [Latin.]

sacerdotal (sas-ēr-dō′tal), *adj.* pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly. [Latin.]

sachem (sā′chem), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sachet (sa-shā′), *n.* a small bag or cushion filled with a perfume. [French.]

sack (sak), *n.* a bag, especially a large coarse bag, for holding grain, &c.; quantity contained by a sack; loose garment or cloak; a Spanish dry wine; plunder or pillage by soldiery of a town taken by storm; dismissal (with *the*): *v.t.* to plunder or pillage; ravage; dismiss from service.

sackcloth (sak′klôth), *n.* coarse material of which sacks are made; coarse rough cloth worn as a token of mourning.

sacking (sak′ing), *n.* coarse material used for making sacks.

sacrament (sak′ra-ment), *n.* a sign or pledge of grace; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, instituted by Jesus Christ; holy baptism, the eucharist, Lord's supper. [Latin.]

sacred (sā′kred), *adj.* pertaining to religion or to religious uses.

sacrifice (sak′ri-fīs), *n.* the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, especially a victim on an altar; that which is so offered; destruction or giving up one thing for another; goods sold at a loss: *v.t.* to offer to God or a deity in worship; destroy or surrender to gain some other object; devote with loss; kill; sell at a loss: *v.i.* to offer sacrifice.

sacrificial (sak-ri-fish′al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or offering, sacrifice. Also sacrificatory.

sacrilege (sak'ri-lej), *n.* the crime of appropriating to one's self or to secular use what is consecrated to God or religion; breaking into a church and committing felony.

sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* one who has the care of church vessels and movables.

sacristy (sak'ris-ti), *n.* an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.

sacrosanct (sak'rō-sangkt), *adj.* preeminently sacred or inviolable.

sacrum (sā'krum), *n.* a triangular-shaped bone at the base of the vertebral column.

sad (sad), *adj.* [*comp.* sadder, *superl.* saddest], full of grief; mournful; sorrowful; dark-colored.

sadden (sad'n), *v.t.* to make sad or sorrowful; tone down: *v.i.* to become sad.

saddle (sad'l), *n.* a seat, usually of leather, for riding on horseback; anything resembling a saddle; block of wood nailed to the lower yard-arm: *v.t.* to place a saddle upon; burden or embarrass.

safe (sāf), *adj.* free from danger, injury, or damage, secure; securing from harm; no longer dangerous; sound; sure: *n.* a fire- or burglar-proof iron or steel chest. [Old French.]

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), *n.* a guard or passport which ensures a safe passage.

safeguard (sāf'gärd), *n.* one who, or that which, guards or protects; defense; protective warrant granted to a foreigner: *v.t.* to protect or guard safely.

safety (sāf'ti), *n.* freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe keeping; a bicycle with medium-sized wheels of equal height.

saffron (saf'run), *n.* a bulbous plant of the genus Crocus, the dried stigmas of which yield a deep yellow dye; deep yellow: *adj.* saffron-colored.

sag (sag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sagged, *p.pr.* sagging], to sink down or yield; incline from an upright or horizontal position; incline to leeward: *v.t.* to cause to give way or incline.

sagacious (sa-gā'shus), *adj.* mentally quick and discerning; judicious; wise; acute.

sagacity (sa-gas'i-ti), *n.* a readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence; acute practical judgment.

sagas (sä'gaz), *n.pl.* a class of prose epics embodying the myths and heroic tales of the ancient Scandinavians.

sage (sāj), *adj.* wise; discerning; well-judged; discriminating; characterized by wisdom; grave: *n.* a man of experienced wisdom and of venerable age; an aromatic herb.

sago (sā'gō), *n.* a kind of granulated food-starch from the pith of certain palms.

sahib (sä-hēb'), *n.* a term of address used in India and Persia to a European gentleman; *feminine*, sahiba (sä-hēb'a).

said (sed), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of say.

sail (sāl), *n.* a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind by means of which a vessel is driven forward in the water; ship or vessel; an excursion in some vessel: *v.i.* to be moved by a sail or sails; commence a voyage; swim; glide through the air; pass smoothly along: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship; navigate.

sailing (sāl'ing), *n.* the art of navigation; the act of moving through water, or of setting sail.

sailor (sāl'ẽr), *n.* a mariner; seaman.

saint (sānt), *n.* a holy or sanctified person; one eminent for piety and virtue, especially one canonized by the Church of Rome; one blessed in heaven: *pl.* a name applied to themselves by the Mormons: *v.t.* to canonize: *v.i.* to act as a saint. [French.]

sainted (sānt'ed), *p.p.* canonized: *adj.* pious; holy; departed to heaven.

saintly (sānt'li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a saint.

sake (sāk), *n.* end; purpose; cause; account; regard; reason.

sal, a *prefix* meaning *salt*, as *sal*-volatile, aromatic spirit of ammonia.

salaam (sa-läm'), *n.* an Oriental form of salutation or respect, meaning "peace." [Arabic.]

salacious (sa-lā'shus), *adj.* lustful; impure.

salad (sal'ad), *n.* raw herbs cut up and dressed with vinegar, oil, &c.

salamander (sal'a-man-dĕr), *n.* an amphibious animal resembling a newt, and fabled by the ancients to live in fire. [French.]

salary (sal'a-ri), *n.* recompense, usually periodically, for services rendered; stipend.

sale (sāl), *n.* the act of selling; exchange of a commodity for an agreed price; market; auction; demand.

salient (sā'li-ent), *adj.* leaping; prominent; noting any angle less than two right angles; in heraldry, in a leaping position. [Latin.]

saliferous (sa-lif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding salt.

saline (sā'līn), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or like, salt: *n.* a salt-spring.

saliva (sa-lī'va), *n.* the watery fluid or spittle secreted in the mouth.

salivate (sal'i-vāt), *v.t.* to produce an abnormal secretion in the mouth of.

salivation (sal-i-vā'shun), *n.* the act of producing an abnormal secretion of saliva.

sallow (sal'ō), *adj.* of a pale, sickly, yellow color; a small tree of the willow kind.

sally (sal'i), *n.* [*pl.* sallies (sal'iz)], a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack the besiegers; sudden outburst of wit or fancy; excursion; wild gaiety: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sallied, *p.pr.* sallying], to rush out as troops from a besieged town; issue or rush forth suddenly.

salmi (sal'mi), *n.* a ragout of roasted game and other ingredients stewed in wine. [French.]

salmon (sam'un), *n.* a marine fish of the genus Salmo, which ascends fresh-water rivers to spawn.

salon (sa-lông'), *n.* a saloon; fine art gallery: *pl.* fashionable circles or assemblages. [French.]

saloon (sa-lōōn'), *n.* a hall or state apartment; large reception room; fine art exhibition; bar-room or grogshop.

salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* a plant of the aster family, which from the flavor of its edible root is called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster.*

salt (sawlt), *n.* chloride of sodium, used for seasoning and the preservation of meat, &c., obtained from the earth or by the evaporation of sea water; anything like salt; the combination of an acid with a base; wit; piquancy (attic salt); a sailor: *v.t.* to sprinkle or season with salt: *adj.* flavored, seasoned, or impregnated, with salt.

saltant (sal'tant), *adj.* leaping; dancing; in heraldry, same as salient.

salt-cellar (sawlt'sel-ar), *n.* a small dish for holding salt.

saltless (sawlt'les), *adj.* without salt; insipid.

saltpetre (sawlt-pē'tr), *n.* the commercial name for nitre. It is important in the manufacture of gunpowder. [French.]

salubrious (sa-lōō'bri-us), *adj.* healthy.

salubrity (sa-lōō'bri-ti), *n.* healthfulness. Also salubriousness.

salutary (sal'ū-ta-ri), *adj.* healthful; wholesome; beneficent.

salutation (sal-ū-tā'shun), *n.* act or manner of saluting; greeting, or act of paying respect.

salutatory (sa-lū'ta-tō-ri), *adj.* saluting; greeting: *n.* the opening oration at the commencement in American schools and colleges; any address of welcome.

salute (sa-lūt'), *n.* a mark of military respect shown by raising the hand to the helmet, &c.; a kiss; greeting; salvo of artillery, lowering of a flag, &c., as a mark of honor: *v.t.* to address with kind wishes; welcome; greet with a kiss or bow; honor by a salvo of artillery, lowering a flag, &c.: *v.i.* to make a salute. [Latin.]

salvable (sal'va-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.

salvage (sal'vāj), *n.* compensation given to those who assist at saving a vessel or cargo at sea; the goods or vessel saved.

salvation (sal-vā'shun), *n.* the act of saving; spiritual deliverance from sin and death. [Latin.]

salve (säv), *n.* a healing ointment; a remedy or soothing application.

salver (sal'vĕr), *n.* a tray on which anything is presented.

salvo (sal'vō), *n.* a discharge of a number of pieces of artillery, intended

as a salute; general, simultaneous cheering; (*in law*) an exception or reservation.

sambur (sam'bēr), *n.* the elk of the hill-country of India.

same (sām), *adj.* identical in kind or degree; exactly alike; before-mentioned.

sameness (sām'nes), *n.* identity; similarity.

samovar (sam'ō-vär), *n.* a Russian tea-urn.

samp (samp), *n.* hulled Indian corn.

sample (sam'pl), *n.* a specimen; model; pattern; part shown as indicative of the quality of the whole: *v.t.* to show something similar; take a sample of

sampler (sam'plēr), *n.* a pattern; a piece of ornamental needlework for practice, &c.

sanable (sān'a-bl), *adj.* curable.

sanatorium (san-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* a health retreat; an institution for the care of invalids or the treatment of particular diseases.

sanatory (san'a-tō-ri), *adj.* conducive to health.

sanctification (sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.

sanctimonious (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* having the appearance of, or affecting, sanctity; hypocritical.

sanction (sangk'shun), *n.* the act of ratifying, or giving authority to; authority; custom: *v.t.* to give sanction to; countenance.

sanctity (sangk'ti-ti), *n.* purity; inviolability; sacredness; solemnity; a saint.

sanctuary (sangk'tū-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sanctuaries (sangk'tū-a-riz)], the most retired and sacred part of a temple; consecrated place; temple; part of a church around the altar; inviolable asylum; shelter; refuge.

sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* a sacred or private place.

sand (sand), *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rock: *pl.* tracts of sand; hours or time one has to live: *v.t.* to sprinkle with sand.

sandal (san'dal), *n.* a kind of shoe fastened by straps to the foot; a loose slipper; the official shoe of a Roman Catholic prelate or abbot.

sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* two thin slices of bread with ham, &c., between; anything like a sandwich: *v.t.* to place between two other persons or things. The name comes from Lord Sandwich (about 1660).

sandy (sand'i), *adj.* composed of, abounding in, of the color of, or covered with, sand; shifting; unstable.

sane (sān), *adj.* mentally sound or healthy.

sang, *p.t.* of sing.

sangaree (sang-ga-rē'), *n.* a beverage of wine or brandy and water spiced with nutmeg.

sangfroid (säng-frwä'), *n.* cool indifference or composure. [French.]

sanguinary (sang'gwi-na-ri), *adj.* attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.

sanguine (sang'gwin), *adj.* warm and ardent in temper; hopeful; confident: *n.* blood color: *v.t.* to stain with blood.

sanguineous (sang-gwin'e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, abounding with, or constituting, blood; of a blood color.

Sanhedrim (san-hē'drim), *n.* the great judicial council of the ancient Jews, composed of seventy-one priests, scribes, and elders, presided over by the high priest. Also Sanhedrin.

sanitarium (san-i-tā'ri-um), *n.* a sanatorium, especially one where the treatment is prophylactic instead of therapeutic. [Latin.]

sanitary (san'i-ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or tending to promote, health, especially by legislative enactment; hygienic.

sanitation (san-i-tā'shun), *n.* hygiene.

sanity (san'i-ti), *n.* saneness.

sank (sangk), *p.t.* of sink.

sans-gêne (säng-jān'), *n.* a state of irresponsibility; carelessness. [French.]

sap (sap), *n.* the watery circulating juice of a plant; alburnum of a tree; vital fluid; an excavated trench for approaching a fort; an ardent student: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sapped, *p.pr.* sapping], to deprive of vitality; undermine: *v.i.* to study

ardently, as for an examination; proceed by secretly undermining.

sapid (sap'id), *adj.* savory.

sapience (sā'pi-ens), *n.* knowledge; wisdom. [Latin.]

sapient (sā'pi-ent), *adj.* wise; sagacious.

sapless (sap'les), *adj.* without sap; without energy; nerveless.

sapling (sap'ling), *n.* a young tree.

saponaceous (sap-ō-nā'shus), *adj.* resembling, or having the qualities of, soap; unctuous.

saponify (sa-pon'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* saponified, *p.pr.* saponifying], to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

saporific (sap-ō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing taste.

saporous (sap'ō-rus), *adj.* having, or stimulating, flavor.

sapper (sap'ẽr), *n.* one who saps; a soldier employed in sapping or digging trenches.

sapphire (saf'īr), *n.* a precious stone of a blue color, a variety of corundum.

sappy (sap'i), *adj.* full of sap; juicy.

sappy (sap'i), *adj.* silly, conceited, foolish.

sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* a bitter, cutting, satirical expression. [French.]

sarcastic (sär-kas'tik), *adj.* bitterly satirical. Also sarcastical.

sarcology (sär-kol'o-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy that treats of the soft parts of the body.

sarcoma (sär-kō'ma), *n.* a fleshy tumor. Also sarcosis.

sarcophagus (sär-kof'a-gus), *n.* a limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, having the property of eating away the flesh; a stone coffin.

sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *adj.* flesh-forming.

sard (särd), *n.* a precious stone, a deep blood-red variety of carnelian.

sardine (sär-dēn'), *n.* a species of pilchard, abundant in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil for exportation; (sär'din), a precious stone mentioned in Rev. iv., the sardius.

sardonic (sär-don'ik), *adj.* forced, bitter, or heartless: said of a laugh or smile; from a Sardinian herb, reputed to cause convulsive motions of the cheek and lips when eaten. Also sardonian.

sargasso (sär-gas'ō), *n.* the floating sea- or gulf-weed of the North Atlantic. Also sargassum.

sarsaparilla (sär-sa-pa-ril'a), *n.* a twining shrub found in Mexico, &c., the root of which is used as a medicine. [Spanish.]

sartorial (sär-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a tailor. [Latin.]

sash (sash), *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a frame for holding panes of glass: *v.t.* to furnish with sashes.

sassafras (sas'a-fras), *n.* a tree allied to the laurel, with a fragrant root, wood, and flowers.

sat, *p.t.* of sit.

Satan (sā'tan), *n.* the Devil. [French.]

satchel (sach'el), *n.* a small bag for carrying books, papers, &c.; any handbag. [Old French.]

sate (sāt), *v.t.* to satisfy the appetites or desires of.

sateen (sa-tēn'), *n.* a woolen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

satellite (sat'el-īt), *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger one; an obsequious attendant. [Latin.]

satiate (sā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to fill, or gratify fully; surfeit; glut: *adj.* glutted.

satiety (sa-tī'e-ti), *n.* fulness of gratification beyond desire; repletion.

satin (sat'in), *n.* a closely woven glossy silk: *adj.* made of, or like, satin. [French.]

satire (sat'īr), *n.* a species of poetry in which vice and folly are held up to ridicule by sarcasm, burlesque and parody. [Latin.]

satiric (sa-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, satire; addicted to satire. Also satirical.

satirize (sat'i-rīz), *v.t.* to assail or ridicule with satire and mockery.

satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* the act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; contentment; gratification; payment; redress; conviction.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak'to-ri), *adj.* giving satisfaction or content; making redress; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty. [Latin.]

satisfy (sat'is-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* satisfied, *p.pr.* satisfying], to gratify to the fullest degree; free from doubt

or uncertainty; pay in full; discharge: *v.i.* to give satisfaction; make atonement or payment.

satrap (sā'trap), *n.* a kind of viceroy among the ancient Persians.

satrapy (sā'tra-pi), *n.* the government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

saturate (sat'ū-rāt), *v.t.* to soak or imbue.

saturation (sat-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one substance by another until the latter can contain no more.

Saturday (sat'ėr-dā), *n.* the seventh day of the week, named after the Roman god, Saturn.

saturnine (sa'tėr-nīn), *adj.* under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; morose; gloomy; phlegmatic.

satyr (sā'tėr), *n.* a sylvan Greek deity, attendant on Bacchus, represented with long, pointed ears, short horns, a man's body, and the legs of a goat.

sauce (saws), *n.* a liquid condiment or seasoning for food; any mixture used as a relish; pertness: *v.t.* to put sauce into; render pungent; treat with pertness. [French.]

saucer (saw'sėr), *n.* a shallow piece of china, &c., in which a tea or coffee cup is placed.

sauciness (saw'si-nes), *n.* impudent pertness or boldness.

saucy (saw'si), *adj.* [*comp.* saucier, *superl.* sauciest], pert; impudent.

sauerkraut (sour'krout), *n.* a pickle of chopped cabbage packed in layers with salt between, which causes fermentation. [German.]

saunter (sän'tėr or sawn'tėr), *v.i.* to wander about idly; loiter; linger: *n.* a place for sauntering; idle walk or ramble.

saurian (saw'ri-an), *n.* any individual of the Sauria, an order of four-legged reptiles having the body furnished with scales, as the crocodile and lizard.

sausage (saw'sāj), *n.* the gut of an animal stuffed with seasoned minced meat; minced meat seasoned with sage, salt, pepper, &c. [French.]

sauterne (sō-tėrn'), *n.* a French white wine.

savage (sav'āj), *adj.* uncivilized; wild; cruel; fierce; pitiless; uncultivated; enraged: *n.* a human being in a rude, uncivilized state; barbarian; a fierce, brutal person. [French.]

savagery (sav'āj-ri), *n.* the state of being wild or uncivilized; barbarism; brutal roughness.

savannah (sa-van'a), *n.* an extensive open plain or meadow. Also savanna. [Old Spanish.]

savant (sa-väng'), *n.* a man of learning or science. [French.]

save (sāv), *v.t.* to bring out of danger or preserve from evil; rescue; deliver from spiritual death; prevent; lay by; take advantage of: *v.i.* to be economical: *prep.* except; not including.

savin (sav'in), *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub with a dark foliage with bluish-green berries: the young leaves and branches yield an active volatile oil used in medicine. Also savine.

saving (sāv'ing), *adj.* preserving; frugal; parsimonious; reserving: *n.* an exception or reservation: *pl.* money, &c., saved: *prep.* with exception in favor of.

savior (sāv'yėr), *n.* one who saves.

Saviour, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer (with *the*).

savor (sā'vėr), *n.* flavor; taste; relish; scent; characteristic property: *v.i.* to have a particular flavor or smell; exhibit tokens of: *v.t.* to taste or smell with delight.

savory (sā'vėr-i), *n.* an aromatic plant.

saw (saw), *n.* a cutting steel instrument with a toothed edge; a proverb or wise saying: *v.t.* to cut with, or as with, a saw: *v.i.* to be cut with a saw: *p.t.* of see.

sawyer (saw'yėr), *n.* one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches, partly above water, sway up and down by the force of the current.

say (sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* said (sed), *p.pr.* saying], to utter in words; declare; speak; decide; allege; pronounce; intone: *v.i.* to speak; relate; answer: *imper.* tell me: *n.* something said; speech; remark.

saying (sā'ing), *n.* the act of speaking; expression; saw; adage.

scab (skab), *n.* an incrustation formed over a wound; a contagious disease

in sheep; a workman who refuses to join a strike, or who takes the place abandoned by a striker.

scabbard (skab'ard), *n.* the sheath in which the blade of a sword is kept: *v.t.* to put into a scabbard.

scabies (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* the itch. [Latin.]

scabrous (skā'brus), *adj.* rough to the touch; uneven; dotted; scaly.

scaffold (skaf'old), *n.* a temporary timber stage or structure; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.t.* to furnish or support with a scaffold.

scaffolding (skaf'old-ing), *n.* a scaffold; materials for erecting scaffolds; framework.

scalawag (skal'a-wag), *n.* a scamp; scapegrace. [Americanism.]

scald (skawld), *v.t.* to burn with hot liquid or steam; injure by contact with any hot fluid; expose to violent heat over a fire or hot liquid: *n.* a burn or injury to the skin or flesh from a hot liquid or steam; scab or scurf on the head; one of the old Scandinavian poets, who recited or sang heroic poems (also skald).

scale (skāl), *n.* the dish of a balance; a balance; an instrument or machine for weighing; the small bony or horny plates covering a fish, certain reptiles, and insects; any thin plate or layer; the thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings; incrustation on the interior of a boiler; a series of steps; graduated measure; series of all the tones [Music]; relative dimensions; basis for a numerical system; a scale-insect, or bark-louse, very destructive to fruit-trees: *v.t.* to strip or clear of scales; weigh; climb over, as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend by steps or by climbing: *v.i.* to separate and come off in layers. [Latin.]

scalene (ska-lēn'), *adj.* having the sides and angles unequal: said of a triangle.

scallop (skol'op), *n.* a marine bivalve fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves; the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims who had visited the Holy Land; a curving or recess: *v.t.* to cut the edge or border of, in scallops or curves. [French.]

scalp (skalp), *n.* the skin on the top of the head from which the hair grows; the skin and hair of the head torn off by the North American Indians in token of victory: *v.t.* to deprive of the scalp: *v.i.* to make a small quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; to sell railway tickets at less than the company's rates. [Latin.]

scalpel (skal'pel), *n.* a small keen-edged knife used in surgery.

scamp (skamp), *n.* a rascal; worthless fellow; rogue: *v.t.* to execute or perform in a superficial or careless manner and with bad material.

scamper (skam'pēr), *v.i.* to run with speed; hasten away: *n.* a hasty flight.

scan (skan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scanned, *p.pr.* scanning], to examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; scrutinize or examine carefully.

scandal (skan'dal), *n.* offense occasioned by the faults of another; something uttered that is false and injurious to the reputation; opprobrium; defamation. [French.]

scandalize (skan'dal-īz), *v.t.* to offend by some supposed improper action or conduct.

scandalous (skan'dal-us), *adj.* giving offense to the conscience or moral sense; exciting condemnation or opprobrium.

scant (skant), *adj.* [*comp.* scanter, *superl.* scantest], not full or abundant; scarcely sufficient: *v.t.* to stint; treat illiberally; limit: *v.i.* to fail or become diminished.

scantiness (skant'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scanty. Also scantness.

scantling (skant'ling), *n.* a piece of timber cut or sawn of small size; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut.

scanty (skant'i), *adj.* [*comp.* scantier, *superl.* scantiest], narrow; barely sufficient; scant.

scape (skāp), *n.* the shaft of a column where it leaves the base: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to escape. [Poe .]

scapegoat (skāp'gōt), *n.* among the ancient Jews one of the two goats

determined by lot, over whose head the high priest confessed the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness: hence one who bears the blame for others.

scapegrace (skāp'grās), *n.* a graceless, unprincipled fellow.

scapula (skap'ū-la), *n.* the shoulder-blade. [Latin.]

scar (skär), *n.* a mark caused by a wound; mark or blemish; a precipitous rock or bank; the parrot-fish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarred, *p.pr.* scarring], to mark with, or as with, a scar; *v.i.* to form a scar.

scarab (skar'ab), *n.* a lamellicorn beetle, scarabæus; a gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

scarce (skārs), *adj.* not common; not plentiful; not equal to the demand.

scarcely (skārs'li), *adv.* seldom; rarely; with difficulty.

scare (skār), *v.t.* to strike with sudden terror; frighten: *n.* a sudden fright or panic.

scarecrow (skār'krō), *n.* anything fantastic set up in fruit gardens, &c., to scare away birds; a vain cause of terror.

scarf (skärf), *n.* a light handkerchief or tie for the neck; sash: *v.t.* throw on loosely; dress with a scarf; to unite (two pieces of timber) at the ends by a kind of dovetail.

scarify (skar'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarified, *p.pr.* scarifying], to scratch or cut; make small incisions in by a lancet or scarificator: as, to *scarify* the skin; to stir up and prepare for planting: as, to *scarify* the soil.

scarlatina (skär-la-tē'na), *n.* scarlet fever of a mild form.

scarlet (skär'let), *n.* a bright red color; cloth of such a color: *adj.* of a scarlet color.

scarp (skärp), *n.* a slope or declivity, nearly perpendicular; the slope of a ditch at the foot of a parapet: *v.t.* to cut perpendicularly or nearly so.

scary (skā'ri), *adj.* causing, or subject to, sudden fright.

scathe (skā*th*), *v.t.* to injure or hurt: *n.* injury or harm.

scathing (skā*th*'ing), *adj.* injurious; hurtful; very severe or bitter.

scatter (skat'ēr), *v.t.* to strew or throw loosely about; disperse or dissipate: *v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated.

scatterbrained (skat'ēr-brānd), *adj.* giddy.

scavenger (skav'enj-ēr), *n.* a man employed to clean the streets; any animal that devours refuse or any other deleterious matter, as the scavenger-beetle, the fiddler crab, the buzzard, &c. [Old French.]

scenario (shā-nä'rē-ō), *n.* the sketch of a plot or chief incidents of a libretto or play. [Italian.]

scene (sēn), *n.* the time, place, or circumstance, &c., in which anything occurs; part of a play; the imaginary place where the action of a play is supposed to take place; spectacle; exhibition; display of feeling or passion between two or more persons.

scenery (sēn'ēr-i), *n.* the appearance of anything presented to the vision; general aspect; combination of natural views; painted representation on a stage.

scenic (sen'ik), *adj.* pertaining to scenery or to the stage; dramatic. Also scenical.

scenographic (sen-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* drawn in perspective.

scent (sent), *n.* odor; sense of smell; chase followed by means of the scent: *v.t.* to perceive by the olfactory nerves; smell; perfume: *v.i.* to hunt animals by the sense of smell.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tēr), *n.* a staff borne by a sovereign as the emblem of authority; royal mace: *v.t.* to invest with regal authority. [Greek.]

schatchen (shät'shen), *n.* one whose business it is to arrange marriages; a marriage-broker. [Yiddish.]

schedule (sked'ūl), *n.* a written or printed paper or parchment containing a list, or inventory; list or document annexed to a larger instrument, as a will, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a schedule.

scheme (skēm), *n.* a connected combination of things for the attainment of a certain end; plan; contrivance; purpose; plot: *v.t.* to design or plan; plot: *v.i.* to form a scheme or plan. [Greek.]

schism (sizm), *n.* a split or division, especially permanent division or

separation in the Christian Church; sin of causing such a division.

scholar (skol'ēr), *n.* a student; disciple; man of letters; an undergraduate on the foundation of a college.

scholarly (skol'ēr-li), *adj.* like a scholar: *adv.* in the manner of a scholar.

scholarship (skol'ēr-ship), *n.* high attainments in literature or science; learning; erudition; maintenance for a scholar, awarded by an educational institution. [Græco-Latin.]

scholastic (skō-las'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a scholar or to schools; scholar-like; characteristic of the mediæval schoolmen; formal.

scholiast (skō'li-ast), *n.* a commentator or annotator, especially of the classics.

scholium (skō'li-um), *n.* [*pl.* scholia (skō'li-a)], a marginal or explanatory note, especially on the text of a classic author.

school (skōōl), *n.* a place where instruction is given; scholars or pupils collectively; a mediæval seminary for teaching theology, logic, and metaphysics; disciples of a particular teacher; canon, precepts, or body of opinion; examination hall; any means of knowledge; a shoal or great number, as of fish: *v.t.* to train or instruct; chide or admonish. [Late Latin.]

schooner (skōōn'ēr), *n.* a vessel with two masts, sometimes three, rigged fore and aft; a tall beer-glass.

sciagraph (sī'a-graf), *n.* the vertical section of a building showing its interior.

sciatica (sī-at'i-ka), *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

science (sī'ens), *n.* systematized knowledge of any one department of mind or matter; acknowledged truths and laws, especially as demonstrated by induction, experiment, or observation.

scientific (sī-en-tif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, used in, or skilled in, science; skilful.

scientist (sī'en-tist), *n.* one skilled in, or devoted to, science.

scimitar (sim'i-tēr), *n.* an Oriental sword with a curved blade having its edge on the convex side. Also scimeter. [Old French.]

scintilla (sin-til'a), *n.* a spark; the least particle; a trace.

scintillate (sin'til-āt), *v.i.* to emit sparks, fire, or igneous particles; twinkle. [Latin.]

scion (sī'on), *n.* the sprout or shoot of a plant; a descendant; heir.

scioptic (sī-op'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room or camera obscura. Also scioptric.

sciopticon (sī-op'ti-kon), *n.* a magic lantern for exhibiting photographs.

scissors (siz'ērz), *n.pl.* a cutting instrument resembling shears but smaller.

sclerosis (sklē-rō'sis), *n.* the hardening of a tissue of the body, as in the membrane of the eye, or those of the brain.

scoff (skof), *n.* an expression of scorn or contempt; ridicule; derision: *v.i.* to exhibit scorn or contempt: *v.t.* to treat or address with derision.

scold (skōld), *v.i.* to chide sharply or rudely; rail in a loud or violent manner: *v.t.* to find fault with: *n.* one who habitually scolds, especially a rude, clamorous woman.

sconce (skons), *n.* a bulwark; small fort; protection; a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; tube in a candlestick for inserting the candle; the head; mulct or fine; a small, thin cake of oatmeal, &c. [Gaelic.]

scoop (skōōp), *n.* a large ladle; deep shovel; kind of scuttle: *v.t.* to take out or up with a scoop; ladle out; make hollow.

scoot (skōōt), *v.i.* to walk or run hastily.

scope (skōp), *n.* room or opportunity for free outlook or action; aim or intention; design: a Greek *suffix* meaning *an instrument for viewing*, as micro*scope*.

scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* to burn or roast superficially; cause pain by heat; to go at a high rate of speed.

score (skōr), *n.* a notch made as a reckoning; the number 20; line or groove; bill; account; behalf; separate parts of a musical work: *v.t.* to notch or furrow; keep account of.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* extreme and lofty

contempt; haughty disdain; object of contempt: *v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt or disdain.

scorner (skôrn'ẽr), *n.* one who scorns, especially one who holds religion in derision.

scornful (skôrn'fool), *adj.* full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.

scorpion (skôr'pi-un), *n.* an individual of the genus Scorpio, furnished with lobster-like claws, and armed with a poisonous sting in the tail; a painful scourge.

Scot (skot), *n.* a Scotchman.

Scotch (skoch), *adj.* pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or its dialect. Also Scottish.

scotch, *n.* a wedge, &c., to prevent slipping or rolling; a slight cut or incision: *v.t.* to cut or wound superficially; a drink made of hot water, lemon, and Scotch whiskey.

scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* a man without honor or virtue; low, worthless fellow.

scour (skour), *v.t.* to clean by friction; cleanse from grease, dirt, and make bright; pass swiftly along; search thoroughly; purge.

scourge (skẽrj), *n.* a whip with thongs used as a punishment: *v.t.* to whip severely; afflict or harass greatly.

scout (skout), *n.* a person sent out to obtain and bring in information, especially of the movements, &c., of an enemy; a college servant; in cricket, a fielder: *v.i.* to act as a scout: *v.t.* to treat with scorn.

scow (skou), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends: *v.t.* to transport in a scow.

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; look sullen or angry: *n.* the wrinkling of the brows in displeas re or anger; frown.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.i.* to scrawl or scribble; make irregular, unmeaning marks: *v.t.* to mark with irregular lines or letters.

scrag (skrag), *n.* anything thin, lean, or rough; something merely skin and bones; to choke. [Slang.]

scraggy (skrag'i), *adj.* lean, thin and rough; ro gh, with irregular points.

scramble (skram'bl), *v.i.* to clamber with the hands and feet; seize or catch hold of anything with eagerness and roughness: *v.t.* to toss together at random; mix and cook in a confused mass: as, to *scramble* eggs: *n.* a rude, eager struggle; act of scrambling.

scrap (skrap), *n.* a small or detached piece; fragment; a scrimmage; a picture or extract suitable for pasting in a scrap-book.

scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on; rub with something sharp; clean by rubbing; remove by scraping; gather laboriously by small gains or savings: *v.i.* barely succeed, as in passing an examination; play awkwardly or inharmoniously on the violin; bow by awkwardly drawing back the foot: *n.* the act, noise, or effect of scraping; a drawing back of the foot awkwardly; difficulty; perplexity.

scrapple (skrap'l), *n.* a dish, famous in Philadelphia and its vicinity. It consists of beef and pork hashed fine, and after Indian meal has been stirred into it, it is then fried in thin slices.

scratch (skrach), *v.t.* to mark or tear the surface of with something pointed; wound slightly; tear or dig with the claws; erase; remove the name of (especially that of a horse) from a race: *v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging; score by a fluke: *n.* a mark or tear made by scratching; a superficial wound; a kind of wig; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they commence fighting: *adj.* taken at haphazard.

scrawl (skrawl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily; scribble: *n.* hasty, irregular, or illegible writing; scribble.

scrawny (skraw'ni), *adj.* lean and bony; raw-boned; wasted.

scream (skrēm), *n.* a sharp, shrill cry as of fear or pain: *v.i.* to utter such a cry.

screech (skrēch), *n.* a harsh, shrill cry: *v.i.* to utter a harsh, shrill cry.

screed (skrēd), *n.* wooden rules for running moldings; loud, shrill sound;

a fragment or piece; a harangue; a piece of poor prose or verse.

screen (skrēn), *n.* a light movable partition for protection; coarse sieve; a partition separating the chancel from the rest of a church: *v.t.* to shelter or conceal; protect; pass through a coarse sieve.

screw (skrōō), *n.* a cylinder of metal or wood grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers; screw-propeller: *v.t.* to press with a screw; apply a screw to; twist; force or squeeze; oppress by exactions.

scribble (skrib'l), *v.t.* to write hastily and carelessly: *v.i.* write carelessly and without regard to correctness: *n.* hasty, careless writing.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* a writer; clerk; amanuensis; a teacher or copyist of the Jewish law. [Latin.]

scrim (skrim), *n.* a kind of fabric of cotton or linen for making blinds, &c.

scrimmage (skrim'āj), *n.* a general row or tussle.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.t.* to make small, narrow, or short; limit or straiten: *v.i.* to be parsimonious or miserly: *adj.* short; narrow; curtailed: *n.* a niggard or miser.

scrip (skrip), *n.* a satchel; schedule; certificate; writing; certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

script (skript), *n.* a piece of writing; style of writing; type in imitation of writing; original document or instrument.

scriptural (skrip'tūr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical.

Scripture (skrip'tūr), *n.* sacred writing; Biblical text: *pl.* the books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible.

scrivener (skriv'nēr), *n.* one who draws up contracts, prepares writings, &c.; formerly a broker or financial agent.

scrofula (skrof'ū-la), *n.* a disease caused by the formation and deposition of tubercle in the organs and tissues of the body; king's evil.

scrofulous (skrof'ū-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, scrofula.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* a roll of paper or parchment; a convoluted spiral ornament; a flourish to a signature.

scrouge (skrouj), *v.t.* to crowd or squeeze.

scrub (skrub), *v.t.* [*pret.* & *p.p.* scrubbed, *p.pr.* scrubbing], to rub hard; wash with rubbing or a wet brush: *v.i.* to clean or scour: *n.* one who labors hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; a worn-out brush: *adj.* mean or small; untrained; in baseball or foot-ball, a scrub-team is a body of players got together hastily for purposes of practice.

scruff (skruf), *n.* the nape of the neck.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.t.* to crunch.

scruple (skrōō'pl), *n.* 1-3 of a dram, or 20 grains; hesitation, especially from conscientious motives: *v.i.* to hesitate from conscientious motives.

scrupulous (skrōō'pū-lus), *adj.* full of scruples; conscientious; exact; careful; strict.

scrutinize (skrōō'ti-nīz), *v.t.* to inspect or examine closely.

scrutiny (skrōō'ti-ni), *n.* close inspection or examination; minute inquiry; examination of votes recorded at an election.

scud (skud), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scudded, *p.pr.* scudding], to run quickly; run before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread: *n.* the act of scudding; vapory clouds driven by the wind.

scuffle (skuf'l), *v.i.* to fight or struggle confusedly, especially hand to hand: *n.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; confused conflict; fight.

scull (skul), *n.* one of a pair of short oars; an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it: *v.i.* to impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

scullery (skul'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* sculleries (skul'ēr-iz)], a place where culinary utensils, &c., are kept and cleansed.

scullion (skul'yun), *n.* a servant employed in the menial work of a scullery.

sculpin (skul'pin), *n.* a North American fish with a large head furnished with sharp spines.

sculptor (skulp'tēr), *n.* one who

practices the art of sculpture. *Feminine*, sculptress.

sculpture (skulp'tūr), *n.* the art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other material into images of men, animals, &c.; carved work or figure: *v.t.* to represent in, or fashion by, sculpture.

scum (skum), *n.* extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids when boiled or fermented; scoria of metals in a molten state; anything worthless or vile: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scummed, *p.pr.* scumming], to form a scum: *v.t.* to clear impurities from the surface of; skim.

scupper (skup'ēr), *n.* a hole or tube in the side of a ship to carry off deck water.

scurf (skērf), *n.* minute, white, flaky scales formed on the skin, especially on the scalp; dandruff; loosely adherent matter.

scurrility (skur-il'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* scurrilities (skur-il'i-tiz)], vulgar, vile, or indecent jocularity. [Latin.]

scurrilous (skur'il-us), *adj.* using the low, indecent language of the vulgar; mean; foul-mouthed; vile; containing low indecency or abuse.

scurry (skur'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scurried, *p.pr.* scurrying], to hasten or move rapidly along: *n.* hurried movement.

scurvy (skēr'vi), *adj.* affected by scurvy; scabby; vile; contemptible; mean; paltry: *n.* a condition of anæmia, caused by deficiency of vegetable food or lime juice, causing great weakness, emaciation, &c.

scutcheon (skuch'un), *n.* an escutcheon; shield for a keyhole.

scuttle (skut'l), *v.i.* to hasten or hurry: *v.t.* to cut a hole or holes in (a ship) to sink it: *n.* a quick or short run; a pan for holding coals; lid or door closing or covering an opening in a roof, &c.; hatchway or small opening in the deck of a ship.

scymitar, same as scimitar.

scythe (sīth), *n.* a curved cutting instrument used for mowing grass, &c.

sea (sē), *n.* an expanse of salt water, less in extent than an ocean, and usually forming a part of, or connecting with, an ocean or larger sea; an inland body of water; the ocean; a billow or large wave; swell of the ocean in a tempest; a large quantity; the great brazen laver of the Jewish Temple.

seafaring (sē'fār-ing), *adj.* following the occupation of a sailor.

seal (sēl), *n.* a carnivorous marine mammal, valuable for its skin and oil; a stamp or die engraved with some device, motto, or image, used for making an impression in relief on wax, &c.; wax or other soft substance set to an instrument, and impressed with a seal; any act of confirmation or ratification; that which seals or fastens; drain-trap: *v.t.* to fasten with a seal; set or affix a seal to; ratify or confirm; keep secure or secret; among the Mormons, to set apart an additional wife.

sea-legs (sē'legz), *n.pl.* ability to walk on a ship's deck, when the vessel is pitching or rolling.

sea-lion (sē'lī-un), *n.* a name for several large species of seals.

seam (sēm), *n.* the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together; line of junction or union; narrow vein between two thicker strata; thin layer; piece of needlework: *v.t.* to form a seam upon or of; join with a seam; scar; knit with a particular kind of stitch: *v.i.* to crack open.

seamless (sēm'les), *adj.* without a seam; all of one piece.

seamstress (sēm'stres), *n.* a needlewoman.

seamy (sēm'i), *adj.* showing, or like, seams.

séance (sā-ängs'), *n.* a session as of some deliberative body; a meeting of spiritualists for evoking manifestations; a select scientific gathering.

sear (sēr), *v.t.* to burn to dryness on the surface; cauterize; brand; render callous or insensible.

search (sērch), *v.t.* to seek for; go over and examine; explore; inspect: *v.i.* to make inquiry; seek: *n.* the act of seeking or looking for something; investigation; examination; pursuit; quest.

seared (sērd), *adj.* hardened; callous; indifferent; cauterized.

seascape (sē′skāp), *n.* a picture representing a scene at sea.

season (sē′zn), *n.* any particular time as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year: *v.t.* to mature; prepare by drying and hardening, or removing natural juices; render palatable; spice moderately; *v.i.* to become mature, acclimated, inured, or seasoned.

seasonable (sē′zn-a-bl), *adj.* occurring or done in good, or proper, time; opportune.

seasoning (sē′zn-ing), *n.* that which is added to give relish or piquancy to food; anything added to increase enjoyment.

seat (sēt), *n.* that on which anyone sits; chair; post or authority; station; site; residence; mansion: regular or appropriate place of sitting; posture on horseback, &c.; place in Congress or other legislative body: *v.t.* to place on a seat; cause to sit down; establish; place in any site or position; instal; fix.

secant (sē′kant), *adj.* cutting into two parts: *n.* a right line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle. [Latin.]

secede (sē-sēd′), *v.i.* to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association.

secession (sē-sesh′un), *n.* the act of seceding; withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others; withdrawal of a State from the Federal Union.

seclude (sē-klōōd′), *v.t.* to keep apart from the company or society of others; exclude.

seclusion (sē-klōō′zhun), *n.* separation or withdrawal from the society of others; privacy.

second (sek′und), *adj.* immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place, or time; next in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; subordinate; being of the same kind as another that has preceded; below in pitch [Music]: *n.* one or that next the first in place, rank, excellence, or power; one who attends on the principal at a duel; backer; the 1-60th part of a minute of time or of a degree: *pl.* coarse flour: *v.t.* to follow; act as an assistant or supporter of; assist; support, as a motion, &c., by adding one's voice to that of the proposer. [Latin.]

secondary (sek′und-a-ri), *adj.* succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, &c.; not primary; subordinate; inferior; deputed; revolving round a primary planet; noting rocks intermediate between the Primary and Tertiary, the Mesozoic: *n.* a delegate or deputy.

secrecy (sē′kre-si), *n.* [*pl.* secrecies (sē′kre-siz)], the state or quality of being hidden; concealment; retirement; solitude; habit of keeping secrets; discretion.

secret (sē′kret), *adj.* hidden or concealed; removed from sight; kept from the knowledge or view of all except those concerned; silent; private: *n.* that which is concealed; something unknown or undisclosed.

secretary (sek′re-ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* secretaries (sek′re-ta-riz)], a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, &c.; one who transacts the business of a Government department, company, &c.; an escritoire.

secrete (sē-krēt′), *v.t.* to hide or conceal; separate from the blood, sap, &c.

secretion (sē-krē′shun), *n.* the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid; any substance or fluid secreted.

secretive (sē-krē′tiv), *adj.* given to secrecy; causing, or promoting, secretion.

sect (sekt), *n.* a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, are united by a common attachment to some particular religious or philosophical doctrines.

sectarian (sek-tā′ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sect: *n.* a member of a sect; dissenter.

sectary (sek′tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sectaries (sek′tā-riz)], a member or adherent of a sect; sectarian.

sectile (sek'til), *adj.* capable of being cut.

section (sek'shun), *n.* the act of cutting, or separation by cutting; part or division; slice; the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; division or subdivision of a chapter or statute; distinct part of a country, people, community, or class; one of the squares of 640 acres each into which public lands are divided; 1-36th of a township; division of a genus; vertical plan of any structure as it would appear if cut by an intersecting plane; part of a musical period. [Latin.]

sector (sek'tẽr), *n.* that part of a circle included between two radii and the arc; a mathematical instrument for laying down plans, measuring zenith distances, &c.

secular (sek'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to this present world, or to things not sacred; worldly; temporal; extending over, or occurring in, a long period of time; not bound by monastic vows: *n.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a layman; a church official whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir. [Latin.]

secularize (sek'ū-lar-īz), *v.t.* to convert from sacred to secular or common use; render worldly or unspiritual; convert from regular or monastic into secular as in France of late years.

secure (se-kūr'), *adj.* free from fear or danger; safe; protected; confident; relying upon (with *of*): *v.t.* to make safe; protect; guarantee; make fast; confine effectually; gain possession of; put beyond hazard of losing or not receiving (with *against* or *from*). [Latin.]

security (se-kūr'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* securities (se-kūr'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being secure; freedom from fear or danger; assurance; certainty; something given to secure the fulfilment of a contract: pledge; evidence of debt or property; one who becomes surety for another; something given or done to secure good behavior.

sedate (se-dāt'), *adj.* calm; composed; quiet; serious; unruffled. [Latin.]

sedative (sed'a-tiv), *adj.* allaying nervous irritation and irritability; assuaging pain: *n.* medicine having such an effect.

sedentary (sed'en-tā-ri), *adj.* accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; characterized by much sitting; remaining in one place; inactive.

sedge (sej), *n.* a coarse grass of the genus Carex, growing in swamps.

sediment (sed'i-ment), *n.* the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.

sedimentary (sed-i-ment'a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, or consisting of, sediment.

sedition (sē-dish'un), *n.* any offense against the state less grave than insurrection or treason; tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to lawful authority; the stirring up of such opposition. [Latin.]

seduce (sē-dūs'), *v.t.* to entice from the paths of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, &c.; persuade to a surrender of chastity.

seduction (sē-duk'shun), *n.* the act of seducing; the act or crime of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.

seductive (sē-duk'tiv), *adj.* tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing.

sedulity (se-dū'li-ti), *n.* steady diligence. [Latin.]

sedulus (sed'ū-lus), *adj.* steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavor; diligent; untiring.

see (sē), *n.* the authority of the Pope or papal court; diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop or bishop; *v.t.* [*p.t.* saw, *p.p.* seen, *p.pr.* seeing], to perceive by the eye; observe; perceive mentally; experience; pay a visit to; meet or associate with; escort or accompany: *v.i.* to have the faculty of sight or of perceiving; discern; examine; take care or heed.

seed (sēd), *n.* that part of a plant that contains the embryo of the future plant; semen; first principle or source; offspring; descendants; race or birth: *v.i.* to sow, or shed, the seed: *v.t.* to sprinkle with seed.

seedy (sēd'i), *adj.* abounding with, or run to, seeds; having the flavor of

weeds; shabby; exhausted and miserable.

seeing (sē'ing), *n.* the act or power of sight: *conj.* inasmuch as; considering; since.

seek (sēk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sought, *p.pr.* seeking], to go in search of; look for; resort to; inquire for: *v.i.* to make search or inquiry; try or endeavor.

seem (sēm), *v.i.* to appear; look; have the resemblance of truth or fact; pretend.

seeming (sēm'ing), *adj.* apparent; specious: *n.* appearance; show, especially false show.

seemly (sēm'li), *adj.* fit or becoming; decent; proper; comely; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

seen (sēn), *p.p.* of see.

seer (sēr), *n.* one who foresees future events; prophet; one who sees.

seesaw (sē'saw), *n.* a reciprocating motion; a game played with a plank balanced on some support enabling those who sit at each end to move up and down alternately: *v.i.* to move up and down with a reciprocating motion.

seethe (sē*th*), *v.t.* to boil; decoct or prepare for food in a hot liquor: *v.i.* to be hot; be in a condition of boiling.

segment (seg'ment), *n.* a part divided or set off; section; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: *v.i.* to divide into segments.

segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* to separate from others.

segregation (seg-rē-gā'shun), *n.* the act of segregating; state of being segregated.

seine (sān), *n.* a large fishing-net.

seismic (sīs'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, an earthquake.

seismograph (sīs'mo-graf), *n.* an instrument for recording the undulatory motions, duration, and direction of an earthquake. Also seismometer, seismoscope. [Greek.]

seismology (sīs-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes.

seize (sēz), *v.t.* to take possession of forcibly or suddenly; grasp; snatch; take hold of; comprehend.

seizin (sēz'in), *n.* the act of taking possession; thing possessed; possession. Also seisin.

seizor (sēz'ēr), *n.* in law, one who takes possession.

seizure (sēz'ūr), *n.* the act of seizing; sudden attack, as of a disease.

selah (sē'la), *n.* a Hebrew word used in the Psalms, supposed to indicate a pause.

seldom (sel'dum), *adv.* rarely.

select (sē-lekt'), *adj.* more valuable or excellent than others; chosen or picked out as more valuable than others; nicely chosen; choice; superior: *v.t.* to take by preference from among others; choose.

selection (sē-lek'shun), *n.* the act of selecting; the thing selected.

selectman (sē-lekt'man), *n.* [*pl.* selectmen (sē-lekt'men)], one of a board of town officials concerned with its management, the enforcement of local laws, care of the poor, &c., elected annually in New England.

selenium (se-lē'ni-um), *n.* a non-metallic elementary substance, resembling lead.

self (self), *n.* [*pl.* selves (selvz)], one's own person; personal interest; personality; personification; identity; selfishness: *adj.* very: particular.

self-consciousness (self-kon'shus-nes), *n.* a strong thought of one's self at all times; a feeling that others are watching you and your acts as very important.

selfish (self'ish), *adj.* attentive only to one's own interests; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; egotistical.

sell (sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sold, *p.pr.* selling], to transfer to another for an equivalent, as property, goods, &c.; make a matter of sale or bargain of; vend; betray for a pecuniary reward: *v.i.* to practice selling; be sold: *n.* a hoax; an imposition.

selvage (sel'vāj), *n.* the edge of cloth so closed by complicating the threads as to prevent raveling; woven border. Also selvedge.

selves, *pl.* of self.

semaphore (sem'a-fōr), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for signaling by means of arms, lanterns, flags, &c.

semblance (sem'blans), *n.* likeness; resemblance; exterior; appearance.
semen (sē'men), *n.* sperm; seed of plants.
semester (sē-mes'tēr), *n.* a half-year course, as in a university.
semi, a Latin *prefix* meaning *half, partially.*
semicolon (sem'i-ko-lon), *n.* a mark in punctuation (;).
seminal (sem'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed; primary; radical; original.
seminary (sem'i-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* seminaries (sem'i-nā-riz)], a place of education; school, academy, or college.
Semitic (se-mit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Shem, or to his descendants; noting, or belonging to, one of the great divisions of races and languages to which Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Assyrian, &c., belong.
sempstress (semp'stres), *n.* a woman who does needlework.
Senate (sen'at), *n.* the upper house of Congress or of a State legislature; the upper house of legislature in various countries; a body of elders, elected or appointed in ancient Rome from the nobility and invested with supreme legislative authority.
senate (sen'at), *n.* an assembly or body of elders; a legislative body generally.
senator (sen'a-tēr), *n.* a member of a senate.
senatorial (sen-a-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator.
send (send), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sent, *p.pr.* sending], to throw, cast, or impel; cause to go in any manner; dispatch; cause to be or happen; grant; inflict; *v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; pitch, as a vessel.
senile (sen'il), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or occasioned by, old age. [Latin.]
senility (sen-il'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senile; old age.
senior (sēn'yēr), *adj.* prior in age, dignity, rank, or office; elder: *n.* one older than another; one older in dignity, rank, or office; a student in the fourth or final year of his college.
seniority (sēn-yor'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senior.
sennight (sen'it), *n.* the space of seven nights and days.
señor (sā-nyōr'), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy, equivalent to *Mr.* or *Sir. Feminine,* señora (sā-nyō'ra).
señorita (sā-nyō-rē'ta), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady, equivalent to *Miss;* a young lady.
sensate (sen'sāt), *adj.* perceived by or through the senses. [Latin.]
sensation (sen-sā'shun), *n.* perception by the senses; an impression made on the mind or brain by the senses; spiritual or physical affections; state of excited feeling or interest, or its cause.
sense (sens), *n.* the faculty by which objects are perceived physically, or mentally; discernment; understanding; conviction; good mental capacity; correct judgment; opinion; meaning; signification; moral perception.
senseless (sens'les), *adj.* incapable of sensation; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; foolish; stupid; nonsensical; opposed to reason or sound judgment.
sensibility (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* sensibilities (sen-si-bil'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being sensible; acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; capacity of being sensitive. Also sensibleness.
sensible (sen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; having moral perception; easily affected; delicate; judicious; reasonable; intelligent.
sensitive (sen'si-tiv), *adj.* having keen sense or feeling; quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; easily affected or moved; pertaining to, or depending upon, sensation.
sensitiveness (sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sensitive. Also sensitivity.
sensitize (sen'si-tīz), *v.t.* to render sensitive; render capable of being acted upon by the actinic rays of the sun, X-rays, &c.
sensorial (sen-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to the sensorium. Also sensory.
sensorium (sen-sō'ri-um), *n.* the cen-

tral seat of sensation or consciousness; the brain.

sensual (sen'shū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; voluptuous; devoted to the indulgence of the passions or appetites.

sensuality (sen-shū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sensual; indulgence of the bodily appetites.

sensuous (sen'shū-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or addressed to, the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion.

sent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of send.

sentence (sen'tens), *n.* judgment, opinion, or decision; judgment pronounced by a court; series of words so arranged as to convey a complete thought, followed by a dot or full point: *v.t.* to condemn by judgment of a court.

sententious (sen-ten'shus), *adj.* short and energetic; terse; comprising sentences; abounding in axioms or maxims.

sentient (sen'shi-ent), *adj.* having the faculty or faculties of sensation and perception.

sentiment (sen'ti-ment), *n.* a thought prompted by passion or feeling; opinion; thought; feeling; sensibility; prevailing feeling; maxim; a toast; thought expressed in striking language; sentence or passage expressive of some wish.

sentimental (sen-ti-men'tal), *adj.* having, expressing, or given to, sentiment; appealing to sentiment rather than reason; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.

sentimentalism (sen-ti-men'tal-izm), *n.* the quality of being sentimental. Also sentimentality.

sentinel (sen'ti-nel), *n.* one who watches or guards, especially a soldier on guard: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sentinel; watch over or guard.

sentry (sen'tri), *n.* [*pl.* sentries (sen'-triz)], a sentinel, guard or watch.

sepal (sep'al or sē'pal), *n.* one of the leaf-like divisions of the calyx enclosing the corolla of a flower.

separable (sep'a-ra-bl), *adj.* capable of being separated or divided.

separate (sep'a-rāt), *v.t.* to part or divide; disunite; disconnect; set apart from a number for a particular purpose; withdraw: *v.i.* to part; be disunited; withdraw from each other: *adj.* divided from the rest; disconnected; not united; distinct.

separation (sep-a-rā'shun), *n.* the act of separating; state of being separated; disconnection; legal disunion of married persons; repeal of a union between two or more countries or states.

sepia (sē'pi-a), *n.* [*pl.* sepias (sē'pi-az)], the European cuttle-fish; a dark-brown pigment prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish.

sepoy (sē'poi), *n.* [*pl.* sepoys (sē'poiz)], an Indian native employed as a soldier in the British service in India.

sepsis (sep'sis), *n.* infection by pathogenic bacteria; a putrefactive condition.

sept, a *prefix* meaning seven, as *sept*angular: *adj.* having seven angles.

September (sep-tem'bēr), *n.* the ninth month of the year. In the Roman year, beginning with March, it was the seventh month, hence its name.

septennial (sep-ten'i-al), *adj.* occurring once in, or containing, seven years.

septi, a Latin *prefix* meaning seven, as *septi*lateral: *adj.* seven-sided.

septic (sep'tik), *adj.* having the power to promote putrefaction: *n.* a substance having such an effect.

septicemia, septicæmia (sep-ti-sē'-mi-a), *n.* blood-poisoning, caused by the absorption of septic matter into the circulation. Also septemia, septæmia.

septillion (sep-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a number expressed by unity with 24 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a number expressed by unity with 42 ciphers annexed.

septuagenarian (s e p-t ū-a-j ē-n ā'r i-a n), *n.* a person seventy years old.

sepulcher, sepulchre (sep'ul-kēr), *n.* a grave or tomb; place of burial: *v.t.* to bury; entomb.

sepulchral (sē-pul'kral), *adj.* pertaining to a sepulcher, or to monuments

erected to the dead; deep, grave, or hollow toned.

sepulture (sep'ul-tūr), *n.* burial.

sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* succeeding part or result; continuation; consequence.

sequence (sē'kwens), *n.* order of succession; series; result; suit of cards in the same order; regular alternate succession of similar chords.

sequester (se-kwes'tẽr), *v.t.* to separate from the owner for a time; take possession of the property of another until some claim is paid or established; withdraw; seclude: *v.i.* to renounce, as a widow any interest in the estate of a husband. Also sequestrate.

seraglio (sē-räl'yō), *n.* the palace of the late Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, especially that part where the women are kept; a harem.

seraph (ser'af), *n.* [*pl.* seraphs, seraphim (ser'afs, ser'a-fim)], an angel of the highest order.

seraphic (se-raf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, seraphs; sublime; angelic.

Seraphim (ser'a-fim), *n.* plural of seraph. Order of the Seraphim, a royal order of Sweden.

sere (sēr), *adj.* dry; wiltered [Poet.].

serenade (ser-e-nād'), *n.* evening music in the open air; music sung or played by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of a lady; piece of music for such an occasion: *v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.

serene (sē-rēn'), *adj.* clear and calm; unclouded; placid; unruffled.

serenity (se-ren'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serene; calmness of mind; equanimity of temper; coolness, composure. Also sereneness.

serf (sẽrf), *n.* the lowest class of servants or slaves in the Middle Ages, who were attached to the land and transferred with it; a villein or feudal slave; formerly in Russia, one of the peasant class. [Latin.]

serge (sẽrj), *n.* a twilled woolen stuff.

sergeant (sär'jent), *n.* a non-commissioned officer ranking next above a corporal. [French.]

serial (sē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; published in successive parts or numbers: *n.* a periodical; a tale issued in parts.

seric (ser'ik), *adj.* belonging to the Chinese whom the Romans called Seres and from whom they got their first silk by way of India.

sericulture (ser'i-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of silkworms.

series (sē'rēz), *n.* a number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; an infinite number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.

serious (sē'ri-us), *adj.* grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; not trifling; religious; solemn.

sermon (sẽr'mun), *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture; homily; serious exhortation.

sermonize (sẽr'mun-īz), *v.i.* to compose or write a sermon; preach: *v.t.* to preach a sermon to.

serous (sē'rus), *adj.* pertaining to serum; thin; watery.

serpent (sẽr'pent), *n.* a reptile of the order Ophidia, with a very long body without feet, and moving by contractions and undulations of the body; a bass wind instrument; a kind of firework; a subtle, treacherous, malicious person. [Latin.]

serpentine (sẽr'pen-tīn), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or having the qualities of, a serpent; moving or winding like a serpent; zigzag; subtle; *n.* a rock composed of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, susceptible of a fine polish (with *the*). Serpentine, an artificial lake in Hyde Park, London, named from its windings and curves. It covers fifty acres and was created by order of Queen Caroline, wife of George II, in 1730.

serrate (ser'āt), *adj.* notched on the edge like a saw. Also serrated.

serried (ser'id), *adj.* crowded; pressed together.

serum (sē'rum), *n.* the thin yellowish fluid secreted by the serous membranes.

servant (sẽr'vant), *n.* one who is in the personal service of another; a domestic; a subordinate.

serve (sẽrv), *v.t.* to work or perform duties for; yield obedience to; wait on; treat or requite; present (a writ): *v.i.* to be a servant; to suit;

be in subjection; discharge the duties of an office or employment.

service (sĕr'vis), *n.* the condition or occupation of a servant; duty required or performed in any office; naval or military duty; spiritual obedience and reverence; course of dishes at table; waiting at table; labor, assistance, or kindness to another; number of conveyances plying between places; musical composition for devotional use; profession of respect.

serviceable (sĕr'vis-a-bl), *adj.* useful; beneficial.

serviette (ser-vi-et'), *n.* a table-napkin.

servile (sĕr'vil), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a slave or servant; meanly submissive or obsequious; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original root; not sounded: said of a letter.

servility (sĕr-vil'i-ti), *n.* mean submission or obsequiousness; baseness; servileness.

servitude (sĕr'vi-tūd), *n.* the condition of a servant or slave; state of slavish dependence; bondage.

sesame (ses'a-mē), *n.* a plant yielding flat seeds from which an oil is expressed.

sesqui, a Latin *prefix* meaning *a whole and a half*, as *sesqui*oxide, an oxide containing three atoms of oxygen and two atoms of a metal.

session (sesh'un), *n.* the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time between the first meeting and the prorogation, dissolution, or final adjournment of a parliament, congress, or legislature.

set (set), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* set, *p.pr.* setting], to place or put in any position; fix; plant; make stable; render motionless; spread, as sails; replace; make to agree with some standard; start by fixing the keynote; regulate or adjust; value; assign or prescribe; mark (game); compose, as type, &c.: *v.i.* to sink below the horizon; strike root; be fixed closely or firmly; congeal; apply one's self; flow or tend; start (with *out*): *adj.* fixed or established; regular; determined; firm; formal; obstinate; immovable: *n.* the act of setting; direction; number of persons associated together; clique; number of things of the same kind intended for use together; a young plant for growth; number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; descent below the horizon; flow; permanent twist; in lawn tennis, a series of as many games as will enable one side to win six.

settee (se-tē'), *n.* a long seat with a back for several persons; a Mediterranean single-decked vessel with a very long, sharp prow, and lateen sails.

setter (set'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, sets; a species of hunting-dog.

setting (set'ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, sets; direction of a current of wind; that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel; hardening.

settle (set'l), *v.t.* to place or set in a fixed State; establish; cause to sink or subdue; free from uncertainty; compose; fix by a legal act; liquidate; pay; clear of dregs; make pure or clear; colonize: *v.i.* to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; descend or stop; grow calm or clear; sink to the bottom, or by its own weight; cease from agitation; adjust differences or accounts; marry and establish a home.

settle (set'l), *n.* an old-fashioned bench with a back.

settlement (set'l-ment), *n.* the act or state of being settled; establishment in life, business, condition; jointure granted to a wife; liquidation, payment, or adjustment; subsidence; a colony newly settled; legal residence.

settler (set'lĕr), *n.* a colonist; something that finally settles or decides a contest.

seven (sev'n), *n.* the sum of six and one; the symbol representing seven units: *adj.* consisting of one more than six.

sevenfold (sev'n-fold), *adv.* seven times as much.

seventeen (sev'n-tēn), *adj.* one more than sixteen.

seventeenth (sev'n-tēnth), *adj.* noting the next after the sixteenth.

seventh (sev'nth), *adj.* next in order after the sixth: *n.* one next in order after the sixth; one of seven equal parts; the interval of five tones and a semi-tone.

seventieth (sev'n-ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the sixty-ninth: *n.* one of seventy equal parts.

seventy (sev'n-ti), *n.* [*pl.* seventies (sev'n-tiz)], the sum of ten times seven; the symbol representing seventy units.

sever (sev'ĕr), *v.t.* to divide or separate with violence; cut open or through; keep distinct or apart: *v.i.* to make a separation or distinction; be rent asunder; part; distinguish.

several (sev'ĕr-al), *adj.* distinct; separate; consisting of a number more than two, but not many; different; various.

severalty (sev'ĕr-al-ti), *n.* a state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

severance (sev'ĕr-ans), *n.* the act of severing; the state of being severed; separation; partition.

severe (sē-vēr'), *adj.* strictly adhering to rule; strict; austere; rigid; harsh; grave; serious; inclement; inflexible; painful; critical. [Latin.]

severity (sē-ver'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* severities (sē-ver'i-tiz)], the quality of being severe; harshness; rigor; gravity; exactness; strictness; inclemency.

sew (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sewed or sewn, *p.pr.* sewing], to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread: *v.i.* to practice sewing.

sewage (sū'āj), *n.* the foul matter carried off by a sewer.

sewer (sū'ĕr), *n.* a pipe or channel to carry off the used or surface water and foul matter of a town, &c.; (sō'ĕr), one who sews.

sewerage (sū'ĕr-āj), *n.* drainage by sewers; the system of sewers of a town, &c.

sex, a Latin *prefix* meaning *six,* as *sex*ennial: *adj.* occurring once in, or lasting, six years.

sex (seks), *n.* the physical distinction between male and female; one of the two divisions of animals and plants, based on such distinction; women in general (with *the*).

sexagenarian (seks-a-jē-nā'ri-an), *n.* one who is sixty years old.

sexagesimal (seks-a-jes'i-mal), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the number 60.

sex-hygiene (seks'hī-jēn'), *n.* educational and other measures for maintaining mental and physical health in relation to sex.

sexless (seks'les), *adj.* having no sex; neuter.

sextant (seks'tant), *n.* the sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, used especially at sea for determining latitude and longitude.

sextet, sextette (seks-tet'), *n.* a band of six singers or players.

sextile (seks'til), *adj.* noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.

sexton (seks'tun), *n.* an inferior official of a church whose duty it is to attend to burials, the church, &c. *Fem.* sextoness.

sextuple (seks'tū-pl), *adj.* sixfold.

sexual (seks'ū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, based on, or distinguishing, sex; pertaining to the organs of generation.

sexuality (seks-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex.

shabbiness (shab'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shabby.

shabby (shab'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shabbier, *superl.* shabbiest], threadbare or worn, as clothes; mean in appearance or conduct; despicable.

shackle (shak'l), *n.* anything that confines the hands or legs or obstructs free action, as gyves; fetters; handcuffs; the bar of a padlock: *v.t.* to fetter; embarrass or hinder; unite or fasten with a shackle.

shad (shad), *n.* an anadromous fish, valued as food.

shade (shād), *n.* comparative obscurity caused by the interception of the rays of light; darkness; a shady place; gradation of light; screen or cover; the soul after death: *pl.* wine vaults: *v.t.* to screen from light or heat; shelter; paint in obscure colors; mark with gradation of light or color.

shading (shād'ing), *n.* the act of mak-

ing a shade; representation of light and shade.

shadow (shad'ō), *n.* shade within defined limits; shade or deprivation of light representing on a surface the forms of the body which intercepts the rays of light; dark part of a picture; obscurity or darkness; protection or security; reflected image; faint representation; inseparable companion; small degree; a detective: *v.t.* to shade; darken or cloud; conceal or screen; represent typically; attend closely as a shadow; follow and watch closely, as a detective.

shadowing (shad'ō-ing), *n.* shading.

shadowy (shad'ō-i), *adj.* full of, or causing, shade or shadows; sheltered from light or heat; dim; unreal; typical.

shady (shād'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shadier, *superl.* shadiest], abounding in, or causing, shade; sheltered from the glare of light or heat; pertaining to darkness; dubious; equivocal.

shaft (shaft), *n.* an arrow; anything resembling an arrow; the long narrow entrance to a mine; carriage-pole; handle; part of a chimney; body of a column between the base and the capital.

shafting (shaft'ing), *n.* a system of shafts for transmitting power.

shag (shag), *n.* a kind of tobacco; rough, woolly hair; a bushy mass.

shaggy (shag'i), *adj.* rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.

shah (shä), *n.* the sovereign of Persia.

shake (shāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shook, *p.p.* shaken, *p.pr.* shaking], to cause to shiver; move with a quick, short motion; agitate; make afraid; give a tremulous note; to vibrate: *v.i.* to tremble or quake.

shakedown (shāk'doun), *n.* a temporary bed.

shaken (shāk'n), *p.adj.* agitated; cracked or split.

Shakespearean (shāk-spēr'e-an), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, Shakespeare or his works. Also Shakespearian, Shakspearian.

shako (shāk'ō), *n.* a kind of military cap.

shale (shāl), *n.* a husk; a laminated argillaceous rock.

shall (shal), *v.i.* & *auxil.* [*p.t.* should (shood)], to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb.

shallop (shal'op), *n.* a schooner-rigged two-masted boat; a small boat or canoe.

shallow (shal'ō), *adj.* having little depth; not profound; superficial; trifling; a flat place where the water is not deep; shoal: *v.i.* to become shallow.

sham (sham), *n.* a trick, fraud, or make-believe; imposture; counterfeit: *adj.* feigned; false; unreal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shammed, *p.pr.* shamming], to make false pretenses: *v.t.* to make a pretense of in order to deceive.

shamble (sham'bl), *v.i.* to walk awkwardly and unsteadily; shuffle: *n.pl.* a slaughter-house; meat-market.

shame (shām), *n.* a painful sensation caused by the sense of guilt, impropriety, or dishonor; that which causes shame; reproach incurred or suffered; modesty or decorum: *v.t.* to make ashamed; cause to blush; cover with disgrace.

shameful (shām'fool), *adj.* causing shame; disgraceful; indecent.

shameless (shām'les), *adj.* devoid of shame; indifferent to disgrace.

shampoo (sham-pōō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shampooed, *p.pr.* shampooing], to rub and press (the limbs and joints) after a hot bath; to cleanse and rub (the head) with soap, &c.: *n.* the act of shampooing.

shamrock (sham'rok), *n.* a trefoil clover plant: the Irish national emblem.

shanghai (shang'hī), a well-known brand of large domestic fowls, with feathers on their legs: *v.t.* to drug a sailor or otherwise make him insensible, and then to ship him as one of a crew that lacks men. [From Shanghai, China.]

shank (shangk), *n.* the leg from the knee to the ankle; long part of any instrument; body of a type.

shanty (shan'ti), *n.* a rude hut.

shape (shāp), *n.* the form or figure of a thing; external appearance; pattern: *v.t.* to make into a particular form; fashion; regulate; conceive.

shapeless (shāp'les), *adj.* without shape; ill-formed.
shapeliness (shāp'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shapely.
shapely (shāp'li), *adj.* well-formed; symmetrical; comely.
shard (shärd), *n.* a potsherd.
share (shār), *n.* a portion or part; part allotted or belonging to one; dividend; plowshare: *v.t.* to part among two or more; divide; take or possess in common; partake of or use with others: *v.i.* to have a share or part.
shark (shärk), *n.* a large voracious fish with sharp teeth; a rapacious, artful man-eater.
sharp (shärp), *adj.* having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; very thin; peaked or ridged; keen; severe; acute; subtle: *n.* a character (♯) in music which raises a note a semitone.
sharpen (shärp'en), *v.t.* to make sharp or sharper; give edge or point to; make more acute: *v.i.* to become sharp; play tricks in bargaining.
sharper (shärp'ēr), *n.* a cheat; swindler. Also *sharp*, as a card-sharp.
shatter (shat'ēr), *v.t.* to break into many pieces at once; crack or rend; overthrow; dissipate: *n.pl.* broken fragments.
shave (shāv), *v.t.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other sharp-edged instrument; cut in thin slices; skim along or near the surface of; plunder or fleece: *v.i.* to use the razor in removing hair: *n.* a thin slice; the operation of shaving; an instrument for shaving hoops, &c.
shaving (shāv'ing), *n.* the act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off.
shawl (shawl), *n.* a square cloth of various materials used as a loose outer covering for the shoulders, &c.: *v.t.* to cover or wrap with a shawl.
sheaf (shēf), *n.* [*pl.* sheaves (shēvz)], a quantity of grain bound together; a bundle; number of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver: *v.t.* to gather or bind into sheaves.
shear (shēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sheared, *p.p.* sheared or shorn, *p.pr.* shearing], to cut or clip, especially with shears; reap: *v.i.* to use shears: *n.pl.* a cutting instrument operating like scissors, but larger; an apparatus for raising heavy weights.
sheath (shēth), *n.* a scabbard; any sheath-like covering.
sheathe (shē*th*), *v.t.* to put into a sheath or scabbard; case with a protecting covering.
sheave (shēv), *n.* a grooved wheel in a block or pulley over which the rope runs.
shed (shed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shed, *p.pr.* shedding], to pour out or diffuse; cause to flow out; emit: *v.i.* to let fall or cast off seed: *n.* a slight building.
sheen (shēn), *n.* a brightness; splendor: *adj.* bright, glittering. Also sheeny: *v.i.* to shine or glisten.
sheep (shēp), *n., s.* & *pl.* any ruminant animal of the genus Ovis, valued for its wool and flesh; a foolish, bashful fellow: *pl.* God's people, as being under the care of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.
sheepish (shēp'ish), *adj.* awkward, clumsy, shy.
sheer (shēr), *adj.* pure; unmixed; very thin or transparent; precipitous: *v.i.* to deviate from the proper course.
sheet (shēt), *n.* a large thin slice of anything; broad piece of linen to cover a bed; broad piece of paper; letter; newspaper; broad expanse or surface; rope attached to a sail to extend it; open space in the bow or stern of a boat.
sheik (shēk or shāk), *n.* the head of a Bedouin family, tribe, or clan. [Arabic.]
shekel (shek'el), *n.* an ancient Jewish coin or weight: *pl.* money.
shelf (shelf), *n.* [*pl.* shelves (shelvz)], a flat ledge or board for holding anything; a sandbank or flat projecting ledge of rock.
shell (shel), *n.* a hard outside covering; any framework; rough kind of coffin; a hollow projectile; lightly constructed boat: *v.t.* to strip off or remove the shell of; take out of the shell; separate from the ear or cob; throw shells upon or into: *v.i.* to fall off, as a shell.
shellac (shel-ak'), *n.* crude resin lac melted and formed into thin plates.
shelter (shel'tēr), *n.* that which pro-

tects or shields; security; asylum; harbor; defense; protector: *v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence; conceal: *v.i.* to take or give shelter.

shelve (shelv), *v.t.* to place on a shelf; furnish with a shelf; dismiss from service, or postpone indefinitely: *v.i.* to incline gradually; slope.

shelving (shelv'ing), *n.* materials for shelves; shelves collectively.

Sheol (shē'ōl), *n.* among the Hebrews the place of departed spirits; Hades.

shepherd (shep'ērd), *n.* one who tends sheep; a pastor. *Fem.* shepherdess: *v.t.* to tend as a shepherd.

sherbet (shēr'bet), *n.* a cooling beverage of water and fruit juices sweetened, &c.

sheriff (sher'if), *n.* the chief executive officer of a shire (in England) or county.

sheriffalty (sher'if-al-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. Better, shrievalty.

sherry (sher'i), *n.* a dry amber-colored wine, originally obtained from Xeres, Spain.

shew, same as show. [Archaic.]

shibboleth (shib'ō-leth), *n.* a word which was made the criterion to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former not being able to pronounce *sh* (Judges xii.): hence the criterion of a party.

shield (shēld), *n.* a broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the left arm; defense or protection; an escutcheon: *v.t.* to protect with, or as with, a shield; ward off or avert.

shift (shift), *n.* a turning from one thing to another; change; substitution; chemise: *v.t.* to change the place of; dress in fresh clothes: *v.i.* resort to expedients; to alter or change.

shiftless (shift'les), *adj.* destitute of expedients; having no means of livelihood; lazy; improvident.

shifty (shift'i), *adj.* full of expedients; changeable.

shillalah (shil-lā'la), *n.* an oaken cudgel. Also shillelah, shillelagh. [Irish.]

shilling (shil'ing), *n.* a British silver coin, valued at about 24 cents.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal'i), *adv.* in an irresolute, undecided manner: *v.i.* to hesitate; act irresolutely.

shimmer (shim'ēr), *v.t.* to shine unsteadily or tremulously; flicker: *n.* a tremulous gleam; flicker.

shin (shin), *n.* the forepart of the leg between the ankle and knee; shank: *v.i.* to climb a tree, &c., by means of the hands and legs.

shindy (shin'di), *n.* an uproar; spree; fancy.

shine (shīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shone, *p.pr.* shining], to emit rays of light; be bright or beautiful; be distinguished, eminent, or conspicuous: *v.t.* to cause to shine by reflected light: *n.* sunshine; bright weather; row; prank; fancy for a person.

shingle (shing'gl), *n.* a thin piece of wood used for roofing; coarse, round, water-worn gravel: *pl.* a cutaneous disease which spreads round the body like a belt: *v.t.* to cover or roof with shingles.

shining (shīn'ing), *adj.* emitting light; radiant; eminent; distinguished.

ship, a *suffix* meaning *office, state, dignity, art,* or *skill,* as lord*ship,* horseman*ship.*

ship (ship), *n.* any large vessel for the conveyance of passengers or merchandise, especially one with three masts and square-rigged: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shipped, *p.pr.* shipping], to place on board a ship; carry by water; put in its place or proper position: *v.i.* engage for service on board ship.

shipboard (ship'bōrd), *n.* the deck of a ship.

shipshape (ship'shāp), *adj.* in good order: *adv.* neatly.

shirk (shērk), *v.t.* to avoid; get off; slink away from.

shirt (shērt), *n.* an undergarment.

shirting (shērt'ing), *n.* material for making shirts.

shirtwaist (shērt'wāst), *n.* a woman's overgarment or blouse.

shivaree (shiv-a-rē'), *n.* a mock serenade, especially to a bride and groom (from the Low Latin, *charivarium*).

shiver (shiv'ēr), *v.i.* to tremble; to quiver as from cold or fear.

shoal (shōl), *n.* a large number of fish swimming together; a sand-bank; a shallow.

shocking (shok'ing), *adj.* causing to shake or tremble; extremely offensive or disgusting.
shod, *p.t.* of shoe.
shoddy (shod'i), *n.* the wool of old woolen fabrics torn to pieces and remade with an admixture of fresh wool into new cloth: *adj.* made of shoddy; not genuine; sham.
shoe (shōō), *n.* [*pl.* shoes (shōōz)], a low covering for the foot, usually of leather; a horseshoe; anything in the shape of a shoe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shod, *p.pr.* shoeing], to furnish with a shoe or shoes; tip.
shone (shōn), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shine.
shook (shook), *p.t.* of shake: *n.* a set of staves and headings for a cask ready to be set up; set of boards for a sugar-box: *v.t.* to pack in shooks.
shoot (shōōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shot, *p.pr.* shooting], to let fly or discharge with a sudden force, as a bullet, &c.; strike with a shot; hurl; emit; kill game in or over: *v.i.* to protrude or project; be shot or propelled forcibly; rush along; sprout; be affected with darting pains: *n.* a young branch or growth; chute.
shooting (shōōt'ing), *n.* the act of one who shoots; wounding and killing with a firearm; sensation of darting pain: *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, shooting.
shop (shop), *n.* a building where goods are sold by retail; place where mechanics carry on their trade: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shopped, *p.pr.* shopping], to visit shops to purchase goods.
shore (shōr), *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, &c.; a prop or support: *v.t.* to support by a shore or shores.
shoring (shōr'ing), *n.* the act of supporting or strengthening by a shore; props collectively.
shorn (shôrn), *p.t.* of shear.
short (shôrt), *adj.* [*comp.* shorter, *superl.* shortest], not long either in space or time; near at hand, inadequate; defective; deficient; not tenacious; abrupt; petulant; brief; brittle; crumbling in the mouth; not prolonged in sound: *pl.* ground grain sifted finer than bran: *adv.* abruptly; quickly.
shortage (shôrt'āj), *n.* a deficiency in an account.
short-circuit (shôrt-sĕr'kit), *v.i.* to break off an electrical current so that it does not complete its entire course: *v.t.* to short-circuit is to kill by suddenly breaking the electrical current when some one may be in contact with the wire: *n.* a broken electric current.
shortcoming (shôrt-kum'ing), *n.* a deficiency; a remissness in any duty.
shorten (shôrt'n), *v.t.* to make short or shorter in time, extent, or measure.
shorthand (shôrt'hand), *n.* a system of writing by abbreviated symbols.
shortly (shôrt'li), *adv.* soon; quickly; curtly.
short-sighted (shôrt-sīt'ed), *adj.* the same as near-sighted; myopia.
shot (shot), *n.* [*pl.* shots and shot], the act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, &c.; missile, especially a bullet or ball; small balls of lead for killing game; a marksman; range of a missile: *v.t.* to load with shot: *p.adj.* intoxicated.
should (shōōd), *p.t.* of shall.
shoulder (shōl'dĕr), *n.* the articulation connecting the human arm, or the foreleg of a quadruped, to the body; that which resembles a shoulder; a prominence; support: *pl.* the upper part of the back: *v.t.* to take upon the shoulder; assume the responsibility of; jostle or thrust about with the shoulder.
shout (shout), *n.* a loud and sudden cry or outburst of joy, triumph, encouragement, &c.: *v.i.* to utter a loud and sudden cry: *v.t.* to utter with a shout.
shove (shuv), *n.* a forcible push: *v.t.* to push along; drive before one: *v.i.* to push forward or off.
shovel (shuv'l), *n.* an implement with a broad scoop and a handle for lifting and throwing coal, &c.: *v.t.* to take and throw up with a shovel; gather up with, or as with, a shovel.
show (shō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* showed, *p.p.* shown, *p.pr.* showing], to present to view; display; disclose; make clear; guide; direct; teach; confer or bestow: *v.i.* to appear; manifest one's self: *n.* the act of showing; expos-

ure to sight; ostentatious display; exhibition or spectacle; pretense.

shower (shou'ēr), *n.* a fall of rain or hail of short duration; copious fall or supply of anything: *v.t.* to water copiously with rain; bestow liberally: *v.i.* to rain in showers.

showery (shou'ēr-i), *adj.* raining or abounding in showers.

showy (shō'i), *adj.* ostentatious; gay.

shrank, *p.t.* of shrink.

shred (shred), *n.* a long narrow piece torn or cut off; piece or fragment: *v.t.* to tear into small pieces.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* a scolding, vexatious woman; a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; of nice discernment; sagacious; sly; astute.

shrewish (shrōō'ish), *adj.* like a shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v.i.* to utter a shriek: *n.* a sharp, shrill outcry.

shrievalty (shrēv'al-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. Also shrivalty.

shrift (shrift), *n.* confession to a priest; absolution.

shrill (shril), *adj.* sharp and piercing in tone: *v.i.* to utter an acute, piercing sound.

shrimp (shrimp), *n.* a small shellfish allied to the lobster; anything very small of its kind; a dwarf.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* a case or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited; any sacred place or hallowed object; an altar: *v.t.* to place in a shrine.

shrink (shringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* shrank, *p.p.* shrunk, *p.pr.* shrinking], to contract spontaneously; become wrinkled; withdraw; recoil: *v.t.* to cause to contract: *n.* contraction; withdrawal.

shrinkage (shringk'āj), *n.* the act of shrinking; contraction; decrease in value.

shrive (shrīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shrived or shrove, *p.p.* shriven, *p.pr.* shriving], to confess and absolve: *v.i.* to receive confession.

shrivel (shriv'l), *v.i.* to be drawn into wrinkles; contract: *v.t.* to cause to contract into wrinkles.

shroud (shroud), *n.* a winding sheet or covering for the dead; anything that covers or conceals: *pl.* a set of large ropes supporting the masts: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.

shrove (shrōv), *p.t.* of shrive.

Shrove Tuesday (tūz'dā), *n.* the Tuesday next before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrub), *n.* a woody plant of less size than a tree; a kind of beverage of lemon juice, spirit, &c.

shrubbery (shrub'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* shrubberies (shrub'ēr-iz)], a collection of shrubs; plantation of shrubs.

shrug (shrug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shrugged, *p.pr.* shrugging], to contract or draw up (the shoulders) to express doubt, contempt, dislike, &c.: *v.i.* to raise the shoulders: *n.* a raising or contracting of the shoulders.

shrunk (shrungk), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shrink.

shrunken (shrungk'en), *p.adj.* shriveled up.

shuck (shuck), *n.* a shell or husk: *v.t.* to deprive of shells or husks.

shudder (shud'ēr), *n.* a trembling with fear or horror; cold shivering: *v.i.* to feel a cold tremor from fear or horror; quake.

shuffle (shuf'l), *v.t.* to push from one to another; change the relative positions of: *v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack; evade fair questions; prevaricate; drag the feet in walking or dancing: *n.* the act of shuffling; artifice or evasion; slovenly, irregular gait.

shuffling (shuf'ling), *adj.* moving with a slovenly, irregular gait; evasive.

shun (shun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shunned, *p.pr.* shunning], to avoid; keep clear of; escape from; neglect; decline.

shunt (shunt), *v.t.* to turn off, on, or as on, a side rail: *v.i.* to be turned aside: *n.* a turning off to a side rail; a short side-rail. [Briticism.]

shut (shut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shut, *p.pr.* shutting], to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; prohibit or bar; exclude; close over: *v.i.* to become closed: *adj.* closed.

shutter (shut'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, shuts; a movable screen for a window.

shuttle (shut'l), *n.* an instrument

used in weaving; sliding thread-holder in a sewing machine.

shuttlecock (shut'l-kok), *n.* a cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore.

shy (shī), *adj.* [*comp.* shyer, *superl.* shyest], timid; shunning approach; cautious, reserved; suspicious; modest: *v.i.* to start aside from fear: *v.t.* to throw sidewise with a jerk; fling: *n.* the act of starting aside from fear; a side throw.

shyness (shī'nes), *n.* the state of being shy.

shyster (shīs'tēr), *n.* one who carries on legal business in a mean and tricky manner.

si (sē), *the* seventh note of the scale [Music].

sibilant (sib'i-lant), *adj.* making, or uttering, a hissing sound: *n.* a sibilant letter, as *s, z.*

sibyl (sib'il), *n.* a woman endowed with a spirit of prophecy.

sic (sik), *adj.* such [Scotch]: *adv.* thus [Latin].

sick (sik), *adj.* ill in health; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; indisposed; set apart for the sick.

sicken (sik'n), *v.i.* to become sick; fall ill; be filled with disgust; decay or languish: *v.t.* to make sick; disgust.

sickening (sik'n-ing), *adj.* making sick; disgusting; nauseating.

sickle (sik'l), *n.* a reaping hook.

sickly (sik'li), *adj.* ailing; weak; habitually indisposed; producing disease.

sickness (sik'nes), *n.* the state of being sick or in bad health; illness; diseased condition.

side (sīd), *n.* one of the surfaces that define or limit a solid; edge; part of a man or an animal between the shoulder and hip; slope or declivity; party; position; line of descent; aspect; affectation or self-assertion (Eng. slang); bias of a billiard ball: *v.i.* to embrace the cause or tenets of one party against another: *v.t.* to stand at the side of.

sidelong (sīd'lông), *adv.* obliquely: *adj.* lateral.

sidereal (sī-dē'rē-al), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

sidewalk (sīd'wawk), *n.* a way for the use of pedestrians.

siding (sīd'ing), *n.* a railroad track by the side of the main track, for switching, &c.: *adj.* taking sides.

sidle (sīd'l), *v.i.* to go or move side foremost.

siege (sēj), *n.* the surrounding and investing of a place by an army to compel its surrender; continued effort to obtain possession; floor of a glass furnace: *v.t.* to besiege.

sienna (si-en'a), *n.* red or brown clay obtained from Siena, Italy: used as a pigment.

sierra (sē-er'a), *n.* a chain of mountains with serrated ridges.

siesta (sē-es'ta), *n.* midday or after-dinner nap. [Spanish.]

sieve (siv), *n.* a utensil for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance.

sift (sift), *v.t.* to separate with, or as with, a sieve; scrutinize.

sigh (sī), *v.i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing; grieve; lament: *v.t.* to express by sighs; mourn: *n.* the act of sighing.

sight (sīt), *n.* the act of seeing; perception: visibility; judgment; mental view; spectacle; view; space seen; a small piece of metal on a gun, &c., to guide the eye in aiming; large number or quantity: *v.t.* to see; adjust the sight of.

sightless (sīt'les), *adj.* blind; devoid of sight.

sightliness (sīt'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sightly.

sightly (sīt'li), *adj.* pleasing to the eye.

sigmoid (sig'moid), *adj.* curved like the letter *s.*

sign (sīn), *n.* a mark, token, or symbol; that by which anything is known or represented; visible representation; memorial; indication; the twelfth part of the zodiac; omen; wonder; signboard: *v.t.* to represent with a sign; signify; affix a signature to; ratify by writing one's own name; convey formally: *v.i.* to make a sign or signal. [Latin.]

signal (sig'nal), *n.* a sign for giving notice, especially at a distance; something to attract the eye or ear: *adj.* memorable; distinguished; re-

markable; pertaining to signals: *v.t.* to convey by signals; make signals to.

signalize (sig'nal-īz), *v.t.* to make especially conspicuous.

signature (sig'na-tūr), *n.* name of a person written by himself; sign-manual; mark or stamp impressed; flats or sharps after the clef to indicate the key [Music].

signboard (sīn'bōrd), *n.* a board placed conspicuously to call public attention to something advertised.

signet (sig'net), *n.* a seal, especially that used by a sovereign in sealing documents under sign-manual.

significance (sig-nif'i-kans), *n.* meaning or import; consequence. Also significancy.

significant (sig-nif'i-kant), *adj.* designed or adapted to signify; expressive or suggestive; important: *n.* a token or symbol.

signify (sig'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* signified, *p.pr.* signifying], to show by a sign, mark, or token; denote; make known; involve; manifest: *v.i.* to be of consequence.

signor (sēn'yōr), *n.* sir [Italian]. Also signior. *Fem.* signora (sēn-yōr'a).

signorina (sēn-yōr-ē'na), *n.* Miss. [Italian.]

silence (sī'lens), *n.* entire absence of sound; having no sound; taciturnity; obscurity; oblivion: *v.t.* to make silent; reduce to silence by irrefutable arguments; cause to cease firing; restrain from the exercise of any function, especially preaching. [Latin.]

silent (sī'lent), *adj.* noiseless; not speaking; not pronounced; taciturn; quiet.

silesia (si-lē'shi-a), *n.* a kind of linen cloth.

silex (sī'leks), *n.* flint.

silhouette (sil-ōō-et'), *n.* the outline or profile filled in with black: *v.t.* to represent by a silhouette.

silica (sil'i-ka), *n.* silicon dioxide.

silicate (sil'i-kāt), *n.* a salt of silicic acid.

silicic (si-lis'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, compounded with, or like, silica.

silicon (sil'i-kon), *n.* a non-metallic element. [Greek.]

silk (silk), *n.* a fine, soft, tenacious thread spun by certain caterpillars, as that of *Bombyx mori;* cloth made of silk; garment made of silk: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silk.

silky (silk'i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or resembling, silk; silken.

sill (sil), *n.* the foundation of anything in timber or stone, especially a timber at the bottom of a door or window; a young herring.

silly (sil'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sillier, *superl.* silliest], weak in intellect; foolish; indiscreet.

silt (silt), *n.* mud or sand deposited by running or standing water: *v.t.* to fill up or obstruct with silt: *v.i.* to percolate.

Silurian (si-lū'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to a division of the Paleozoic era, sometimes called the era of invertebrates.

silver (sil'vēr), *n.* a soft, white, metallic element, used for coins and articles of plate, &c.; money, anything resembling silver in brightness or color: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silver; soft and clear, as the voice; gentle: *v.t.* to cover or coat with silver.

silvery (sil'vēr-i), *adj.* covered with, containing, or like, silver; soft and clear; bright.

simian (sim'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like an ape: *n.* an ape or monkey.

similar (sim'i-lär), *adj.* having a general likeness or correspondence; alike.

similarity (sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* resemblance.

simile (sim'i-lē), *n.* [*pl.* similies (sim'-i-lēz)], a likening by comparison to illustrate something.

simmer (sim'ēr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to boil gently.

simony (sim'o-ni), *n.* the act or crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; corrupt presentation of any one to a benefice: from Simon Magus, Acts viii., 18.

simoom (si-mōōm'), *n.* a hot, dry, suffocating wind which blows from the deserts of Arabia, &c., laden with minute particles of sand. Also simoon. [Arabic.]

simous (sī'mus), *adj.* having a flat or snub nose.

simper (sim'pẽr), *v.i.* to smile in an affected or silly manner: *n.* affected or silly smile.

simple (sim'pl), *adj.* [*comp.* simpler, *superl.* simplest], single, not complex; undivided; not blended or compounded; pure; plain; unadorned; sincere; natural; unaffected; intelligible; clear; weak in intellect; humble; plain: *n.* something unmixed or not compounded; a medicinal herb. [Lexicon.]

simpleton (sim'pl-tun), *n.* one who is foolish or of weak intellect.

simplicity (sim-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being simple; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; absence of excessive or artificial ornament; clearness: innocence; folly.

simplify (sim'pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* simplified, *p.pr.* simplifying], to make simple; render less complex; make plain or easy.

simply (sim'pli), *adv.* in a simple manner; without addition; only; merely; foolishly or weakly.

simulacrum (sim-ū-lā'krum), *n.* an effigy; image; likeness; ghost. [Latin.]

simulate (sim'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to pretend or counterfeit; assume the likeness of.

simultaneous (sim-ul-tā'nē-us), *adj.* happening, done, or existing at the same time.

sin (sin), *n.* wilful transgression of the Divine law; neglect of the laws of morality and religion; violation of propriety; transgression; iniquity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sinned, *p.pr.* sinning], to commit sin; transgress or offend.

since (sins), *adv.* from that time; before this or now: *prep.* from the time of; after: *conj.* because; seeing that; considering.

sincere (sin-sēr'), *adj.* true; honest; not falsely assumed; genuine; frank; upright; pure; adulterated.

sincerity (sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy or pretense. Also sincereness.

sine (sīn), *n.* a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity: a *prefix* meaning *without*, as *sine*cure (sīn'e-kūr), any office or position for which pay is received without an equivalent in work rendered.

sinecure (sin'e-kūr), *n.* an office or position with an income attached to it but no necessary work. [Latin.]

sinew (sin'ū), *n.* a tendon; anything supplying strength.

sinewy (sin'ū-i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, sinew; vigorous; tough.

sinful (sin'fool), *adj.* full of sin; wicked; impious; unholy.

sing (sing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sung, sang, *p.p.* sung, *p.pr.* singing], to utter melodious sounds; make a shrill or humming noise; celebrate in verse or poetry; cry out: *v.t.* to celebrate in song; chant.

singe (sinj), *v.t.* to burn slightly or on the surface: *n.* a slight burn.

single (sing'gl), *adj.* consisting of one only; alone; separate; unmarried; performed by one person or one on each side; straightforward; sincere; honest: *v.t.* to select (one person or thing) from others; separate: *n.* a unit: *pl.* reeled and twisted filaments of silk; in lawn tennis, a game with only one player on each side.

singly (sing'gli), *adv.* individually; particularly.

singsong (sing'sông), *n.* bad singing or poetry; monotonous or drawling tone: *adj.* monotonous.

singular (sing'gū-lär), *adj.* not complex or compound; alone; noting one person or thing; uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary; eminent; peculiar; odd; unique: *n.* in Grammar, the number denoting one person or thing.

sinister (sin'is-tẽr), *adj.* inauspicious; unlucky; evil; ill-omened; corrupt; dishonest; on the left hand or side.

sink (singk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sunk, sank, *p.p.* sunk, sunken, *p.pr.* sinking], to fall or go downwards; fall to the bottom; descend lower and lower; decline gradually; enter deeply; subside: *v.t.* to cause to sink; make by digging; lower in value or amount; reduce or extinguish by payment: *n.* a drain to carry off dirty or superfluous water.

sinless (sin'les), *adj.* free from sin.

sinner (sin'ẽr), *n.* one who sins; an

offender; transgressor; one who is unregenerate.

sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *adj.* having the margin alternately curved inward and outward.

sinuous (sin'ū-us), *adj.* bending in and out; winding; crooked.

Sioux (sū), *n.pl.* a tribe of Indians whose racial home is in the two Dakotas.

sip (sip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sipped, *p.pr.* sipping], to imbibe in small quantities; drink out of; draw into the mouth; taste: *v.i.* to drink a small quantity; take a fluid with the lips: *n.* the act of sipping; taste.

siphon (sī'fon), *n.* a bent pipe or tube having one end longer than the other, used for drawing off liquids from a higher to a lower level; the respiratory tube of a mollusk; a siphon bottle: *v.t.* to convey or draw off by a siphon. Also syphon. [Latin.]

Sir (sēr), *n.* the title of a baronet or knight; a term of respect. [French.]

sire (sīr), *n.* a title of respect used in addressing the sovereign; father; head of a family; male of beasts: *v.t.* to procreate. [French.]

siren (sī'ren), *n.* one of certain fabulous nymphs in Southern Italy said to have sung with such sweetness that mariners were irresistibly lured to their destruction; hence a woman dangerous from her fascinating, enticing wiles; a foghorn, a South American eel-like amphibian: *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a siren; bewitching. [Greek.]

sirene (sī-rēn'), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations per second corresponding to a note of given pitch.

Sirius (sir'i-us), *n.* the dog-star.

sirloin (sēr'loin), *n.* the loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef.

sirocco (si-rok'ō), *n.* [*pl.* siroccos (si-rok'ōz)], a hot, relaxing wind, from the Libyan deserts.

sirrah (sir'a), *n.* a term of reproach or contempt. [French.]

siss (sis), *n.* a hissing noise: *v.i.* to make a hissing noise.

sister (sis'tēr), *n.* a female born of the same parents as another person; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same religious society, order, or community; nun; one of the same kind or condition.

sit, *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sat, *p.pr.* sitting], to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; perch; rest or lie; repose on a seat; press or weigh; occupy a seat officially; be officially engaged; incubate; hold a session: *v.t.* to sit upon; snub.

site (sīt), *n.* local position or situation; ground-plot.

sitting (sit'ing), *adj.* resting on the haunches; perching; incubating: *n.* the state, posture, or act of one who sits; a seat in a church, &c.; a session; time during which one sits; set of eggs for incubation.

situated (sit'ū-ā-ted), *adj.* having a position; placed with respect to any other object.

situation (sit-ū-ā'shun), *n.* position; locality; circumstances; office; employment.

six (siks), *adj.* one more than five: *n.* the number greater by one than five; the symbol representing 6 units.

sixfold (siks'fōld), *adj.* six times as many or as much.

sixpence (siks'pens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value six pennies, or 12½ cents.

sixpenny (siks'pen-i), *adj.* worth sixpence.

sixscore (siks'skōr), *n.* & *adj.* six times twenty.

sixteen (siks'tēn), *adj.* fifteen and one more.

sixteenmo (siks'tēn-mō), *n.* sexto-decimo.

sixteenth (siks'tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the fifteenth.

sixth (siksth), *adj.* first after the fifth.

sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the fifty-ninth.

sixty (siks'ti), *n.* [*pl.* sixties (siks'tiz)], the product of six and ten: *adj.* ten times six.

sizable (sīz'a-bl), *adj.* of considerable or suitable size.

size (sīz), *n.* a kind of thin, weak glue; magnitude or bulk: *v.t.* to prepare or cover with size; adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; separate by means of a sieve.

sizzle (siz'l), *v.i.* to make a hissing

sound; to suffer from heat: *n.* a hissing sound.

skate (skāt), *n.* a kind of flat fish of the ray family; a metallic runner fitted in a frame for fastening to the boot to slide over ice: *v.i.* to slide on skates; an old and worn out horse; a term of reproach or dislike as "a cheap skate." [Slang.]

skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *v.i.* to run away, especially in terror.

skein (skān), *n.* a quantity of thread, silk, &c., coiled together.

skeleton (skel'e-tun), *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh; framework of anything; outline; a secret annoyance; very thin person.

skeptic (skep'tik), *n.* one who doubts the truth of any doctrine or system; one who doubts the existence of God or revelation; an adherent of philosophical skepticism. [Greek.]

skeptical (skep'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a skeptic; characterized by skepticism; doubting the existence of God or Divine revelation.

skepticism (skep'ti-sizm), *n.* incredulity; doubt; the doctrine that no facts can be known with certainty beyond the range of experience; unbelief in any particular doctrine or system.

sketch (skech), *n.* an outline; first rough draft; preliminary study: *v.t.* to draw the outline or give principal features of; make a sketch of: *v.i.* to make sketches.

sketchy (skech'i), *adj.* outlined; unfinished.

skew (skū), *adj.* oblique; twisted: *adv.* obliquely.

skewer (skū'ẽr), *n.* a pin of wood or metal for securing meat, &c., in form when roasting: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a skewer.

ski (skē), *n.pl.* long narrow pieces of wood with one end curved in front, used as snow-shoes. Also skee. [Scandinavian.]

skid (skid), *n.* a sliding wedge or drag to retard the motion of a vehicle by pressure against the wheel; a fender to protect the side of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skidded, *p.pr.* skidding], to cause to move on, or protect with, a skid; retard by a skid: *v.i.* to slip along obliquely.

skied (skīd), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sky.

skiff (skif), *n.* a small light boat.

skilful (skil'fool), *adj.* having, or displaying, skill; expert in any art or science; discriminating; clever; dexterous.

skill (skil), *n.* expertness in any art or science; aptitude; power to discern and execute.

skilled (skil'd), *adj.* having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; possessing skill.

skillet (skil'et), *n.* a small culinary vessel.

skim (skim), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skimmed, *p.pr.* skimming], to remove the scum from; brush the surface of lightly: *v.i.* to pass lightly over; read superficially.

skimp (skimp), *v.t.* to do carelessly or superficially: *v.i.* to be parsimonious: *adj.* scanty.

skin (skin), *n.* the external covering of an animal body; hide; bark or rind; anything resembling a skin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skinned, *p.pr.* skinning], to remove or strip the skin from; flay; fleece; cover with, or as with, skin; reduce to extremities by cheating, &c.: *v.i.* to become covered over with skin.

skinflint (skin'flint), *n.* a niggard.

skinny (skin'i), *adj.* consisting only of skin; very lean.

skip (skip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skipped, *p.pr.* skipping], to leap lightly over; omit: *v.i.* to leap or bound lightly; pass over unnoticed: *n.* a light leap or bound; omission; a wicker basket.

skipper (skip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, skips; the cheese maggot; the master of a merchant vessel; sea-captain.

skirmish (skẽr'mish), *n.* a slight combat or irregular fight between two small parties; contest: *v.i.* to fight slightly or in small parties; fight irregularly.

skirt (skẽrt), *n.* the lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; part below the waist; upper petticoat; midriff of animals; margin or border: *v.t.* to cover with a skirt; border; run or pass along the edge of: *v.i.* to be on the border.

skit (skit), *n.* brief satire; burlesque.

skittish (skit'ish), *adj.* shy; easily frightened; volatile; vivacious; wanton.
skittles (skit'lz), *n. pl.* ninepins.
skulk (skulk), *v.i.* to withdraw into a corner for concealment; lurk; avoid work in a cowardly manner: *n.* a skulker; a number of foxes together.
skull (skul), *n.* the bony case inclosing the brain of a vertebrate animal.
skunk (skungk), *n.* an American carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, which emits a fœtid secretion when pursued; a vile, contemptible fellow: *v.t.* to defeat (an opponent) as at cards.
sky (skī), *n.* [*pl.* skies (skīz)], the apparent vault of the heavens; region of clouds surrounding the earth; climate or weather: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skied, *p.pr.* skying], to raise in the air; hang very high.
skylark (skī'lärk), *n.* a species of lark that mounts high in the air and sings as it soars.
skylarking (skī'lärk-ing), *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport; frolicking.
skyscraper (skī'skrā-pēr), *n.* a lofty building; a triangular sail next above the royal.
slab (slab), *n.* a flat piece of anything, especially marble or stone; a puddle; mire: *adj.* thick; glutinous.
slabber (slab'ēr), *n.* saliva: *v.i.* to let saliva or liquid fall from the mouth.
slack (slak), *adj.* relaxed or loose; inattentive; easy or moderate; not busy; backward: *n.* that part of anything, as a rope, &c., that hangs loose.
slacker (slak'ēr), *n.* one who shirks; used largely in England during the European war to designate those who avoid military duty.
slag (slag), *n.* the dross of a metal; vitrified cinders.
slake (slāk), *v.t.* to quench; extinguish; mix with water: *v.i.* to be mixed with water.
slam (slam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slammed, *p.pr.* slamming], to shut violently and with a loud noise; put down with force and loud noise: *v.i.* to strike violently or noisily: *n.* a violent and noisy banging; an attack by ridicule.
slander (slan'dēr), *n.* a false or malicious report; verbal defamation: *v.t.* to defame or calumniate.
slanderous (slan'dēr-us), *adj.* uttering slanders.
slang (slang), *n.* a colloquial language or expression current at any particular period; jargon of some particular calling or class in society: *v.t.* to address with slang; abuse with vulgar language.
slant (slant), *n.* an inclined plane; a sarcastic remark; a passing breeze: *v.t.* to give a sloping direction to: *adj.* inclined from a straight line.
slanting (slant'ing), *adj.* oblique.
slap (slap), *n.* a blow given with the open hand: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slapped, *p.pr.* slapping], to strike with the open hand or with anything broad: *adv.* with a sudden, violent blow; direct; quick.
slash (slash), *n.* a long cut; random cut; slit in old costumes: *pl.* swampy or wet lands: *v.t.* to cut by striking violently and at random; cut into long slits; cut with a whip: *v.i.* to strike violently and at random.
slashing (slash'ing), *adj.* sarcastic; severe.
slat (slat), *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood or metal used for fastening together larger pieces.
slate (slāt), *n.* any rock that splits into thin plates; thin stone for roofing; tablet of stone for writing upon; list of candidates, prepared for nomination or election: *v.t.* to cover with slate; register for a political appointment; criticise fiercely.
slattern (slat'ērn), *n.* a careless, slovenly woman.
slaughter (slaw'tēr), *n.* great destruction of life by violence; carnage; killing of oxen, &c., for human food: *v.t.* to slay or kill with violence; kill (beasts) for the market.
slave (slāv), *n.* a human being held in bondage; serf; drudge; one under the power or influence of another: *v.i.* to work like a slave; toil or drudge.
slavery (slāv'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* slaveries (slāv'ēr-iz)], the state of entire sub-

jugation to the will of another; condition of a slave.

slavish (slāv'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a slave.

Slavonic (sla-von'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Slavs, their literature, or language. Also Slavonian, Slavic.

slaw (slaw), *n.* sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* slew, *p.p.* slain, *p.pr.* slaying], to kill or put to death with a weapon; destroy suddenly or with violence.

sleazy (slā'zi), *adj.* lacking firmness of texture; flimsy; worn thin.

sled (sled), *n.* a carriage or vehicle mounted on runners for traveling over snow or ice. Also sledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sledded, *p.pr.* sledding], to convey or transport on a sled or sledge.

sledge (slej), *n.* a large, heavy hammer; another form of sled.

sleek (slēk), *adj.* smooth; glossy.

sleep (slēp), *n.* slumber; rest; death: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slept, *p.pr.* sleeping], to take rest in sleep; be motionless or inactive; be dead; spin rapidly and smoothly.

sleeper (slēp'ēr), *n.* one who sleeps; a piece of timber supporting a railway track; a sleeping car.

sleeping-sickness (slēp'ing sik'nes), *n.* a disease, usually fatal, found especially on the west coast of Africa, marked by persistent sleepiness, wasting of tissues and dropsical symptoms, caused by a trypanosome, a parasite, which enters the blood through the bite of the tse-tse fly.

sleepless (slēp'les), *adj.* without sleep; wide-awake.

sleepy (slēp'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sleepier, *superl.* sleepiest], inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; drowsy; sluggish; lethargic.

sleet (slēt), *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail: *v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.

sleeve (slēv), *n.* the part of a garment that covers the arm: *v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.

sleigh (slā), another form of sled.

sleight (slīt), *n.* dexterity; cunning; artful trick.

slender (slen'dēr), *adj.* small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; feeble; slim; moderate.

slept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sleep.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* the track of a man or beast as known by the scent; a detective. [Icelandic.]

slew (slōō), *p.t.* of slay.

slice (slīs), *n.* a thin broad piece of anything; a thin broad knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula: *v.t.* to cut into thin broad pieces; cut into parts; divide. [Old French.]

slick (slik), *adv.* immediately; completely: *n.* metal ore, especially gold, crushed and prepared for working smooth; spacious in a cheap way.

slid, *p.t.* of slide.

slide (slīd), *v.i.* to pass smoothly over a surface without leaving it; glide; pass inadvertently or unobserved; slip: *v.t.* to thrust along; cause to slip: *n.* a smooth surface of ice for sliding upon; smooth declivity; picture on glass for exhibition on a screen; fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; a grace of two small notes moving by degrees. [Music.]

slight (slīt), *adj.* feeble; inconsiderable; unimportant; not severe; trifling; slender: *n.* neglect; oversight: *v.t.* to disregard as of little value; neglect.

slim (slim), *adj.* [*comp.* slimmer, *superl.* slimmest], of small diameter; weak; unsubstantial; slender.

slime (slīm), *n.* glutinous mud; any viscous substance.

slimy (slīm'i), *adj.* consisting of, covered over with, or like, slime.

sling (sling), *n.* an instrument for throwing stones; a throw; hanging bandage for an injured arm: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slung, *p.pr.* slinging], to hurl with, or as with, a sling; hang so as to swing; hang by a rope so as to be moved.

slip (slip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slipped, *p.pr.* slipping], to glide or slide; miss one's foothold; fall down; escape observation; enter by oversight; move out of place; depart or escape: *v.t.* to convey secretly; cause to move quickly and smoothly; omit; part from a branch or stem: *n.* the act of slipping; an oversight or omission; indiscretion; strip; twig from a stock; scion; a kind of petticoat; outer cov-

ering or case; liquid potter's clay; an incline for launching ships; a young sole; a fielder in cricket; a narrow pew or bench: *pl.* part of a theater at the sides of the stage.

slipper (slip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, slips; a kind of loose shoe.

slippery (slip'ẽr-i), *adj.* non-adhesive; without firm hold or footing; unstable; smooth; cunning.

slipshod (slip'shod), *adj.* wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; slovenly.

slit (slit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slit or slitted, *p.pr.* slitting], to cut lengthwise or into long strips; split: *n.* a long cut; narrow opening.

sliver (sliv'ẽr or slīv'ẽr), *v.t.* to cut into long thin, or very small pieces: *n.* a splinter.

slobber (slob'ẽr), same as slabber.

slogan (slō'gan), *n.* the war-cry or gathering-cry of a Highland clan.

sloop (slōōp), *n.* a one-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rig. [Dutch.]

slop (slop), *n.* water carelessly spilled; puddle; poor liquor or liquid food: *pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothing; seaman's outfit: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slopped, *p.pr.* slopping], to soil by letting liquid fall upon.

slope (slōp), *n.* an oblique direction; surface inclining gradually downwards: *v.t.* to form with a slope; incline or slant; direct obliquely: *v.i.* to take an oblique direction; run off.

slosh (slôsh), *v.t.* to throw about any liquid in a careless way: *v.i.* to splash.

slot (slot), *n.* a broad, flat wooden bar; bolt; narrow aperture; mortise; deer's track; trap-door of a stage; valley: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slotted, *p.pr.* slotting], to groove; trace by a slot.

sloth (slōth), *n.* idleness; habitual indolence; a South American arboreal quadruped which walks slowly on the ground.

slothful (slōth'fool), *adj.* lazy; inactive.

slouch (slouch), *n.* a hanging down, as of the head or other parts of the body; ungainly, clownish gait; awkward, dull fellow: *v.t.* to cause to hang down; depress at the side: *v.i.* to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner.

slough (slou), *n.* a deep muddy place; bog.

slough (sluf), *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore: *v.i.* to separate in dead matter from the sound flesh; come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

slough (slōō), *n.* drainage-stream and marsh in a prairie.

sloven (sluv'en), *n.* one who is habitually untidy in his dress and negligent of cleanliness; one who is negligent of order and neatness.

slow (slō), *adj.* not quick or rapid in motion; dilatory; not prompt or quick; behind in time; not progressive; dull.

slue (slōō), *v.t.* to turn about a fixed point, as a spar, &c.; twist round: *v.i.* to turn about (with *round*).

slug (slug), *n.* a shelless mollusk, allied to the land-snail; a sluggard; a kind of oval bullet: *pl.* half-roasted ore.

sluggard (slug'ẽrd), *n.* one who is habitually lazy and idle.

slugger (slug'ẽr), *n.* a pugilist who fights without a knowledge or application of the rules and technicalities of scientific boxers, but relies solely on his strength and endurance.

sluggish (slug'ish), *adj.* habitually lazy and idle; dull; slothful; inactive; slow.

sluice (slōōs), *n.* a gate for excluding or regulating the flow of water in a canal, &c.; stream of water issuing through a flood-gate: *v.t.* to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; wet copiously. [French.]

slum (slum), *n.* a low, dirty street or district of a city or town, inhabited by the very poor or criminal classes: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slummed, *p.pr.* slumming], to visit slums as a fashionable amusement.

slumber (slum'bẽr), *v.i.* to sleep lightly; doze; be in a state of inactivity or negligence.

slump (slump), *n.* gross amount or mass; a bog; a sudden fall, as of shares, &c.: *v.t.* to lump or throw into a single lot: *v.i.* fall or sink suddenly.

slung, *p.t.* of sling.

slunk, *p.t.* of slink.

slur (slēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slurred, *p.pr.* slurring], to sully; soil; contaminate; pass over superficially; disparage; pronounce indistinctly; sing or perform in a light, gliding manner [Music]: *n.* a stain; slight reproach or disgrace; stigma; a mark (⁀) connecting notes that are to be sung or played legato.

slush (slush), *n.* half-melted snow; a greasy lubricating mixture.

slut (slut), *n.* a dirty, untidy woman.

sluttish (slut'ish), *adj.* untidy and dirty.

sly (slī), *adj.* [*comp.* slyer, *superl.* slyest], artfully cunning; underhand and crafty; meanly insidious.

slyly (slī'li), *adv.* in a sly manner.

smack (smak), *n.* a quick, smart blow; loud kiss; quick, sharp noise with the lips; flavor; taste; a one-masted coasting or fishing vessel: *v.t.* to kiss with a quick sharp noise; strike with a quick, smart blow: *v.i.* make a noise with the lips after tasting something. [Dutch.]

small (smawl), *adj.* [*comp.* smaller, *superl.* smallest], little in quantity or degree; inconsiderable; of little worth or ability; not large or extended in dimensions; narrow-minded; mean: *n.* the slender part of anything.

smallpox (smawl'poks), *n.* a contagious, feverish disease, characterized by eruptions upon the skin.

smart (smärt), *adj.* causing a quick, sharp pain; poignant; sharp; clever; accomplished; brilliant; witty; vivacious; pretentious; showy; brisk; obtained by sharp practices: *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain; poignant grief: *v.i.* to feel a lively, pungent pain; endure punishment.

smash (smash), *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence; crush: *v.i.* to become bankrupt: *n.* a breaking to pieces; bankruptcy.

smatter (smat'ēr), *v.i.* to talk superficially or ignorantly; have a superficial knowledge of anything.

smattering (smat'ēr-ing), *n.* superficial knowledge.

smear (smēr), *v.t.* to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; pollute: *n.* a blot or stain.

smell (smel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smelled or smelt, *p.pr.* smelling], to perceive by the nose; obtain the scent of: *v.i.* to affect the nose or olfactory nerves; exercise the sense of smell: *n.* that quality of bodies which affects the sense of smell; odor.

smelt (smelt), *n.* a small salmonoid fish: *v.t.* to fuse, as an ore, to separate the metal.

smilax (smī'laks), *n.* a climbing plant of the lily family from South Africa.

smile (smīl), *v.i.* to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness by the countenance; look gay, cheerful, or happy; express slight contempt by a smile; favor: *v.t.* to express by a smile: *n.* the act of smiling; a look of pleasure, kindness, happiness, or slight contempt: a drink of liquor.

smirch (smērch), *v.t.* to smear; dirty.

smirk (smērk), *v.i.* to smile affectedly or conceitedly: *n.* an affected smile: *adj.* spruce.

smite (smīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* smote, *p.p.* smitten, *p.pr.* smiting], to strike, as with the hand or a weapon; kill; overthrow in battle; blast; chasten; affect with any passion: *v.i.* to strike.

smith (smith), *n.* one who forges metal with a hammer; worker in metals.

smithy (smith'i), *n.* a smith's workshop.

smock (smok), *n.* a chemise; smock-frock.

smoke (smōk), *n.* the vapor or substance that escapes when a substance is burned; vapor; exhalation; act of smoking; pipe or cigar; foolish talk: *v.t.* to apply smoke to; hang up in smoke; dry, scent, or medicate by smoke; inhale and puff out the smoke of; expel by smoke; detect or ferret out: *v.i.* to emit smoke; burn tobacco in a pipe, &c.; inhale and puff out smoke.

smokeless (smōk-les), *adj.* without smoke. Applied to an explosive which emits no smoke, as *smokeless powder*.

smoking (smōk'ing), *p.adj.* emitting smoke; used for smoking in.

smolder (smōl'dēr), *v.i.* to burn slowly or smoke without vent; exist in a stifled condition.

smooth (smōō*th*), *adj.* not rough; even surfaced; frictionless; gently flowing; glossy; bland; soothing; flattering: *v.t.* to make smooth; render easy; calm; regulate: *v.i.* to become smooth: *n.* the act of making smooth; smooth part of anything; a meadow.

smote (smōt), *p.t.* of smite.

smother (smu*th*'ēr), *v.t.* to destroy the life of by suffocation; stifle; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* stifling smoke or thick dust.

smudge (smuj), *n.* a smear or stain; suffocating smoke; a smoldering fire of damp combustibles emitting dense smoke for the purpose of keeping off mosquitoes: *v.t.* to smear or stain; blacken or stifle with smoke.

smug (smug), *adj.* affectedly precise or prim; spruce.

smuggle (smug'l), *v.t.* to import or export secretly without paying custom-house duties; convey or introduce clandestinely: *v.i.* to practice smuggling.

smut (smut), *n.* a spot or stain made by soot or similar dirty matter; bad, soft coal; a fungoid disease affecting cereal grain; obscenity: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smutted, *p.pr.* smutting], to soil or blacken with, or as with, smut: *v.i.* to become converted into smut; give off smut.

smutty (smut'i), *adj.* soiled or stained with smut; affected with smut; obscene.

snack (snak), *n.* a slight, hasty repast.

snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* a bridle consisting of a joint in the middle and rings at the ends: *v.t.* to put a snaffle in the mouth of.

snag (snag), *n.* a short rough branch; knot; trunk of a tree fixed in the bed of a river: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snagged, *p.pr.* snagging], to injure or destroy by contact with a snag.

snail (snāl), *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping gasteropod of the genus Helix: hence any slow-moving person; drone.

snake (snāk), *n.* a serpent: *v.t.* to wind round spirally; to draw out.

snap (snap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snapped, *p.pr.* snapping], to break short or instantaneously; produce a sharp, sudden sound; utter sharp, angry words; miss fire: *v.t.* to break at once; crack; bite suddenly and unexpectedly: *n.* the act of snapping: noise made by snapping; spring catch; sudden and sharp spell, as of weather; that which can be easily snapped up; a soft snap (college slang): *pl.* a kind of crisp cake: *adj.* brisk; offhand; made or done without due notice; unfair.

snapshot (snap'shot), *n.* a quick shot with gun or rifle; instantaneous photography.

snare (snār), *n.* a running noose to catch an animal; an entangling device; the gut stretched across a drumhead: *v.t.* to catch or entangle with.

snarl (snärl), *v.i.* to growl like an angry dog; speak surlily: *v.t.* to complicate or entangle, as thread or hair: *n.* the act of snarling; growl; angry contention or quarrel; a complicated entanglement of hair, &c.

snatch (snach), *v.t.* to take or seize abruptly and suddenly or without permission; seize and carry away: *v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly (with *at*): *n.* a hasty catch or seizing.

sneak (snēk), *v.i.* to creep or steal away privately or meanly; slink; act with servility and meanness; steal: *n.* a mean, servile fellow; petty thief.

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* to show contempt by some facial expression; insinuate contempt by a covert expression; scoff: *n.* an indirect expression of contempt or scorn. [Dutch.]

sneeze (snēz), *v.i.* to emit a sudden and violent rush of air through the mouth and nostrils, audibly and convulsively: *n.* the act of sneezing.

snicker (snik'ēr), *n.* a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle: *v.i.* to laugh slyly; giggle. Also snigger.

sniff (snif), *v.i.* to draw in the breath through the nose, often as an expression of contempt: *v.t.* to smell or scent: *n.* the act of sniffing.

snip (snip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snipped, *p.pr.* snipping], to cut or clip off at once, as with scissors: *n.* a single cut with scissors; small piece.

snipe (snīp), *n.* a long-billed fen fowl; curbstone broker.

snivel (sniv'el), *v.i.* to run at the nose; cry, as a child: *n.* mucus running from the nose; cant.

snob (snob), *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility; vulgar upstart; journeyman shoemaker; knobstick.

snood (snōōd), *n.* a ribbon for binding up the hair of a maiden [Scotch]; hair-line to connect a fishing-line with the hook.

snooze (snōōz), *v.i.* to nap: *n.* a nap.

snore (snōr), *v.i.* to breathe through the nostrils with roughness or hoarseness in sleep: *n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.

snout (snout), *n.* the projecting nose of a beast; nose of a man (in contempt).

snow (snō), *n.* frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes: *v.i.* to fall in snow. [Dutch.]

snowy (snō'i), *adj.* white like snow; covered with, or abounding in, snow; pure.

snub (snub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snubbed, *p.pr.* snubbing], to check or reprimand with sarcasm or asperity; treat with designed contempt: *n.* an intended slight; reprimand.

snuff (snuf), *v.t.* to draw in through the nose; smell or scent; take the snuff off, as a candle: *v.i.* to snort or sniff; take snuff into the nostrils: *n.* powdered tobacco inhaled through the nose; charred part of the wick of a candle.

snuffle (snuf'l), *v.i.* to speak or breathe hard through the nose when obstructed: *n.* a speaking through the nose when obstructed; affected nasal twang; cant: *pl.* obstruction of the nostrils by mucus.

snug (snug), *adj.* [*comp.* snugger, *superl.* snuggest], concealed; lying close and warm; compact and convenient: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snugged, *p.pr.* snugging], to lie close and warm (with *up* or *together*).

snuggery (snug'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* snuggeries (snug'ēr-iz)], a warm, cosy place.

snuggle (snug'l), *v.i.* to lie close for warmth and comfort.

so (sō), *adv.* in a like manner or degree; in high degree; as has been stated; for this reason; therefore; more or less: *conj.* on condition that; if; therefore: *interj.* stop!

soak (sōk), *v.t.* to cause to suck in moisture; steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly: *v.i.* to become saturated or steeped in fluid; drink excessively.

soap (sōp), *n.* a compound of oils or fats and an alkali used for washing and cleansing: *v.t.* to rub over, or wash, with soap; wheedle.

soar (sōr), *v.i.* to fly aloft, as a bird; mount upwards with wings; rise in thought or imagination: *n.* a lofty flight.

sob (sob), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sobbed, *p.pr.* sobbing], to sigh in a convulsive manner with tears: *v.t.* to utter with a sob: *n.* a convulsive sigh; lamentation.

sobbing (sob'ing), *n.* the act of sighing with a short convulsive heaving of the breast.

sober (sō'bēr), *adj.* habitually temperate, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors; self-possessed; calm; steady; sedate: *v.t.* to make sober: *v.i.* to become sober. [Latin.]

sobriety (sō-brī'e-ti), *n.* habitual temperance; calmness; seriousness.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā'), *n.* a nickname. [French.]

sociable (sō'sha-bl), *adj.* disposed to associate and converse with others; social; companionable; affable: *n.* a kind of vehicle; tricycle or bicycle for two riders; a social gathering.

social (sō'shal), *adj.* pertaining to men as living in society; inclined to friendly intercourse and conversation; convivial; growing in groups or masses; living in communities.

socialism (sō'shal-izm), *n.* an economic theory or system of the reconstruction of society on the basis of coöperation of labor and community of property.

society (sō-sī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* societies (sō-sī'e-tiz)], a number of persons united for a common interest; people collectively who live in any region at any given period; fraternity; company; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations, &c.

sociology (sō-shi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the constitution, evolution,

and phenomena of human society; social science.

sock (sok), *n.* a light shoe worn by the classic actors of comedy; a short stocking; warm inner sole.

sockdolager (sok-dol'a-jēr), *n.* a blow on the jaw; a conclusive argument; whopper.

socket (sok'et), *n.* a hollow into which something is fitted; hollow of a candlestick.

Socratic (sō-krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Socrates, especially to his method of teaching by question and answer.

sod (sod), *n.* turf; sward: *v.t.* to cover with sod; turf.

soda (sō'da), *n.* impure carbonate of soda; sodium oxide.

sodden (sod'n), *adj.* boiled; saturated: *v.i.* to be soaked or seethed: *v.t.* to saturate.

sodic (sō'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, sodium.

sodium (sō'di-um), *n.* a metallic element.

sofa (sō'fa), *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms.

soft (sôft), *adj.* easily yielding to pressure; malleable; smooth to the touch; not glaring; impressionable; effeminate; quiet; easy; courteous; mild; kind; somewhat weak in intellect: *n.* a foolish person: *adv.* softly; quietly: *interj.* gently! stop!

soften (sôf'n), *v.t.* to make soft or softer; tone down; palliate; assuage; render less rude or offensive; make effeminate; melt: *v.i.* to become soft or softened.

soggy (sog'i), *adj.* soaked; wet.

soil (soil), *n.* the top stratum of the earth's surface; land; dirt; manure; stain: *v.t.* to make dirty; stain or mar: *v.i.* to become soiled.

soirée (swä-rā'), *n.* an evening party.

sojourn (sō'jērn or sō-jērn'), *v.i.* to dwell for a time: *n.* a temporary residence.

sol (sōl), *n.* the fifth note of the diatonic scale.

solace (sol'ās), *n.* comfort in sorrow; consolation: *v.t.* to comfort in sorrow.

solar (sō'lär), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun.

sold (sōld), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sell.

solder (sod'ēr), *n.* a metallic alloy for uniting metals: *v.t.* to unite by a fusible metallic cement; join.

soldier (sōl'jēr), *n.* a person engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer; man of military skill: *v.i.* to serve or act as a soldier; make a pretense of work.

sole (sōl), *n.* the underside of the foot; bottom of a boot or shoe, &c.; bottom of anything; a flat fish of the genus Solea: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sole: *adj.* alone; being or acting by one's self; unmarried.

solecism (sol'e-sizm), *n.* a breach of the rules of syntax, or idiom of a language; impropriety; absurdity.

solely (sōl'li), *adv.* alone; singly.

solemn (sol'em), *adj.* characterized by religious rites or ceremonies; inspiring awe; serious; devout; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God. [French.]

solemnity (sol-em'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* solemnities (sol-em'ni-tiz)], a religious rite or ceremony; ceremony adapted to inspire awe; gravity; impressiveness; affected or mock seriousness.

solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.t.* to ask for with earnestness; entreat; invite or summon; endeavor to obtain: *v.i.* to canvass. [Latin.]

solicitation (sō-lis-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of soliciting; importunity; the offense of inciting to a felony; offense of accosting by a prostitute.

solicitor (sō-lis'it-ēr), *n.* one who solicits; a person legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; an attorney; a canvasser.

solicitous (sō-lis'i-tus), *adj.* eager; anxious; apprehensive; concerned.

solicitude (sō-lis'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being solicitous; concern; anxiety; carefulness.

solid (sol'id), *adj.* having the particles so close or firmly adhering as to resist impression; compact; cubic; not hollow; dense; heavy; weighty; just; unanimous: *n.* a body having its constituent particles firmly adhering together. [Latin.]

solidarity (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* community of interests and responsibilities.

solidify (sol-id'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* solidified, *p.pr.* solidifying], to make solid: *v.i.* to harden.

solidity (sol-id'i-ti), *n.* density; compactness; stability; truth; moral firmness.

soliloquy (sō-lil'ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* soliloquies (sō-lil'ō-kwiz)], a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition of the nature of a monologue.

solitaire (sol-i-tār'), *n.* a game played by one person; a stud; precious stone in single setting; hermit.

solitary (sol'i-ta-ri), *adj.* living by one's self; lonely; single; done, passed, or suffered alone; remote; unoccupied; gloomy.

solitude (sol'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being by one's self; loneliness; seclusion; desert.

solo (sō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* solos (sō'lōz)], an air, or musical piece performed by a single instrument or by one vocalist.

solograph (sol'ō-graf), *n.* a sun-print.

soloist (sō'lō-ist), *n.* one who performs or sings a solo.

solstice (sol'stis), *n.* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north in summer, south in winter.

soluble (sol'ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

solution (sō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; deliverance; explanation.

solve (solv), *v.t.* to explain; clear up; remove.

solvency (sol'ven-si), *n.* the state or quality of being solvent.

solvent (sol'vent), *n.* any liquid that dissolves another substance: *adj.* able to discharge just claims or debts; having the power of dissolving.

somber (som'bēr), *adj.* dull; melancholy; dark; gloomy.

sombrero (som-brā'rō), *n.* a kind of broad-brimmed hat. [Spanish.]

some (sum), a *suffix* meaning *like, same,* as win*some,* glad*some,* &c.: *adj.* more or less; expressing an indeterminate number, person, or quantity; one or the other; about.

somebody (sum'bod-i), *n.* some person; a person of importance.

somehow (sum'how), *adv.* in one way or another; by some means.

somersault (sum'ēr-sawlt), *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.

something (sum'thing), *n.* a thing unknown, or not specified; part or portion; indefinite quantity or degree: *adv.* in some degree.

sometime (sum'tīm), *adv.* at a time indefinitely; formerly; once.

somewhat (sum'hwot), *n.* more or less: *adv.* in some degree or extent.

somewhere (sum'hwār), *adv.* in one place or another.

somewhile (sum'hwīl), *adv.* once; for a while.

somewhither (sum'hwi*th*-er), *adv.* to some indeterminate place.

somnambulism (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* the act or practice of walking in sleep.

somniferous (som-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* causing sleep.

somnolence (som'nō-lens), *n.* sleepiness; drowsiness. Also somnolency.

somnolent (som'nō-lent), *adj.* inclined to sleep.

son (sun), *n.* a male child, or descendant; male issue of a parent, father or mother; pupil; native or inhabitant of a particular country.

Son, *n.* the second person of the Holy Trinity.

sondhi (son'di), *n.* ice-cream into which a syrup is poured, together with nuts, or such fruits as cherries, strawberries, peaches, &c.

song (sông), *n.* a lyrical poem or ballad; any poetical strain; poetry; poem; notes of birds; mere trifle.

songster (sông'stēr), *n.* one skilled in singing; a singing bird. *Fem.* songstress.

soniferous (sō-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing, or conveying, sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sons-in-law (sunz'in-law)], the husband of one's daughter.

sonnet (son'et), *n.* a short lyric poem of fourteen lines, each of five accents, with varying rhymes.

sonorous (sō-nō'rus), *adj.* giving a clear sound when struck; resonant; loud-sounding; vocal; deep-toned.

soon (sōōn), *adv.* in a short time; quickly; easily; early; without delay.

soot (soot), *n.* finely divided carbon.

sooth (sōōth), *n.* truth.

soothe (sōō*th*), *v.t.* to please or calm with soft words or blandishments; comfort; allay; pacify; assuage.

soothsayer (sōōth'sā-ēr), *n.* one who foretells or prognosticates.

sooty (soot'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sootier, *superl.* sootiest], pertaining to, producing, or like, soot; dusky, black.

sop (sop), *n.* anything steeped, dipped, or softened in a liquid, especially in broth; something given to pacify: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sopped, *p.pr.* sopping], to steep or dip in a liquid.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* a specious but fallacious argument; fallacy.

sophist (sof'ist), *n.* one of a body of men in ancient Greece (fifth century B. C.) who taught philosophy, eloquence, and politics; a fallacious or captious reasoner. [Greek.]

sophistry (sof'is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* sophistries (sof'is-triz)], specious but fallacious reasoning; unsound argument.

sophomore (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* a student in his second academic year at college. [Americanism.]

sopor (sō'por), *n.* deep sleep from which a patient is aroused with difficulty. [Latin.]

soporific (sō-pō-rif'ik), *adj.* causing, or tending to induce, sleep: *n.* an opiate or anodyne.

soprano (sō-prä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* sopranos, soprani (sō-prä'nōz, sō-prä'nē)], the highest kind of female voice; a singer with such a voice.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* the European mountain-ash, yielding a fruit called rowans.

sorbefacient (sôr-be-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* producing absorption. [Latin.]

sorcerer (sôr'sēr-ēr), *n.* a magician, wizard, or enchanter. *Fem.* sorceress. [Old French.]

sorcery (sôr'sēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* sorceries (sôr'sēr-iz)], divination by the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft; magic; enchantment.

sordid (sôr'did), *adj.* mean; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious.

sore (sōr), *adj.* tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; painful; sensitive; susceptible of irritation; heavy; grievous; severe; distressing: *adv.* grievously; severely; deeply: *n.* a painful or diseased part in an animal body; ulcer; wound; sorrow; trouble; a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.

sore-head (sōr'hed), *n.* a discontented person.

sorghum (sôr'gum), *n.* a cane-like grass resembling broom corn, yielding sugar; molasses prepared from the juice of sorghum. [Spanish.]

sorrow (sor'ō), *n.* mental pain or uneasiness caused by loss, disappointment, &c.; grief; distress; unhappiness; regret; affliction: *v.i.* to feel mental pain or uneasiness; grieve; lament; be sad.

sorrowful (sor'ō-fool), *adj.* full of, or showing, sorrow; sad.

sorry (sor'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sorrier, *superl.* sorriest], feeling regret for the loss of some good; vexed; pained; mean; worthless.

sort (sôrt), *n.* a kind or species; class, rank, or order; manner; degree: *v.t.* to separate and place in different divisions or classes; select: *v.i.* to consort or a sociate

sortie (sôr'tē), *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [French.]

so-so (sō'sō), *adv.* in a modern manner; neither good nor bad.

sot (sot), *n.* a habitual drunkard.

sotto voce (sō'tō vō'chā), *adv.* in an undertone; with a moderate or restrained tone of voice. [Italian.]

soubrette (sōō-bret'), *n.* a female servant or attendant; in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intriguing girl. [French.]

sough (sou, or suf), *n.* a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind: *v.i.* to murmur or whistle.

sought (sawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of seek.

soul (sōl), *n.* the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; reason or intellect; conscience; life; essence; moving or inspiring power; courage; human being.

soulful (sōl'fool), *adj.* full of soul or feeling.

soulless (sōl'les), *adj.* without a soul; senseless, spiritless; dull; mean.

sound (sound), *adj.* whole; entire; unbroken; healthy; not decayed; founded on truth or right; orthodox; solvent; firm; safe; strong; legal; valid; laid on with force: *n.* the impression made on the ear by

the vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; a strait or narrow passage of water; swimming bladder of a fish; the cuttlefish: *v.t.* to measure or ascertain the depth of; cause to make a noise; utter audibly; play upon; examine or try; probe: *v.i.* to make a noise or sound; play upon an instrument; be spread or published.

sounding (sound'ing), *n.* the ascertaining of the depth of water: *adj.* causing sound; resonant.

soup (sōōp), *n.* a kind of broth, and having a great number of varieties.

sour (sour), *adj.* having an acid, sharp, or astringent taste; changed so as to become rancid; disagreeable; cross; morose: *v.t.* to cause to become sour: *v.i.* become morose, peevish, or discontented; to turn from sweet to sour.

source (sōrs), *n.* that from which anything arises or originates; spring or fountain; first cause; original.

souse (sous), *n.* pickle made with salt; anything steeped or preserved in pickle; a plunging in water: *v.t.* to steep in pickle; plunge into water; strike with sudden violence: *v.i.* to make a sudden attack: *adv.* with sudden violence.

soutache (sōō-tāsh'), *n.* a kind of braid used in trimming.

south (south), *n.* that one of the four cardinal points of the compass directly opposite the north: *adv.* toward the south: *v.i.* to turn or move toward the south; come to the meridian: *adj.* pertaining to the south.

southern (su*th*'ērn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or toward the South.

souvenir (sōō-ve-nēr'), *n.* a memento or keepsake. [French.]

sovereign (sov'- or suv'rin), *adj.* royal; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; effectual: *n.* a king, emperor, or queen; a British gold coin = 20s. [French.]

sovereignty (sov' or suv'rin-ti), *n.* supreme power or dominion.

sow (sou), *n.* a female pig; oblong piece of metal.

sow (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sowed, *p.p.* sown, *p.pr.* sowing], to scatter, as seed upon the earth; propagate; disseminate; scatter on or over: *v.i.* to scatter seed for growth.

spa (spä), *n.* a spring of mineral water; a watering-place, many of which are called spas; but the oldest in Europe is the fashionable Belgian resort, Spa, which first bore the name more than a thousand years ago.

space (spās), *n.* extension; room; interval between lines; quantity of time; short interval: *v.t.* in printing, to make intervals between (lines or words) by separating them with thin pieces of type-metal. [Latin.]

spacious (spā'shus), *adj.* extending far and wide; roomy; vast in extent.

spade (spād), *n.* an implement for digging, &c., consisting of a broad blade of iron with a handle; one of a suit of cards having one or more figures resembling a spade; a hart three years old: *v.t.* to dig or work with a spade.

spaghetti (spa-get'i), *n.* a cord-like paste, smaller than macaroni.

spalpeen (spal'pēn), *n.* a scamp. [Irish.]

span (span), *n.* the space from the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; spread or extent of an arch, &c., between its abutments or supports; yoke of oxen or horses; pair of horses similar in color harnessed together: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spanned, *p.pr.* spanning], to measure by the span of the hand; reach from one side to the other; fetter or hobble: *v.i.* to be matched for running in harness.

spangle (spang'g!), *n.* a small plate or boss of shining metal; any glittering ornament, especially for a dress: *v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, spangles.

spaniel (span'yel), *n.* a variety of dog.

Spanish (span'ish), *adj.* pertaining to Spain, its language, or to its inhabitants.

spank (spangk), *v.t.* to strike with the open hand; slap: *v.i.* to move quickly: *n.* a sounding slap.

spanking (spangk'ing), *adj.* moving with a quick, lively step; dashing; stout; large.

spar (spär), *n.* a lustrous crystalline mineral; a general name for a mast,

yard, boom, &c.; a contest at boxing, or in words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sparred, *p.pr.* sparring], to box; contest in words.

spare (spār), *v.t.* to use in a frugal manner; part with without inconvenience; omit; treat tenderly: *v.i.* to live frugally; forbear or forgive: *adj.* thin or lean; scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; reserved.

sparing (spār'ing), *adj.* frugal; abstemious.

spark (spärk), *n.* a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion; small shining body or transient light; small portion of anything active or vivid; gay young fellow; beau.

sparkle (spärk'l), *v.i.* to emit sparks; glisten; scintillate; flash; coruscate.

spark-plug (spärk'plug), *n.* an apparatus for exploding the gas in a gasolene motor by means of an electric spark. Also sparker.

sparrow (spar'ō), *n.* a well-known small bird of the Passerine family.

sparse (spärs), *adj.* thinly scattered; not dense; set or planted here and there.

Spartan (spär'tan), *adj.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; severe.

spasm (spazm), *n.* a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of the muscles. [Greek.]

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, spasms; convulsive; violent but short-lived. Also spasmodical.

spat (spat), *n.* the spawn of shellfish, especially the oyster; a quarrel: *pl.* gaiters.

spatter (spat'ēr), *v.t.* to sprinkle with a liquid; defame: *v.i.* to undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities: *n.* a small splash.

spatula (spat'ū-la), *n.* a broad, flat, thin, flexible knife for spreading plasters, paints, &c. [Latin.]

spavin (spav'in), *n.* a disease of horses, characterized by a swelling in the hock joint, causing lameness.

spawn (spawn), *n.* the ova of fishes, oysters, &c.; mycelium of fungi; offspring or product: *v.i.* to produce and deposit spawn; deposit eggs, as fish, &c.; used contemptuously of a family.

speak (spēk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* spoke, *p.p.* spoken, *p.pr.* speaking], to utter articulate sounds; said of human beings; talk; say; utter a discourse or speech; make mention; convey ideas; tell; sound: *v.t.* to utter articulately; declare or pronounce; publish.

speaker (spēk'ēr), *n.* one who speaks; one who delivers a discourse in public; the presiding officer of the popular branch of a legislative body, as of congress or a state legislature.

spear (spēr), *n.* a long-pointed weapon of war and the chase used for thrusting or throwing; a lance with barbed prongs for spearing fish; a shoot, as of grass: *v.t.* to pierce, or kill, with a spear: *v.i.* to shoot into a long stem.

special (spesh'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a species; designed for a particular purpose; different from others; distinctive; uncommon; appropriate; limited in range or extent; specific: *n.* a special train.

specialist (spesh'al-ist), *n.* one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, &c.

specialize (spesh'al-īz), *v.t.* to particularize; assign to a specific use or function.

specialty (spesh'al-ti), *n.* that for which a person is noted or distinguished; special contract or obligation.

specie (spē'shi), *n.* coined money.

species (spē'shēz), *n.* a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and called by a common name; a sub-division of a genus; kind; sort.

specific (spē-sif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a species; definite or particular; precise: *n.* a remedy for a particular disease.

specify (spes'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* specified, *p.pr.* specifying], to mention or name particularly; designate verbally, so as to distinguish from other things.

specimen (spes'i-men), *n.* a sample; a part of something to show the quality, &c., of the whole.

specious (spē'shus), *adj.* appearing well at first sight; plausible; ostensible; fair.

speck (spek), *n.* a spot; flaw; blem-

ish; small particle; blubber: *v.t.* to spot.

speckle (spek'l), *n.* a small spot in anything different in substance or color from the thing itself: *v.t.* to variegate with spots of a different color to that of the thing itself.

spectacle (spek'ta-kl), *n.* something exhibited to view, especially something unusual or worthy of notice; pageant; exhibition: *pl.* an optical instrument with two lenses mounted in a frame to assist the vision.

spectator (spek-tā'tẽr), *n.* a beholder.

specter, spectre (spek'tr), *n.* a ghost or apparition.

spectral (spek'tral), *adj.* ghostly; pertaining to, or produced by, the spectrum.

spectroscope (spek'trō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.

spectrum (spek'trum), *n.* [*pl.* spectra (spek'tra)], the colored and other rays of light separated by refraction through a prism and exhibited on a screen, &c.

speculate (spek'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to consider or meditate upon; purchase stock, land, goods, &c., out of the usual order of trade with a view to sell them at an enhanced profit by an expected rise in the market.

speculation (spek-ū-lā'shun), *n.* intellectual examination; theory; purchase of stock, goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade for future sale at an enhanced price; game at cards.

speculative (spek'ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or given to, speculation; contemplative; theoretical; risky.

sped, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of speed.

speech (spēch), *n.* the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; expression of thought in words; act of speaking; particular language or dialect; formal discourse in public; oration.

speechless (spēch'les), *adj.* unable to speak; mute.

speed (spēd), *n.* velocity; swiftness; quickness; success: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sped, *p.pr.* speeding], to make haste; move quickly; fare: *v.t.* to prosper; favor; despatch quickly; execute; aid.

speedy (spēd'i), *adj.* [*comp.* speedier, *superl.* speediest], not dilatory or slow; prompt; quick; hasty.

spell (spel), *n.* a charm or incantation; time during which a person works; duration: *v.i.* to form words with the proper letters, either orally or in writing: *v.t.* to write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of; read with difficulty (with *out*).

spencer (spen'sẽr), *n.* a kind of short jacket; a four-cornered fore-and-aft sail.

spend (spend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spent, *p.pr.* spending], to lay out, as money; give for any purpose; dispose of; consume; drain of force or strength: *v.i.* to incur expense.

spendthrift (spend'thrift), *adj.* prodigal; extravagant: *n.* one who is prodigal or lavish in expenditure.

sperm (spẽrm), *n.* the seminal fluid of animals; spermaceti; spawn of frogs and fishes. [French.]

spermaceti (spẽr-ma-sē'ti), *n.* a white waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale.

spermatozoön (spẽr-ma-tō-zō'on), *n.* the germ cell in animals and plants.

spew (spū), *v.i.* to vomit.

sphere (sfẽr), *n.* a globe or globular body; the concave or expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of knowledge, influence, action, &c.; place of existence; social position; a solid body contained under a single surface, each point of which is equidistant from a central point.

spherical (sfer'i-kal), *adj.* globular.

sphincter (sfingk'tẽr), *n.* a muscle that closes an orifice which it surrounds.

Sphinx (sfingks), *n.* [*pl.* sphinxes (sfingks'ez)], a fabled monster having the head of a woman and the body of a lioness; a person of enigmatical character or policy, from the custom of the Sphinx of proposing riddles to travelers and destroying those who could not solve the enigmas. [Greek.]

spice (spīs), *n.* any aromatic and pungent vegetable used for seasoning food; relish; small quantity giving flavor to a greater: *v.t.* to season or flavor with, or as with, spice; tincture.

spicy (spī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* spicier, *superl.* spiciest], flavored with, containing, or having the qualities of, spice; aromatic; fragrant; pungent; racy.

spider (spī'dēr), *n.* any individual of the genus Arachnida that spins webs to ensnare its prey; something like a spider.

spigot (spig'ot), *n.* a pointed piece of wood used to stop the vent-hole of a cask or pipe of a faucet.

spike (spīk), *n.* a large kind of nail; anything like a spike; ear of grain: *v.t.* to fasten with spikes; stop the vent of (a cannon) by driving a spike into it.

spikenard (spīk'närd), *n.* an aromatic plant from which an oil, the ancient *nardos*, is extracted.

spill (spil), *n.* a thin strip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp, &c.; a tumble or overthrow: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spilled, spilt, *p.pr.* spilling], to suffer to run or fall out of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall out.

spin (spin), *v.t.* [*p.t* & *p.p.* spun, *p.pr.* spinning], to draw out and twist into threads; protract; draw out tediously; cause to whirl rapidly; form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: *v.i.* to practice spinning; whirl; issue in a small stream; move swiftly, as a bicycle: *n.* the act of spinning; single effort; a bicycle run.

spinach (spin'āj), *n.* an esculent vegetable.

spinal (spī'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the spine.

spindle (spin'dl), *n.* the long thin rod used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread; any axis of revolution.

spine (spīn), *n.* in vertebrates, the backbone. [Old French.]

spinet (spin'et), *n.* a keyed instrument, allied to the harpsichord, but smaller.

spinster (spin'stēr), *n.* an unmarried woman.

spiral (spī'ral), *adj.* winding around a center like the thread of a screw; tapering or pointed like a spire: *n.* a curve or curved line receding continually from the center about which it revolves. [Latin.]

spirant (spī'rant), *n.* a name applied to those consonants in which the breath is not entirely stopped in articulating.

spire (spīr), *n.* a slender stalk or blade; a tapering body; winding line; steeple; top: *v.i.* to shoot forth or up like a spire.

spirit (spir'it), *n.* the soul; the intelligent, immaterial, immortal part of man; life; disembodied soul; apparition; courage; energy; vivacity; power of mind, moral and intellectual; genius; real meaning; essence; any liquid produced by distillation; alcohol: *pl.* intoxicants, as brandy, &c.; liveliness; natural vivacity: *v.t.* to take away suddenly or secretly. [Latin.]

spirited (spir'it-ed), *adj.* full of spirit or life; animated; vivacious; lively.

spiritism (spir'it-ism), *n.* the science of spiritualistic phenomena.

spiritless (spir'it-les), *adj.* without spirit; depressed; dejected.

spiritual (spir'it-ū-al), *adj.* incorporeal; not material; possessing the nature or qualities of a spirit; mental or intellectual; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.

spiritualism (spir'it-ū-al-izm), *n.* the state of being spiritual; the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real except soul or spirit; the belief that certain alleged phenomena, as rapping, table-turning, trances, &c., are caused by the presence of departed spirits who thus manifest their presence; the tenets and practices of spiritualists.

spirituality (spir-it-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual nature; essence as distinguished from matter; that which belongs to the church or religion.

spiritualize (spir'it-ū-al-īz), *v.t.* to free from sensuality; make spiritual; give a spiritual meaning to.

spirituelle (spir-it-ū-el'), *adj.* refined; ethereal; pure.

spirituous (spir'it-ū-us), *adj.* having the quality of spirit; pure; immaterial; alcoholic; ardent.

spit (spit), *n.* a long pointed rod on which meat is roasted; small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

spitted, *p.pr.* spitting], to thrust a spit through; impale: [*p.t.* spit or spat], eject or throw out: *v.i.* eject saliva from the mouth; drizzle, as rain.

spite (spīt), *n.* ill-will or hatred toward another, with the desire to thwart or injure; petty malice; grudge: *v.t.* to try to injure or thwart; annoy.

spiteful (spīt'fool), *adj.* full of spite; malicious; malignant.

spitfire (spit'fīr), *n.* a very violent or passionate person.

spittle (spit'l), *n.* saliva; sputum.

spizzerinktum (spiz-zēr-ingk'tum), *n.* vim; go; intense energy; the overmastering will to succeed.

splash (splash), *v.t.* to spatter with water, mud, &c.: *v.i.* to dash water about: *n.* water or slush thrown upon anything; a noise as from water thrown up, or by anything striking in or upon a liquid.

splatter (splat'ēr), *v.t.* to splash.

splatterdash (splat'ēr-dash), *n.* uproar; noise: *pl.* same as spatterdashes.

splay (splā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* splayed, *p.pr.* splaying], to dislocate, as the shoulder bone of a horse; slope or slant: *n.* a sloped surface: *adj.* turned or spreading outwards.

spleen (splēn), *n.* a soft vascular organ near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger, melancholy, or vexation: hence a fit of ill-humor, melancholy, or latent spite.

splendid (splen'did), *adj.* magnificent; very bright; brilliant; famous; heroic; celebrated; sumptuous.

splendor (splen'dēr), *n.* the appearance of anything splendid; magnificence; pomp.

splice (splīs), *v.t.* to unite, as two ropes, by interweaving the strands; connect, as pieces of wood or metal, by overlapping parts and making them fast together; to unite in marriage: *n.* the union of ropes, &c., by interweaving or joining. [Dutch.]

splint (splint), *n.* a splinter; a thin piece of wood to keep a broken bone, &c., in position; a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse.

splinter (splin'tēr), *n.* a thin piece of wood, &c., split or rent off lengthwise; fragment: *v.t.* to split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver: *v.i.* to be rent into splinters.

split (split), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* split, *p.pr.* splitting], to divide lengthwise; tear asunder violently; cleave; rupture; disunite: *v.i.* burst with laughter (figuratively); betray confidence; throb or ache violently.

splotch (sploch), *n.* a stain; daub.

splurge (splērj), *n.* a great display.

splutter (splut'ēr), *v.i.* to speak hastily and confusedly; scatter ink upon a paper, as with a bad pen: *n.* a confused noise; stir; commotion.

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spoiled, spoilt, *p.pr.* spoiling], to take away by force; plunder; corrupt; vitiate; ruin; destroy: *v.i.* to become useless; decay: *n.* that which is taken from another by violence; pillage; plunder; booty. [Old French.]

spoke (spōk), *n.* one of the bars of a wheel connecting the nave or center with the felly or rim; round of a ladder: *v.t.* to furnish with spokes: *p.t.* of speak.

spoken (spōk'n), *adj.* uttered in speech; oral; speaking: *p.p.* of speak.

spoliation (spō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of plundering or robbery, especially in time of war; injury done to a document.

spondaic (spon-dā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a spondee. [Greek.]

spondee (spon'dē), *n.* a poetic foot of two long syllables (— —).

sponge (spunj), *n.* the porous, elastic, fibrous framework of any species of Spongida; any substance resembling sponge; a mop for cleansing a gun after its discharge; point of a horseshoe; parasite: *v.i.* to suck in like a sponge; live upon others: *v.t.* cleanse or wipe with a sponge; obtain by mean arts without cost.

spongy (spun'ji), *adj.* flexible and full of small cavities; like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids; wet and soft; rainy.

sponsor (spon'sēr), *n.* a surety; a godfather or godmother. [Latin.]

sponsorial (spon-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a sponsor.

spontaneous (spon-tā'ne-us), *adj.* pro-

ceeding from natural disposition or impulses; acting by internal impulse or natural law.

spook (spōōk), *n.* a ghost.

spool (spōōl), *n.* a hollow cylinder surrounded with a ridge at each end on which thread, &c., are wound: *v.t.* to wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* a small domestic implement consisting of a hollow bowl and handle for dipping in liquids and conveying them to the mouth, &c.; a simpleton; a club used in golf: *v.t.* to take up in, or as in, a spoon: *v.i.* to act the part of a demonstrative lover.

spoonbill (spōōn'bil), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family with a spoon-like bill.

spoonful (spōōn'fool), *n.* [*pl.* spoonfuls (spōōn'foolz)], as much as a spoon will hold; small quantity.

spoony (spōōn'i), *n.* a simpleton: *adj.* weak-minded; demonstratively fond.

spoor (spōōr), *n.* the track or trail of any wild animal.

sporadic (spō-rad'ik), *adj.* occurring separately or apart from others of the same kind; single. Also sporadical. [Latin.]

spore (spōr), *n.* a minute grain in cryptogamous plants which performs the function of a seed; a minute ovoid body in certain organisms which gives rise to new organisms by germination. [Greek.]

sporran (spor'an), *n.* the furry pouch worn in Highland costume in front of the kilt.

sport (spōrt), *n.* diversion; jest; mirth; mockery; play; outdoor recreation, as hunting, shooting, &c.; athletics and games of skill for which prizes are given or money staked; an animal or plant which deviates in its organism from the normal condition: *v.i.* to play or frolic; trifle; practice field diversions: *v.t.* to divert; exhibit or wear in public.

sportful (spōrt'fool), *adj.* full of sport; indulging in mirth or play; merry; frolicsome.

sporting (spōrt'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or engaging in, sport or sports.

sportive (spōr'tiv), *adj.* frolicsome; merry.

sportsman (spōrts'man), *n.* [*pl.* sportsmen (sports'men)], one who pursues the sports of the field, as hunting, &c. *Fem.* sportswoman.

spot (spot), *n.* a blot or mark; discolored place or stain; blemish; disgrace or reproach; locality; place; small part of a different color; dark place on a luminous disc, as of the sun or a planet; mark on a billiard table where the red ball is placed; spot-stroke: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spotted, *p.pr.* spotting], to mark with spots; discolor; stain; disgrace or blemish; mark or note so as to recognize; detect.

spotless (spot'les), *adj.* without any physical blemish or spot; morally untainted, and having no blame.

spotter (spot'ēr), *n.* a detective.

spouse (spouz), *n.* a married person.

spout (spout), *n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel; pipe for conducting a liquid; lift or shoot: *v.t.* to throw out forcibly and abundantly, as from a pipe; pawn: *v.i.* issue with violence, as from a pipe.

sprain (sprān), *n.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *v.t.* to overstrain (the muscles or ligaments of a joint) without dislocation.

sprang, *p.t.* of spring.

sprat (sprat), *n.* a small fish.

sprawl (sprawl), *v.i.* to stretch the body carelessly when in a horizontal position; lie; stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; open irregularly, as cavalry; spread in an irregular manner, as a plant.

spray (sprā), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; small particles of water driven or dashed in the air; jet of fine medicated water, perfume, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprayed, *p.pr.* spraying], to throw spray upon.

spread (spred), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spread, *p.pr.* spreading], to extend in all directions; propagate; unfurl; open: emit; scatter; set or furnish with provisions: *v.i.* to be extended or propagated: *n.* extent; table furnished with provisions; feast.

spree (sprē), *n.* a merry frolic; carousal.

sprig (sprig), *n.* a small twig or shoot; scion; headless brad or nail; ornament in the form of a spray: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprigged, *p.pr.* sprigging], to work or adorn with sprigs; drive brads into.

spright (sprīt), *n.* a sprite.

sprightly (sprīt'li), *adj.* [*comp.* sprightlier, *superl.* sprightliest], vivacious; brisk; animated; airy, gay: *adv.* with vivacity.

spring (spring), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sprang, *p.p.* sprung, *p.pr.* springing], to arise; originate; appear; shoot up; leap; bound; dart; start or rise up suddenly; fly back; issue or proceed; warp: *v.t.* to start or rouse; cause to spring up; explode; crack; strain; cause to close suddenly; leap over; cause to open: *n.* a leap or bound; an elastic body used for various mechanical purposes; a flying back with elastic force; source; a fountain of water; one of the four seasons of the year when plants begin to grow; crack in a mast, &c.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.t.* to scatter in small drops; baptize with a few drops of water; cleanse or purify: *v.i.* to rain in small drops: *n.* a sprinkling.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *adj.* scattering in small drops: *n.* a small quantity distributed in small drops; a small quantity distributed or scattered, as of people, &c.

sprint (sprint), *n.* a run for a short distance at full speed: *v.i.* to run at full speed.

sprit (sprit), *v.i.* to bud or sprout: *n.* a sprout or shoot; a small spar which raises diagonally the peak of the sail of a boat.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* a spirit; a shade; a ghost.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* to germinate; shoot, as the seed of a plant: *n.* a shoot; bud: *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* a fir tree of the genus Picea; wood of the spruce tree; a fermented beverage made from spruce leaves, &c.: *adj.* smart; trim; neat; dandified: *v.t.* to dress with affected neatness.

sprung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spring.

spry (sprī), *adj.* nimble; sharp.

spud (spud), *n.* a short stout knife; a potato.

spume (spūm), *n.* froth; foam: *v.i.* to foam.

spun, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spin.

spunk (spungk), *n.* touchwood; mettle.

spunky (spungk'i), *adj.* mettlesome; plucky.

spur (spēr), *n.* a rowel with sharp points worn on the heel of boots for inciting a horse; any incentive to action; largest root of a tree; something projecting; stiff, sharp spine on a cock's leg, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spurred, *p.pr.* spurring], to prick with a spur; incite to action; hasten: *v.i.* to travel with haste; push on.

spurious (spū'ri-us), *adj.* not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate; false.

spurn (spērn), *v.t.* to drive away, as with the foot; reject with contempt; treat with disdain: *v.i.* to manifest contempt in rejecting anything: *n.* disdainful rejection.

spurt (spērt), *v.i.* to issue forth suddenly or violently in a stream or jet; make a sudden brief effort: *v.t.* to throw out in a stream or jet: *n.* a sudden or forcible ejection of a liquid; brief, sudden effort.

sputter (sput'ēr), *v.i.* to throw out moisture in scattered drops; speak rapidly and indistinctly; spit: *v.t.* to emit in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise: *n.* moist matter thrown out in small drops.

sputum (spū'tum), *n.* saliva; spittle.

spy (spī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spied, *p.pr.* spying], to discover, especially at a distance; gain sight of; detect; explore; examine secretly: *v.i.* to scrutinize; play the spy: *n.* a person who in time of war enters the enemy's camp to gain information as to its movements, &c.; one who keeps watch on others; secret agent.

squab (skwob), *n.* a person of short, fat figure; kind of sofa; stuffed cushion; nestling of a pigeon: *adj.* short and fat; bulky: *adv.* with a heavy fall.

squabble (skwob'l), *v.i.* to wrangle

or dispute in a noisy manner: *v.t.* to disarrange: said of type set up: *n.* a noisy wrangle; dispute.

squad (skwod), *n.* a small party of soldiers assembled for drill, &c.; any small party. [Old French.]

squadron (skwod'run), *n.* a division of a regiment of cavalry, comprising two troops; detachment of war vessels employed on some particular service.

squalid (skwol'id), *adj.* extremely dirty; foul; poverty-stricken.

squall (skwawl), *n.* a sudden and violent gust of wind, often accompanied with rain, sleet, &c.; a loud scream: *v.i.* to scream or cry violently.

squalor (skwā'lôr), *n.* foulness, dirt.

squamose (skwā'mōs), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales. Also squamous.

squander (skwon'dĕr), *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully; dissipate: *v.i.* to be wasteful or prodigal.

square (skwār), *n.* a parallelogram having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; anything nearly resembling a square; an area of 4 sides having houses on each side; square body of troops; a mathematical instrument for measuring right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself: *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; true; upright; honest; just; well-set; stout: *v.t.* to form with 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; multiply by itself; reduce to a given standard; adjust; regulate; make even; place at right angles with the keel: *v.i.* to accord or agree (with *with*); fit; assume a boxing attitude (with *up*). [Old French.]

squash (skwosh), *v.t.* to crush, especially into a flat mass or pulp: *n.* something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; unripe pea cod; shock of soft bodies; sudden fall of a soft body; a gourd.

squashy (skwosh'i), *adj.* easily crushed; soft.

squat (skwot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* squatted, *p.pr.* squatting], to sit down on the hams or heels; cover or lie close, as an animal; to settle on public land; settle on the land of another without a title: *adj.* sitting on the hams and heels; crouching: *n.* the posture of one who squats; small vein of ore.

squatter (skwot'ĕr), *n.* one who squats; one who settles on new or uncultivated land without a title; in Australia and New Zealand, one who leases land for pasturing sheep from the Government.

squaw (skwaw), *n.* a North American Indian woman or wife.

squawk (skwawk), *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh noise: *n.* a harsh squeak.

squeak (skwēk), *v.i.* to utter a short, shrill, sharp cry; make a sharp disagreeable noise; break silence; confess: *n.* a short, shrill, sharp cry; a sharp disagreeable noise.

squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound; to turn informer: *n.* a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound. [Icelandic.]

squeamish (skwēm'ish), *adj.* sickish at stomach; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste; fastidious about trifles; scrupulous.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* to press between two bodies; crush; embrace forcibly; compress; force by compression; cause to pass: *v.i.* to press; push between close bodies: *n.* the act of squeezing; compression between bodies; facsimile in some soft substance; a forcible embrace.

squelch (skwelch), *v.t.* to crush; silence: *n.* a heavy blow.

squib (skwib), *n.* a kind of firework; petty lampoon; sarcastic publication: *v.i.* to use or write squibs or sarcastic reflections; contend in petty dispute.

squill (skwil), *n.* a genus of plants allied to the lily, used in medicine.

squint (skwint), *adj.* looking obliquely; said of the eyes: *v.i.* to see or look obliquely; have the vision distorted: *v.t.* to cause to squint: *n.* the act or habit of looking obliquely.

squire (skwīr), *n.* (see *esquire*). Often used of a justice of the peace; a country-gentleman; a farm owner.

squirm (skwĕrm), *v.i.* to wriggle; writhe.

squirrel (skwĕr'el), *n.* a small, agile,

reddish-brown rodent with a long bushy tail.

squirt (skwĕrt), *v.t.* to eject in a stream from a small orifice; spurt: *n.* a small stream or jet; an instrument for jecting water, &c.

stab (stab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stabbed, *p.pr.* stabbing], to pierce with, or as with, a pointed weapon; kill or wound; injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander: *v.* . to pierce; inflict a wound: *n.* a thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a malici us injury done secretly.

stability (stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stable or firm; firmness of character; strength of purpose or resolution; fixedness. Also stableness.

stable (stā'bl), *adj.* fixed; firm; constant: *n.* a building for lodging horses, cows, &c.: *v.t.* to put or keep in a stable: *v.i.* to dwell or shelter, as in a stable.

stack (stak), *n.* a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, &c., piled up in circular or regular form; number of chimneys standing together: *v.t.* to pile into a stack.

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* stadia (stā'di-a)], a Greek linear measure = 606¾ ft.; the course for foot-races at the Olympic games: hence a race-course. [Latin.]

staff (staf), *n.* [*pl.* staves, staffs (stāvz, stafs)], a stick carried for support in walking or for defense: support; prop; pole, handle, or bar; wand as a badge of office; stanza or a series of verses; the five lines and four spaces between them on which music is written; flagstaff; an establishment of officers attached to an army or its commander; number of persons engaged in any undertaking or work.

stag (stag), *n.* the male of the red deer; male of the ox kind, castrated at a certain age; an outside irregular dealer in stocks.

stage (stāj), *n.* an elevated platform, especially in a theater; place of scenic entertainments or representations; the theatrical profession; place of rest on a journey; field of action; degree of progress; coach: *v.t.* to put on the stage, as a play. [Old French.]

stagger (stag'ĕr), *v.i.* to totter or reel; begin to doubt, weary or give way; hesitate: *v.t.* to cause to totter or reel; shock; make less confident: *n.* a sudden reeling or tottering: *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle, sometimes called the "blind staggers"; vertigo.

stagnant (stag'nant), *adj.* not flowing, or running in a stream; motionless; not brisk; torpid; dull. [Latin.]

stagnate (stag'nāt), *v.i.* to cease to flow or run; be motionless; become torpid, inactive, or dull; become impure or foul.

stagnation (stag-nā'shun), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

staid (stād), *adj.* sober; sedate; regular; steady; not volatile.

stain (stān), *v.t.* to blot; spot; tinge with color; dye, soil with guilt or infamy; tarnish; pollute: *v.i.* to take stains; become stained: *n.* discoloration; spot of color different from the ground; spot or blot; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach.

stair (stār), *n.* one of a series of steps for ascending to a higher level; a step: *pl.* a flight of steps.

staircase (stār'kās), *n.* a set of steps in a house with railings, &c.

stake (stāk), *n.* a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground; palisade; post to which a person condemned to be burnt was secured; hence martyrdom; that which is pledged, wagered, or put to hazard; prize contested for; small anvil: *v.t.* to fasten or support with stakes; defend with, or mark out the limits of, with stakes; wager or pledge.

stalactite (stal-ak'tīt), *n.* an icicle-like incrustation of carbonate of lime, &c., formed by percolation in caverns, &c. [Greek.]

stalagmite (stal-ag'mīt), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, &c., formed on the floor of a cavern in a similar manner to a stalactite. [Greek.]

stale (stāl), *adj.* not fresh or new; vapid; tasteless; worn out by use or familiarity; trite; common; decayed; past the prime: *v.t.* to make

stale; wear out: *v.i.* to discharge urine; said of horses.

stalk (stawk), *v.t.* to pursue stealthily and under cover so as to kill, as game: *v.i.* to walk with high and proud steps; walk behind a stalking-horse: *n.* the stem or main axis of a plant; support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything like a stalk; a high, proud, stately step.

stall (stawl), *n.* that part of a stable where a horse or ox is kept and fed; a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale; small house or shed where business is carried on; seat of a church dignitary in the choir of a cathedral; canonry; reserved seat in a theater, &c.: *v.t.* to place or keep in a stall; to hold back a train: *v.i.* to kennel, as dogs.

stallion (stal'yun), *n.* an uncastrated male horse kept for breeding.

stalwart (stawl'wĕrt), *adj.* sturdy; strong; tall and stout; brave; daring.

stamen (stā'men), *n.* the male organ of a flower.

stamina (stam'in-a), *n.pl.* tone and vigor of the animal system; backbone; power of endurance.

stammer (stam'ĕr), *v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking, especially from an impediment in speech; stutter: *v.t.* to utter or pronounce with difficulty or hesitation: *n.* difficulty in pronouncing or speaking; stutter.

stamp (stamp), *v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downwards; crush or pulverize; impress; fix deeply; make valid; affix a stamp to; coin: *v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly on the ground: *n.* the act of stamping; die; the impression made; official mark on dutiable things; small piece of paper having a certain device and value impressed upon it by government, required legally to be affixed to a letter, document, &c.; currency; character or reputation; authority.

stampede (stam-pēd'), *n.* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals causing them to run violently away; any sudden flight or rush: *v.t.* to cause to take to sudden flight: *v.i.* to start off in a panic. [Spanish.]

stanch (stänch), *adj.* firm; constant; trustworthy; zealous: *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood. Also staunch. [Old French.]

stand (stand), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stood, *p.pr.* standing], to be erect; occupy a certain position; cease to move; be at rest or fixed; continue; remain without injury or ruin; be safe; not to fail or yield; be obstinate; be firm; be placed; become a candidate; hold a course at sea; continue in force; stagnate: *v.t.* to endure; sustain; abide by; set in an erect position; pay for: *n.* a stop or halt; interruption; station for the hire of vehicles; raised platform for spectators; small table; state of perplexity or difficulty; resistance.

standard (stand'ĕrd), *n.* an ensign or flag, especially a national ensign; that which is established by authority as a fixed rule or measure; established rule or model; criterion; a standing tree not supported by a wall; proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

standing (stand'ing), *n.* the act of stopping or of being erect on the feet; duration; maintenance of position; reputation; rank or status: *adj.* remaining erect; stagnant; lasting; established or settled; fixed.

stand-off (stand'ôf), *n.* a draw or tie: *v.t.* to hold in abeyance.

standpoint (stand'point), *n.* a position from which one views things.

standstill (stand'stil), *n.* a complete pause.

stanza (stan'za), *n.* a number of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other, usually ending in a pause; part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem.

staple (stā'pl), *n.* the chief production or industry of a country or district; settled market or emporium; principal element or topic; unmanufactured or raw material, as cotton, flax, or wool fiber; loop of metal for holding a bolt, &c.: *adj.* chief; regularly produced; established in commerce: *v.t.* to sort according to its staple, as cotton, &c.

star (stär), *n.* any celestial body, especially one that is self-luminous; anything resembling a star; a planet supposed to influence a person's destiny; an ornamental rayed badge; an asterisk (*); a person of distinguished eminence, especially in the theatrical profession: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* starred, *p.pr.* starring], to set or adorn with stars: *v.i.* to shine as a star; be preëminent; appear as principal actor among inferior players.

starboard (stär'bōrd), *n.* the right-hand side of a vessel looking towards the bow: *adj.* pertaining to, or lying on the right side of a vessel: *v.t.* to put to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

starch (stärch), *n.* a widely diffuse vegetable substance: used for laundry purposes, &c.: *v.t.* to stiffen with starch; make stiff.

stare (stār), *n.* a fixed look with wide-open eyes; a starling: *v.i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open; look earnestly; be very conspicuous; stand out prominently: *v.t.* to gaze at.

stark (stärk), *adj.* stiff; strong: *adv* wholly or completely.

starling (stär'ling), *n.* a passerine bird of the genus Sturnus; piles driven round the piers of a bridge for its protection.

start (stärt), *v.i.* to be moved or twitched suddenly, as by sudden alarm, &c.; shrink; move abruptly; set out; commence a race, career, &c.; loosen: *v.t.* to originate or set going; rouse suddenly from concealment; empty; dislocate; punish with a rope's end: *n.* the act of starting; outset; a sudden motion or twitch; sudden fit or excitement; quick spring; starting post.

startle (stärt'l), *v.i.* to move suddenly as by an alarm; to feel sudden alarm: *v.t.* to frighten suddenly; shock.

starvation (stär-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being starved.

starve (stärv), *v.i.* to suffer extreme hunger; perish with hunger or cold: *v.t.* subdue by famine; destroy by want of any kind.

starveling (stärv'ling), *adj.* hungry; weak; lean; *n.* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant.

state (stāt), *n.* circumstances or condition; position or situation; case; quality; pomp; principal persons constituting the government of a country; legislature; whole body of people united under one government; civil power: *adj.* pertaining to the body politic; used on state occasions; ceremonial: *v.t.* to express the details of; represent fully in words; narrate. [Old French.]

State, *n.* one of the federated commonwealths composing the United States.

statecraft (stāt'kraft), *n.* diplomatic and political skill.

stated (stāt'ed), *adj.* fixed; regular.

stateliness (stāt'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stately; majestic appearance.

stately (stāt'li), *adj.* [*comp.* statelier, *superl.* stateliest], grand; majestic; dignified; displaying state or dignity.

statement (stāt'ment), *n.* the act of stating; that which is stated; narrative or recital.

stateroom (stāt'rōōm), *n.* a reserved cabin in a steamer or sleeping car.

statesman (stāts'man), *n.* [*pl.* statesmen (stāts'men)], one who is skilled in public affairs and the art of government; politician.

static (stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion. Also statical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, weight, &c., of bodies at rest. [Greek.]

station (stā'shun), *n.* place where a person or thing stands; position; rank or condition of life; class or order; place on a railway for passengers or goods; district police office; military quarters; post for war-vessels: *v.t.* to place in a certain post, rank, or situation; appoint or assign.

stationary (stā'shun-ā-ri), *adj.* fixed; not moving; not improving.

stationer (stā'shun-ēr), *n.* one who sells paper, pens, pencils, writing materials, &c. [Latin.]

statistics (sta-tis'tiks), *n.* the science of the classification and arrangement of facts relating to the condi-

tion of a people or class, domestic economy, health, longevity, &c.

statuary (stat'ū-ā-ri), *n.* a sculptor; the art of carving statues; statues collectively.

statue (stat'ū), *n.* the representation of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid material: *v.t.* to form a statue of; place, as a statue.

stature (stat'ūr), *n.* the natural height.

status (stā'tus), *n.* condition; social standing or place; rank.

statute (stat'ūt), *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature of a country or state; written law; an act of a corporation or of its founders, designed to be a permanent rule.

statutory (stat'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

stave (stāv), *n.* [*pl.* staves (stāvz)], one of the thin narrow strips of wood forming the sides of a cask; a pole or piece of wood of some length; the five parallel lines and the four contained spaces on and within which the notes and rests are written [Music]: *pl.* of staff: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* staved, stove, *p.pr.* staving], to break a hole in; burst; pour out; delay or put off.

stay (stā), *n.* a large, strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast; stop or stand; prop or support; abode or continuance in a place: *pl.* pair of corsets: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stayed, *p.pr.* staying], to hold up or support; sustain; endure; restrain; delay; tack: *v.i.* to remain or abide; wait; rest; stand still; continue; cease; hold out or last.

stead (sted), *n.* the place or room which another had or might have.

steadfast (sted'fast), *adj.* firmly fixed or established; steady; constant; uniform.

steady (sted'i), *adj.* [*comp.* steadier, *superl.* steadiest], fixed; regular; firm; constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; undeviating; unwavering; uniform: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* steadied, *p.pr.* steadying], to make or keep steady or firm; make constant or resolute; regulate: *interj.* be fixed.

steak (stāk), *n.* a slice of beef, &c., for broiling.

steal (stēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* stole, *p.p.* stolen, *p.pr.* stealing], to take by theft or feloniously; take without leave or right; withdraw or convey clandestinely; gain secretly and gradually: *v.i.* to commit theft; slip in and out unperceived.

stealth (stelth), *n.* secret means employed to accomplish an object; underhand procedure.

stealthy (stelth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* stealthier, *superl.* stealthiest], done or performed by stealth; clandestine; sly.

steam (stēm), *n.* vapor into which water is changed when heated to boiling-point; vapor; any exhalation: *v.i.* to emit steam; rise or pass off in steam; move by steam: *v.t.* to apply steam to.

steamer (stēm'ēr), *n.* a vessel propelled by steam; road locomotive; an apparatus for steaming articles.

stearin (stē'a-rin), *n.* a constituent of most animal and some vegetable fats: tallow.

steed (stēd), *n.* a horse, especially one which is spirited.

steel (stēl), *n.* iron refined and combined with carbon; any instrument of steel; anything made of steel; anything of extreme hardness; a chalybeate medicine: *adj.* made of, or resembling, steel: *v.t.* to overlay, edge, or tip with steel; make hard or invulnerable; render like steel.

steelyard (stēl'yärd), *n.* a kind of balance, consisting of a single weight moved along a graduated beam.

steep (stēp), *adj.* rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous: *n.* a precipitous place: *v.t.* to soak in a liquid; dip; imbue.

steeple (stē'pl), *n.* a tower or turret tapering to a point; spire.

steer (stēr), *n.* a young male of the ox kind; bullock: *v.t.* to direct the course of (a vessel) with the helm; control; guide: *v.i.* to direct a ship in its course; move; be governed.

steerage (stēr'āj), *n.* the act or practice of steering; that part of a ship allotted to the poorer passengers.

steering (stēr'ing), *n.* the angle of elevation of a bowsprit with the horizon.

stein (stīn), *n.* a stone beer-mug holding something less than a quart.

stele (stā'lā), *n.* an upright tablet of

stone, often beautifully sculptured. It was the commonest form of monument for the dead among the Greeks.

stem (stem), *n.* the principal axis of a tree or plant; anything resembling a stem; race; pedigree; progeny; branch of a family; the forepart of a vessel; the unchangeable part of an inflected word; the upright or downright line joined to the body of a note [Music]: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stemmed, *p.pr.* stemming], to resist or check; dam up: *v.i.* to move forward against an obstacle.

stench (stench), *n.* a strong offensive odor.

stencil (sten'sil), *n.* a thin plate of metal with a pattern, &c., cut out, used for marking, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stenciled, *p.pr.* stenciling], to mark or color with a stencil.

stenographer (sten-og'ra-fēr), *n.* a shorthand writer. Also stenographist.

stenographic (sten-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or written in, shorthand.

stenography (sten-og'ra-fi), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand.

step (step), *n.* the distance measured by the foot in walking or running; pace; small distance; footstep; action; measure; procedure; gait; stair; round of a ladder: *pl.* portable framework of stairs: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stepped, *p.pr.* stepping], to make a movement by a single change of the position of the foot; walk; advance or retire by pacing; go or come as by chance; walk slowly: *v.t.* to set, as the foot; measure by steps; fix, as a mast: *prefix* denoting *relation by marriage only.*

steppe (step), *n.* a name for the vast barren plains of Russia.

stereo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *solid, firm,* as *stereo*gram, a picture representing objects on a plane surface as if in relief: *n.* an *abbr.* of stereotype. Also stereograph.

stereopticon (ster-e-op'ti-kon), *n.* a magic-lantern showing photographic slides as if in relief.

stereoscope (ster'e-ō-skōp), *n.* a binocular optical instrument by means of which two pictures appear as one and stand out in relief.

stereotype (ster'e-ō-tīp), *n.* a metal plate cast from a mold taken from a page of movable types: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p* stereotyped, *p.pr.* stereotyping], to cast or print in stereotype; fix permanently: *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, stereotype.

sterile (ster'il), *adj.* barren; producing little or no crop; destitute of ideas.

sterility (ster-il'i-ti), *n.* barrenness; infecundity. [French.]

sterilize (ster'il-īz), *v.t.* to make sterile; deprive of the power of reproduction, as bacteria.

sterling (stēr'ling), *adj.* pure; unadulterated; genuine; noting English money of standard value; of high merit.

stern (stērn), *adj.* harsh or severe in countenance or manners; austere; unrelenting; steadfast; being in the stern: *n.* the after part of a vessel.

sternum (stēr'num), *n.* the breast bone. [Latin.]

stertorous (stēr'tō-rus), *adj.* characterized by deep snoring.

stet (stet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stetted, *p.pr.* stetting], to mark with the word *stet* (let it stand) on a proof, indicating that something marked for omission is to remain.

stethoscope (steth'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the chest, or ascertaining diseases of the chest by sound produced in the thorax.

stevedore (stēv'e-dōr), *n.* one who loads or unloads a vessel in port, or stows cargo in a ship's hold. [Spanish.]

stew (stū), *v.t.* to boil slowly or with a simmering heat: *v.i.* to be boiled slowly or gently: *n.* a dish prepared by stewing; a store-pond: *pl.* a brothel.

steward (stū'ērd), *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution; manager of a large estate or farm; person employed at a hotel, club, or on board ship to superintend culinary affairs; a college official who superintends the kitchen arrangements; a fiscal agent; an officer of the royal household; manager at races, sports, &c.

stewardess (stū'ĕrd-es), *n.* a woman who attends to female passengers on board ship.

stibium (stib'i-um), *n.* antimony.

stick (stik), *n.* a small branch or shoot cut off a tree; walking stick; staff; printer's composing-stick; thrust or stab with a pointed instrument; an incompetent or dull speaker: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stuck, *p.pr.* sticking], to stab or thrust; pierce; fasten; fix in; make to cohere; attach; set with something pointed; compose or set up (type): *v.i.* to be fixed; remain; cleave; adhere; be fastened by piercing; be stayed; hesitate (with *at*).

stickle (stik'l), *v.i.* to wrangle or contend pertinaciously, especially on insufficient grounds, for something of little importance.

sticky (stik'i), *adj.* [*comp.* stickier, *superl.* stickiest], adhesive; glutinous; viscous.

stiff (stif), *adj.* not easily bent; rigid; inflexible; stubborn; not liquid or fluid; strong; violent; not natural or easy; constrained; affected; formal; severe; not written with ease.

stiffening (stif'n-ing), *n.* the act of making stiff; material for making anything stiff.

stifle (stīf'l), *v.t.* to suffocate; smother; extinguish; deaden; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* the first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock.

stigma (stig'ma), *n.* [*pl.* stigmas, stigmata (stig'maz, stig'ma-ta)], a mark made with a branding-iron; mark of infamy or disgrace.

stigmatize (stig'ma-tīz), *v.t.* to mark with a stigma or brand; hold up to disgrace, reproach, or infamy.

stile (stīl), *n.* a set of steps to pass from one side of a fence or wall, &c., to the other; the gnomon of a sun-dial; an upright piece in framing or paneling.

stiletto (sti-let'ō), *n.* a small dagger with a thin, rounded, and pointed blade; pointed instrument for making eyelet holes.

still (stil), *adj.* at rest; without motion; quiet; calm; silent; not effervescent: *adv.* to this time; nevertheless; always; after that: *v.t.* to make still; calm; render motionless: *n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids; a room for keeping the products of the still.

stillness (stil'nes), *n.* silence; motionlessness.

stilt (stilt), *n.* a pole of wood with a rest for the foot; used in pairs in walking : *v.t.* to set or raise on stilts.

stilted (stilt'ed), *adj.* inflated; pompous.

stimulant (stim'ū-lant), *adj.* serving to stimulate; producing transient increase of vital energy: *n.pl.* medicines or alcoholic beverages having such an effect. [Latin.]

stimulate (stim'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to excite or rouse; animate; goad; encourage; excite greater vitality in: *v.i.* to act as a stimulus.

stimulus (stim'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* stimuli (stim'ū-lī)], that which stimulates; a spur; anything exciting to action; incentive; stimulant.

sting (sting), *n.* the sharp-pointed, poisonous weapon with which certain animals and insects are furnished; one of the stiff, sharp-pointed, hollow hairs of certain plants; anything that gives acute mental or physical pain; the thrust of a sting: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stung, *p.pr.* stinging], to pierce or wound with, or as with, a sting; cause acute pain to; goad.

stingy (stin'ji), *adj.* [*comp.* stingier, *superl.* stingiest], close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; niggardly.

stink (stingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunk, *p.pr.* stinking], to emit a strong, offensive odor: *v.t.* to cause to stink: *n.* a strong, offensive odor; disgusting smell; an unpleasant exposure.

stint (stint), *v.t.* to restrain within certain limits: *v.i.* to stop or cease: *n.* a limit; quantity assigned. Also stent, and in slang, stunt.

stipend (stī'pend), *n.* salary, especially clerical income. [Latin.]

stipple (stip'l), *v.t.* to engrave by means of dots; paint by small, short touches.

stipulate (stip'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to arrange or settle definitely or by special mention.

stipulation (stip-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of stipulating; contract, agreement,

or bargain; a special condition in a contract.

stir (stēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stirred, *p.pr.* stirring], to put into motion; move; incite; agitate; animate; rouse; instigate: *v.i.* to move or exert one's self; be in motion; change place; rise in the morning: *n.* bustle; agitation; tumult; noise; public disturbance; excitement.

stirring (stēr'ing), *n.* the act of moving: *adj.* busy; bustling; exciting; stimulating.

stirrup (stir'up or stēr'up), *n.* an iron hoop suspended by a strap in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

stitch (stich), *n.* a single pass of a needle and thread through anything made by sewing; link of yarn in knitting; sudden sharp, local pain; a furrow: *v.t.* to form stitches in; unite by stitches; form (land) into furrows: *v.i.* to practice stitching.

stithy (stith'i), *n.* a smith's forge; anvil.

stive (stīv), *v.t.* to make close, hot, or sultry; stuff up; pack or press closely together: *v.i.* to be stifled.

stock (stok), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree or plant; pillar; log, or post; trunk into which a graft is inserted; a blockhead; race, family, or lineage; fund; capital; share of a public debt; store; cattle; stiff cravat; part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached; foundation of soups, &c.; a kind of flower: *pl.* a wooden frame in which the legs of criminals were confined; public funds; shares of capital in a corporate company; frame on which a ship is built: *v.t.* to store up; fill; supply: *v.i.* to take in or obtain supplies: *adj.* kept in stock; permanent.

stockade (stok-ād'), *n.* a line of posts used as a barrier for defense or enclosure for cattle: *v.t.* to surround with, or defend by, a stockade.

stocking (stok'ing), *n.* a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

stockstill (stok'stil), *adj.* motionless.

stocky (stok'i), *adj.* short; stout; like a shrimp.

stodgy (stoj'i), *adj.* wet; clumsy; smug.

stogy (stō'gi), *n.* a long, thin-rolled cigar of a coarse grade.

Stoic (stō'ik), *n.* a disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno, who taught that a wise man should be governed by the reason, subdue all passions, and be indifferent to pleasure or pain: one who proposes such doctrines: *adj.* pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent to pleasure or pain. Stoical. [Greek.]

stoicism (stō'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and maxims of the Stoics; real or assumed insensibility to pleasure or pain.

stoke (stōk), *v.t.* maintain and tend the fire in: as, to *stoke* a furnace: *v.i.* to act as a stoker.

stole (stōl), *n.* a long, narrow scarf fringed at the ends, worn by bishops, priests, and deacons of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches: *p.t.* of steal.

stolen (stōl'n), *p.p.* of steal.

stolid (stol'id), *adj.* stupid; dull; impassive.

stolidity (stol-id'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stolid; intellectual dulness.

stomach (stum'ak), *n.* the principal organ of digestion in the body; appetite; inclination; haughtiness: *v.t.* to resent; put up with. [French.]

stone (stōn), *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; gem; material of stone used for building, &c.; calculus; hard seed shell of certain fruits; a weight of varying value, usually 14 lb. avoirdupois; insensibility; hardness: *v.t.* to pelt or kill with stones; free from stones, as fruit.

stone-blind (stōn'blind), *adj.* quite blind.

stoneware (stōn'wār), *n.* a coarse kind of pottery baked hard and glazed.

stony (stōn'i), *adj.* [*comp.* stonier, *superl.* stoniest], pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, stone; rocky; hard; cruel; inflexible; pitiless.

stood, *p.t.* of stand.

stool (stōōl), *n.* a seat without a back for one person, usually supported with 3 legs; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; evacuation of the bowels.

stool-pigeon (stōōl'pij'un), *n.* one who acts as a decoy for another; like a decoy duck in shooting.

stoop (stōōp), *v.i.* to bend the body downward and forward; descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend; sweep down on prey: *n.* inclination downward and forward; descent from dignity; condescension; fall of a bird upon its prey; stairway, veranda, or porch with seats.

stop (stop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p* stopped, *p.pr.* stopping], to hinder, check, or impede; render impassable; intercept; desist from; regulate the sounds of; deduct; suspend: *v.i.* to cease from any motion or action; reside temporarily: *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; cessation; a device for arresting or limiting musical sounds; series of organ pipes; mark used in punctuation: *interj.* stay! cease!

stopgap (stop'gap), *n.* a temporary expedient.

stoppage (stop'āj), *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction; deduction from pay.

stopper (stop'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, stops; that which closes a vent or hole.

storage (stōr'āj), *n.* safe keeping of goods in a warehouse, &c.; price for storage.

store (stōr), *n.* a large number or great quantity; stock accumulated; abundance or plenty; warehouse; shop: *pl.* naval and military arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish or supply with stores; gather in quantities; accumulate; hoard up; warehouse.

storeroom (stōr'rōōm), *n.* a room in which provisions or other things are kept.

stork (stôrk), *n.* a large wading bird, with long legs and large pointed bill.

storm (stôrm), *n.* a violent atmospheric disturbance; tempest; heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; violent commotion or agitation; tumult; calamity; violent assault on a fortified place: *v.t.* to attack with violence or open force: *v.i.* to blow violently; be angry or rage.

storming (stôrm'ing), *n.* the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *p.adj.* violently angry or raging.

stormless (stôrm'les), *adj.* free from storms.

stormy (stôrm'i), *adj.* [*comp.* stormier, *superl.* stormiest], characterized by, or proceeding from, storms; tempestuous; violent.

Storthing (stōrt'ing), *n.* the Norwegian Parliament.

story (stō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* stories (stō'riz)], a fictitious narrative; pretty tale; short romance; history; stage or floor of a building; division of a house reached by one flight of stairs.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* a flagon; receptacle for holy water; a liquid measure.

stout (stout), *adj.* corpulent; thickset; stormy; lusty; brave; resolute: *n.* a strong kind of porter.

stovaine (stō'vāne), *n.* an anæsthetic injected into spinal cord, producing insensibility, in lower or upper extremities.

stove (stōv), *n.* an apparatus for enclosing a fire for cooking or heating; hothouse: *v.t.* heat or dry, as in a stove: *p.t.* of stave.

stow (stō), *v.t.* to fill by packing closely; lay up; pack.

stowaway (stō'a-wā), *n.* one who conceals himself on a vessel leaving port to obtain a free passage.

strabismus (stra-bis'mus), *n.* squinting. [Greek.]

straddle (strad'l), *v.t.* to stand or sit astride of: *v.i.* to stand or walk with the legs wide apart.

straggle (strag'l), *v.i.* to wander from the direct course or way; ramble; rove; roam idly about; be dispersed or scattered; occur at intervals.

straggler (strag'lẽr), *n.* an idle person; a vagabond; a soldier who does not keep his place while on the march.

straight (strāt), *adj.* not crooked; right, as a line stretched between two points; direct; upright; undiluted; consistent in support of a candidate or party: *adv.* in a straight manner; direct; at once.

straightforward (strāt-fôr'wẽrd), *adj.* not deviating; honest; open.

straightway (strāt'wā), *adv.* at once.

strain (strān), *n.* stock; lineage; race; descent; tune or melody; manner of speech or action; a violent effort; injury by overexertion: *v.t.* to put to its utmost strength; draw; stretch; in-

jure by overtasking; make uneasy or unnatural; filter: *v.i.* to make violent efforts.

strainer (strān'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, strains; an apparatus for filtering.

strait (strāt), *adj.* narrow; not broad; confined; distressful; difficult: *n.pl.* a narrow passage of water connecting two seas; difficulty; poverty.

strait-jacket (strāt'jak-et), *n.* a kind of garment for confining mad or delirious persons. Also strait-waistcoat.

strait-laced (strāt'lāst), *adj.* laced tightly; strict in manners or morals.

strand (strand), *n.* the shore of a sea, ocean, or large lake; one of the divisions or twists of a rope: *v.t.* to drive or force upon the sea-shore; run aground; bring into a state of embarrassment: *v.i.* to be lifted or be driven ashore.

strange (strānj), *adj.* belonging to another country; not domestic; novel; unusual; reserved; inexperienced; unfamiliar. [Old French.]

stranger (strānj'ēr), *n.* a foreigner; guest or visitor; one who is unknown or acquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.

strangle (strang'gl), *v.t.* to choke; suppress or stifle: *pl.* a disease in horses.

strangulation (strang-gū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation; close constriction.

strap (strap), *n.* a long, narrow piece of leather or cloth; razor-strop: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strapped, *p.pr.* strapping], to fasten or bind with a strap; beat with a strap.

strapping (strap'ing), *adj.* tall; strong; well-made; handsome.

strata, *pl.* of stratum.

stratagem (strat'a-jem), *n.* a device or scheme for defeating an enemy, especially in war; an artifice or plan for deception of any kind, or for gaining some advantage. [Greek.]

strategic (stra-tēj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or effected by, strategy or artifice. Also strategical: *n.pl.* the science of military warfare.

strategy (strat'e-ji), *n.* strategics; use of artifice or stratagem in carrying out some design.

stratification (strat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of being arranged or deposited in layers.

stratify (strat'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stratified, *p.pr.* stratifying], to form, deposit, or arrange, in strata or layers.

stratum (strā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* strata (strā'ta)], a bed of earth or rock, consisting generally of a series of layers; an artificial layer. [Latin.]

stratus (strā'tus), *n.* a cloud apparently resting horizontally on the earth's surface.

straw (straw), *n.* the stalk of grain; bundle of such stalks when cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless; mere trifle.

strawberry (straw'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* strawberries (straw'ber-iz)], a plant of the genus Fragaria and its well-known fruit.

stray (strā), *v.i.* to wander from limits or the direct path; deviate; err: *v.t.* to mislead: *adj.* gone astray; wandering. [Old French.]

streak (strēk), *n.* a line of color different from the ground color; stripe: *v.t.* to form, or mark with, streaks; stripe.

stream (strēm), *n.* a current of water or other fluid; anything flowing out of a source; river, rivulet, or brook; drift or tendency: *v.i.* to issue or flow in a stream; run in a current; issue forth.

streamer (strēm'ēr), *n.* a long narrow flag or pennon; the aurora borealis.

streamlet (strēm'let), *n.* a little stream; a rivulet; a rill.

street (strēt), *n.* a public road in a city or town lined with houses on either side.

street-car (strēt'kär), *n.* a passenger car running on the surface of the streets.

strength (strength), *n.* the state or quality of being strong; active or passive power; muscular force; vigor; power of endurance or resistance; toughness; numbers or amount of any body, as an army; vigor of style; intensity, as of light or color; legal or moral force; potency of liquors.

strenuous (stren'ū-us), *adj.* urgent or eagerly pressing; ardent; zeal-

ous; strong; vigorous; bold; earnest; valiant. [Latin.]

stress (stres), *n.* urgency; strain; pressure; force; importance; weight; violence; force of utterance.

stretch (strech), *v.t.* to draw out to a greater length or width; extend or expand; strain; exaggerate: *v.i.* to be extended; reach; sail by the wind under press of canvas: *n.* the act of stretching; state of being stretched; strain; effort; extension; direction; utmost extent of meaning.

stretcher (strech'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a footboard used in rowing; a frame or litter for carrying the sick or dead.

strew (strōō), *v.t.* to spread by scattering; scatter loosely.

striæ (strī'ē), *n.pl.* fine thread-like lines; slight furrows; fillets between the channels of columns. [Latin.]

stricken (strik'en), *p.adj.* far advanced: *p.p.* of strike. [Latin.]

strict (strikt), *adj.* vigorous; exact; severe; nice to an extreme; careful; rigidly interpreted; straight and narrow.

stricture (strik'tūr), *n.* a morbid contraction of any passage of the body, especially of the urethra; censure or adverse criticism.

stride (strīd), *n.* a long step; straddle: *v.i.* to walk with long steps; straddle: *v.t.* to pass by long steps.

strident (strī'dent), *adj.* harsh; shrill; grating or creaking. [Latin.]

stridulous (strid'ū-lus), *adj.* producing a shrill, harsh, creaking sound.

strife (strīf), *n.* contention for superiority; discord; conflict; quarrel; enmity; war.

strike (strīk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* struck, *p.p.* struck, stricken, *p.pr.* striking], to hit with a blow or with force; dash; collide; pass quickly; lower or take down; notify by sound; affect strongly or sensibly; produce by a blow or friction; coin or mint; ground; light upon; make, as a bargain: *v.i.* to make a quick blow or thrust; hit; sound by being struck; pay homage, as by lowering a flag or sail in token of respect or submission; cease from work: *n.* cessation of work for higher wages; an instrument for leveling a measure, as of grain; four bushels; direction of the outcrop of a stratum.

striking (strīk'ing), *adj.* affecting with strong emotions; impressive; forcible; wonderful; surprising.

string (string), *n.* a small cord or line; cord of a musical instrument; cord on which things are filed; series of things connected: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strung, *p.pr.* stringing], to furnish with strings; put in tune; thread on a string; file; deprive of strings.

stringency (strin'jen-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stringent.

stringent (strin'jent), *adj.* severe; rigid; strict; binding; tense.

strip (strip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stripped, *p.pr.* stripping], to make naked; deprive of a covering; skin or peel; rob or pillage; bereave; take away; milk dry: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* a long narrow piece; trough for washing ore; waste, as destruction of fences.

stripe (strīp), *v.t.* to variegate with lines of different colors; form the stripes upon; lash or whip: *n.* a line or long narrow division of anything of a different color to the ground; stroke or weal made by a whip, &c.; party badge or color.

stripling (strip'ling), *n.* a youth.

strive (strīv), *v.i.* to make exertions or efforts; labor hard or earnestly; aim; struggle; contend in emulation. [Old French.]

strode (strōd), *p.t.* of stride.

stroke (strōk), *n.* a knock or blow; calamity or affliction; sudden effect; hostile blow or attack; touch of a pencil or pen; sound of a clock; length of the rectilinear motion of a piston, &c.; sweep of an oar; the principal oarsman in a boat who sets the time to the rowers: *v.t.* to rub gently with the hand in one direction; soothe.

stroll (strōl), *v.i.* to wander on foot; ramble or rove idly: *n.* a leisurely ramble.

strong (strông), *adj.* having strength; robust; healthy; vigorous; having power of endurance; powerful; violent; muscular; affecting the senses; ardent; well-fortified; rising to higher prices.

stronghold (strông'hōld), *n.* a fortress.

strontium (stron'shi-um), *n.* a metallic element forming the base of strontia.

strop (strop), *n.* a strip of leather for sharpening razors: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stropped, *p.pr.* stropping], to sharpen on a strop.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* that part of a song or dance in the ancient Greek drama performed by the chorus in turning from the right to the left; the first of two stanzas. [Greek.]

strove (strōv), *p.t.* of strive.

struck, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of strike.

structural (struk'tū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to structure.

structure (struk'tūr), *n.* an edifice or building; manner or form of building; form; make; arrangement of parts or organization of a vegetable or animal substance. [Latin.]

struggle (strug'l), *v.i.* to use violent efforts with contortions of the body; strive with effort; be in pain or agony; contend: *n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body; pain or agony; labor; contest.

strum (strum), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strummed, *p.pr.* strumming], to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument.

struma (strōō'ma), *n.* scrofula.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* a prostitute.

strung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of string.

strut (strut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strutted, *p.pr* strutting], to walk with affected dignity: *n.* a proud step or walk with the head erect; a support of timber.

strychnine (strik'nin), *n.* a highly poisonous alkaloid extracted from *nux vomica.*

stub (stub), *n.* the stump of a tree; a stub-nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stubbed, *p.pr.* stubbing], to grub up by the roots; root out; strike against some fixed obstacle: as, to *stub* one's toe.

stubble (stub'l), *n.* short stalks or stumps of grain left in the ground after reaping.

stubborn (stub'ērn), *adj.* inflexibly headstrong; obstinate; contumacious; refractory; not easily worked or melted, as a metal.

stubby (stub'i), *n.* short and thick; stiff and bristling.

stucco (stuk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* stuccoes (stuk'-ōz)], plaster used as a coating for walls or internal decorations; work executed in stucco: *v.t.* to overlay, or decorate, with stucco. [Italian.]

stuck (stuk), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stick.

stud (stud), *n.* an ornamental knob or button; large-headed ornamental nail; an upright beam or scantling; collection of breeding horses and mares; place where they are kept; horses kept for racing, hunting, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studded, *p.pr.* studding], to adorn with, or as with, studs; set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

student (stū'dent), *n.* one who is engaged in study; scholar; one devoted to books or learning; systematic observer.

studied (stud'id), *adj.* qualified by study; well-read; precise or normal; premeditated.

studio (stū'di-ō), *n.* artist's workroom. [Italian.]

studious (stū'di-us), *adj.* devoted to study or the acquisition of knowledge; diligent; designed; deliberate; careful (with *of*).

study (stud'i), *n.* the application of the mind to acquisition of knowledge; any particular branch of learning; sketched ideas of a painter, &c., for his future instruction or improvement; a room set apart for a study: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studied, *p.pr.* studying], to apply the mind closely to a subject; endeavor diligently: *v.t.* to examine closely in order to learn thoroughly; con over; devote one's thoughts to.

stuff (stuf), *n.* materials out of which anything is made; textile fabrics; furniture; goods; refuse matter; nonsense: *v.t.* to fill by crowding something into; press or pack; fill with seasoning; fill the skin of (a dead animal) for preservation in its natural form: *v.i.* to eat gluttonously.

stuffy (stuf'i), *adj.* close or ill-ventilated; sulky.

stultify (stul'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stultified, *p.pr.* stultifying], to render foolish; make nugatory.

stumble (stum'bl), *v.i.* to trip up or fall in walking; light (with *on* or *upon*); slide into error or crime: *n.* a trip in walking or running; failure or blunder.

stump (stump), *n.* that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut down; part remaining after amputation, &c.; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; one of three posts of the wicket at cricket: *v.t.* to lop off; reduce to a stump; defeat: *v.i.* travel about making speeches for electioneering purposes; to walk clumsily.

stun (stun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunned, *p.pr.* stunning], to render senseless by, or as by, a blow; confuse with noise; surprise completely; astonish.

stung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sting; in colloquial language, used of one who has been worsted, or made to appear ridiculous.

stunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stink.

stunning (stun'ing), *adj.* remarkably fine or large.

stunt (stunt), *v.t.* to check in growth or progress: *v.i.* to become stunted: *n.* a check in growth; something stunted; an allotted task; a performance.

stupefaction (stūp-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

stupefy (stūp'e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stupefied, *p.pr.* stupefying], to deprive of sensibility; make stupid; dull.

stupendous (stū-pen'dus), *adj.* overcoming the senses by its vastness; astonishing. [Latin.]

stupid (stū'pid), *adj.* deficient in understanding; insensible; dull; silly; nonsensical. [Latin.]

stupidity (stū-pid'i-ti), *n.* extreme dulness of perception or understanding; crass ignorance; folly.

stupor (stū'pėr), *n.* suspension or great diminution of sensibility; numbness; lethargy; intellectual insensibility.

sturdy (stėr'di), *adj.* hardy; robust; stout; strong; stubborn; vigorous; forcible.

sturgeon (stėr'jun), *n.* a large, cartilaginous fish of the genus Acipenser, the roes of certain species of which are made into caviare, and isinglass from the air-bladder. [French.]

stutter (stut'ėr), *v.i.* to speak with hesitation or stammering: *v.t.* to utter in a stammering manner: *n.* hesitation or stammering in speech. Also stuttering.

sty (stī), *n.* a pen or enclosure for swine; a filthy or mean place; a kind of boil upon the eyelid: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stied, *p.pr.* stying], to shut up in a filthy or mean place.

Stygian (stij'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Styx, the river of Hades, over which the dead were ferried by the boatman Charon: hence infernal; hellish. [Greek.]

style (stīl), *n.* a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing upon wax tablets; the gnomon of a dial; appellation or title; distinctive manner of writing with regard to the choice of words, &c.; manner of speaking; characteristic mode of expression or execution; method of reckoning time; fashion; manner; the stalk between the ovary and stigma of a flower; a probe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* styled, *p.pr.* styling], to designate or name. [Latin.]

stylish (stīl'ish), *adj.* fashionable; modish.

stylist (stīl'ist), *n.* a master of literary style.

stylograph (stīl'ō-graf), *n.* a pencil-like pen from which ink is fed to a tabular writing-point through which runs a needle releasing the ink when the pen is pressed upon paper.

styptic (stip'tik), *adj.* stopping bleeding.

suasion (swā'zhun), *n.* persuasion.

suave (swäv), *adj.* pleasant in manner. [Latin.]

suavity (swäv'i-ti), *n.* urbanity; gentleness.

sub, a Latin *prefix* meaning *under, beneath, below, slightly.*

subaltern (sub-awl'tėrn), *n.* a commissioned officer under the rank of captain: *adj.* inferior.

subalternate (sub-awl-tėr'nāt), *adj.* successive.

subaudition (sub-aw-dish'un), *n.* the understudy of something not ac-

tually expressed in words. That which is read between the lines.

subconscious (sub-kon'shus), *adj.* faintly, vaguely conscious.

subdivide (sub-di-vīd'), *v.t.* to divide a part.

subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant), *n.* in music the note just below the dominant.

subdue (sub-dū'), *v.t.* to overcome or conquer; vanquish; reduce; lower; tone down.

subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *adj.* lying under or below; situated lower but not directly beneath.

subject (sub'jekt), *adj.* under the power or control of another; subordinate; disposed; liable: *n.* one who is under the power or control of another; that which is treated in writing, speaking, &c.; theme; topic; design; a dead body for dissection; substance; material; theme of a proposition: the Ego, as distinguished from the non-Ego or object; theme of a movement [Music]: *v.t.* (sub-jekt'), to bring under the power or control of; render subordinate; enslave; subjugate; render liable; expose.

subjection (sub-jek'shun), *n.* the act of subjecting; state of being subjected.

subjective (sub-jek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the subject as opposed to the object; derived from one's own consciousness.

subjoin (sub-join'), *v.t.* to affix.

subjugate (sub'jū-gāt), *v.t.* to conquer by force; bring under dominion.

subjugation (sub-jū-gā'shun), *n.* the act of subjugating; state of being subjugated.

subjunctive (sub-jungk'tiv), *adj.* noting a form of the verb expressive of contingency, condition, or hypothesis.

sublimate (sub'li-māt), *v.t.* to convert (a solid), by heat into vapor, which on cooling returns to the solid state; refine and exalt.

sublime (sub-līm'), *adj.* awakening feelings of awe and reverence; high in place or excellence; exalted in nature; elevated in manner or style: *n.* that which is awe-inspiring in works of nature or art as distinguished from the beautiful (with *the*): *v.t.* to dignify or exalt; render noble: *v.i.* to be capable of sublimation.

sublimity (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment; elevation; moral grandeur; excellence. Also sublimeness.

submarine (sub'ma-rēn), *adj.* under water; submerged: *n.* a naval vessel that is constructed to be navigated beneath the surface of the water.

submerge (sub-mērj'), *v.t.* to place under water; overwhelm: *v.i.* to be, or lie, under water.

submersible (sub-mēr'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being submerged: *n.* a submarine.

submission (sub-mish'un), *n.* the act of submitting or yielding; obedience.

submissive (sub-mis'iv), *adj.* yielding to authority; obedient; humble.

submit (sub-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* submitted, *p.pr.* submitting], to yield to the authority of another; surrender; resign; refer to judgment or discretion; comply with: *v.i.* to be subject; yield.

submultiple (sub-mul'ti-pl), *n.* a number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly, as 4 is the submultiple of 28.

subnormal (sub-nôr'mal), *adj.* less than normal.

subordinate (sub-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* inferior in rank, value, power, or importance: *n.* one who is inferior to another in rank, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a lower order; render subject.

subordination (sub-ôr-di-nā'shun), *n.* the act of subordinating or placing in a lower order; subjection; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank, position, &c.

suborn (sub-ôrn'), *v.t.* to procure or induce to commit perjury; procure by indirect means or by secret collusion.

subpœna (sub-pē'na), *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness under a penalty: *v.t.* to serve with a subpœna.

subscribe (sub-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or annex (one's name) to a paper or document; give or promise (a sum of money) for some object by writing one's name; publish (a book)

by subscription: *v.i.* to give consent.

subscription (sub-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of subscribing; name subscribed; signature: sum of money subscribed.

subsequent (sub'sē-kwent), *adj.* following or coming after in time or order; posterior.

subserve (sub-sērv'), *v.t.* to be subservient to; promote; serve instrumentally.

subside (sub-sīd'), *v.i.* to sink or fall to the bottom; tend downward, settle; abate; become tranquil or calm.

subsidence (sub'si-dens), *n.* the act of subsiding or sinking down; downward tendency.

subsidiary (sub-sid'i-a-ri), *adj.* auxiliary; furnishing additional supplies: *n.* an auxiliary.

subsidy (sub'si-di), *n.* [*pl.* subsidies (sub'si-diz)], pecuniary aid granted by one government to another, especially for war expenses; public grant or subvention to aid an enterprise for the public convenience.

subsist (sub-sist'), *v.i.* to have existence; to retain the present state; inhere; have the means of livelihood.

subsistence (sub-sist'ens), *n.* means of support; maintenance; livelihood; inherence.

substance (sub'stans), *n.* matter or material; characteristic and essential part of anything; purport; wealth or property.

substantial (sub-stan'shal), *adj.* belonging to, or having, substance; containing the essential parts; solid; material; corporeal; having considerable wealth or property: *n.pl.* essential parts.

substantiate (sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* to establish the truth of by proof or competent evidence.

substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *adj.* expressing existence; real; essential: *n.* that part of speech which expresses the existence of anything material or immaterial; noun.

substitute (sub'sti-tūt), *v.t.* to put in the place of another; change: *n.* one who, or that which, is put in the place of another.

substitution (sub-sti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of substituting; state of being substituted.

subsume (sub-sūm'), *v.t.* to include under a more general class or under something else.

subtangent (sub-tan'jent), *n.* the part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

subtend (sub-tend'), *v.t.* to extend under or be opposite to.

subter, a Latin *prefix* meaning *under.*

subterfuge (sub'tēr-fūj), *n.* an evasion or artifice; trick; shift.

subterranean (sub-tēr-ā'ne-an), *adj.* below the surface or beneath the earth. Also subterraneous.

subtile (sut'l), *adj.* thin; delicately constructed; fine; delicate; refined; acute; cunning; artful.

subtle (sut'l), *adj.* artful; insinuating; crafty.

subtlety (sut'l-ti), *n.* acuteness of intellect; cunning; shrewdness. Subtleness.

subtract (sub-trakt'), *v.t.* to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

subtraction (sub-trak'shun), *n.* the act of subtracting.

subtrahend (sub'tra-hend), *n.* the quantity or number to be subtracted from another.

subtreasury (sub-trezh'ū-ri), *n.* a branch of the United States Treasury. There is a subtreasury in the cities of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

suburb (sub'ērb), *n.* an outlying district of a city or town; environs (usually *pl.*).

suburban (sub-ēr'ban), *adj.* pertaining to, in, or living within, the suburbs.

subvention (sub-ven'shun), *n.* a government grant or subsidy.

subversion (sub-vēr'shun), *n.* the act of subverting; overthrow; ruin.

subversive (sub-vēr'siv), *adj.* tending to subvert.

subvert (sub-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down; ruin; overthrow: corrupt.

subway (sub'wā), *n.* an underground passage or railroad.

suc, another form of sub.

succeed (suk-sēd'), *v.t.* to take the place of; follow: *v.i.* to follow in order; obtain one's wishes; be successful; accomplish something at-

tempted; end with advantage; prosper.

success (suk-ses'), *n.* the prosperous termination of any enterprise; prosperity.

successful (suk-ses'fool), *adj.* ending in success; prosperous; fortunate.

succession (suk-ses'shun), *n.* the act of following in order; lineage; act or right of coming in the place of another; rotation, as of crops.

successive (suk-ses'iv), *adj.* following in uninterrupted order; legitimate; consecutive.

successor (suk-ses'ẽr), *n.* one who succeeds or follows in the place or character of another.

succinct (suk-singkt'), *adj.* tersely expressed.

succor (suk'ẽr), *v.t.* to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; aid: *n.* relief; aid.

succotash (suk'ō-tash), *n.* a dish of green maize and beans boiled together.

succulent (suk'ū-lent), *adj.* juicy: said of plants replete with juices.

succumb (suk-kum'), *v.i.* to yield; submit.

such (such), *adj.* the same that, or as referred to; denoting a particular person or thing; certain; very great.

suck (suk), *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: *v.i.* to draw milk from the breast: *n.* the act of sucking; milk drawn from the breast.

suckle (suk'l), *v.t.* to nurse at the breast.

suckling (suk'ling), *n.* an unweaned child or animal.

suction (suk'shun), *n.* the act or process of sucking; act of drawing fluids by the removal of the atmospheric pressure.

sudation (sū-dā'shun), *n.* the act of sweating.

sudatorium (sū-da-tō'ri-um), *n.* a sweating bath.

sudden (sud'n), *adj.* happening unexpectedly; instantaneous; without notice; quick.

suds (sudz), *n.pl.* soapy water.

sue (sū), *v.t.* to prosecute at law: *v.i.* to entreat; beg; petition; pay court; institute legal proceedings (with *for*).

suet (sū'et), *n.* the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of sheep and oxen.

suffer (suf'ẽr), *v.t.* to feel with a sense of pain; undergo; bear; be affected by; allow; tolerate: *v.i.* to feel pain or punishment; be in distress; endure loss or injury. [Latin.]

sufferable (suf'ẽr-a-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed or tolerated; permissible.

sufferance (suf'ẽr-ans), *n.* patience under pain; toleration; negative consent; permission.

suffering (suf'ẽr-ing), *n.* the state of enduring physical or mental pain; distress; loss or injury endured.

suffice (suf-īs'), *v.i.* to be sufficient: *v.t.* to satisfy. [Latin.]

sufficiency (suf-ish'en-si), *n.* the state or quality or being sufficient; competence; self-confidence; conceit.

sufficient (suf-ish'ent), *adj.* equal to any end or purpose; adequate; competent.

suffix (suf'iks), *n.* a letter or syllable added at the end of a word; affix: *v.t.* (suf-iks'), to add, as a letter or syllable at the end of a word.

suffocate (suf'ō-kāt), *v.t.* to choke by stopping respiration; smother; stifle.

suffrage (suf'rāj), *n.* vote, or right to vote; franchise; voice or vote given on a controverted subject: *pl.* united prayer of a congregation.

suffragette (suf-ra-jet'), *n.* a woman who demands the suffrage or right to vote.

suffuse (suf-fūz'), *v.t.* to spread over as with a fluid or a color.

sugar (shoog'ẽr), *n.* a sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, beet, &c.; any substance resembling sugar; flattery: *adj.* pertaining to, like, made of, or yielding, sugar; sweet: *v.t.* to sprinkle or mix with sugar; sweeten; flatter.

suggest (su-jest'), *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; hint; insinuate; allude or refer to: *v.i.* to make suggestions.

suggestion (su-jes'chun), *n.* the act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint.

suicidal (sū-i-sīd'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or partaking of, suicide.

suicide (sū'i-sīd), *n.* a person who kills himself; self-murder; ruin of one's own interests. [Latin.]

suit (sūt), *n.* a set of things correspondent to each other, as of the

same kind; petition or prayer; courtship; one of four sets of a pack of cards; an action or process at law for the recovery of a right or claim: *v.t.* to be fitted to; fall in with; accommodate; please: *v.i.* to correspond or accord; agree.

suitable (sūt'a-bl), *adj.* fitting; appropriate.

suite (swēt), *n.* a retinue or company; series; set, as of rooms, furniture, &c. [French.]

suitor (sūt'ēr), *n.* a petitioner; supplicant; lover; party to a lawsuit.

sulk (sulk), *v.i.* to be sulky.

sulky (sulk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sulkier, *superl.* sulkiest], silently sullen: *n.* a kind of two-wheeled carriage.

sullen (sul'en), *adj.* morosely silent; gloomily angry; dismal; heavy.

sully (sul'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sullied, *p.pr.* sullying], to tarnish or soil; dirty; stain: *n.* a tarnish or stain.

sulphide (sul'fīd), *n.* a compound of sulphur with a metal or other element.

sulphur (sul'fēr), *n.* a non-metallic element, brittle and of yellow color, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.

sulphuric acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, corrosive liquid composed of sulphur, oxygen, and water; oil of vitriol.

sulphurous acid (sul'fū-rus as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 2 parts of oxygen and 2 parts of sulphur.

sultan (sul'tan), *n.* the title of a Mohammedan sovereign, especially the sovereign of the Ottoman Empire, before the Turkish revolution of 1910. *Feminine*, sultana. [Arabic.]

sultanate (sul'tan-āt), *n.* the rule or dominion of a sultan.

sultry (sul'tri), *adj.* [*comp.* sultrier, *superl.* sultriest], very hot, close, and oppressive; close and heavy with a moist heat.

sum (sum), *n.* the aggregate of two or more things taken together; whole; total; quantity of money; substance; compendium; utmost degree; arithmetical problem for solution: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* summed, *p.pr.* summing], to add into one amount; condense into few words. [French.]

sumac (sū'mak), *n.* a plant or shrub, the dried leaves and roots of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine. [French.]

summary (sum'a-ri), *adj.* brief; laconic; compendious; done in a short way or method: *n.* an abridgment; compendium.

summation (sum-ā'shun), *n.* the act of forming a total; aggregate.

summer (sum'ēr), *n.* that part of the year which comprises the hottest months, June, July, and August; a large piece of timber to receive the ends of the joists; horizontal girder: *v.i.* to pass the summer: *v.t.* to feed or keep during the summer.

summit (sum'it), *n.* the top or highest point.

summon (sum'un), *v.t.* to cite or call by authority; command to appear in court; invite; rouse to exertion: *n.pl.* a citation to appear in court on a certain day; document containing such a citation; authoritative call.

sumptuary (sump'tū-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or regulating, expense.

sumptuous (sump'tū-us), *adj.* expensive; costly; luxurious; magnificent. [Latin.]

sun (sun), *n.* the luminous body around which the earth, and other planets, &c., of the solar system revolve; the source of light and heat to the earth; any center of a system of worlds; anything like the sun in splendor or power; sunshine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sunned, *p.pr.* sunning].

sunbonnet (sun'bon-et), *n.* a bonnet of light material, projecting beyond the face as a protection from sunburn.

sundae (sun'dē), *n.* common spelling for sondhi. See sondhi.

Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day: *adj.* pertaining to Sunday.

sunder (sun'dēr), *v.t.* to divide or rend.

sundew (sun'dū), *n.* a plant of the genus Drosera, whose leaves secrete a dew-like viscid fluid.

sundial (sun'dī-al), *n.* a device for measuring time by means of an upright piece of stone or metal upon a dial where the shadow moves the hours in a scale.

sundries (sun'driz), *n.pl.* numerous small or miscellaneous articles or matters.

sundry (sun'dri), *adj.* various; several.

sung, *p.p.* of sing.

sunk (sungk), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sink.

sunken (sungk'en), *adj.* lying on the bottom of the sea; fallen or pressed down.

sunrise (sun'rīz), *n.* the apparent rising of the sun in the East each morning.

sunset (sun'set), *n.* the apparent setting of the sun in the West at evening.

sunshine (sun'shīn), *n.* the light or rays of the sun; warmth; brightness.

sun-spot (sun'spot), *n.* a dark spot appearing on the sun within 35° of the equator.

sunstroke (sun'strōk), *n.* a kind of apoplexy, caused by the intense heat of the sun's rays.

sup (sup), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supped, *p.pr.* supping], to take into the mouth with the lips; sip: *v.i.* to take supper: *n.* a small mouthful.

super, a Latin *prefix* meaning *over, above, beyond, in excess.*

super (sū'pēr), *n.* a supernumerary; a theatrical attendant or actor without a part.

superable (sū'pēr-a-bl), *adj.* that may be overcome.

superabundance (sū - pēr - a - bun'dans), *n.* an excessive amount of anything.

superannuate (sū-pēr-an'ū-āt), *v.t.* to pension on account of old age or infirmity.

superb (sū-pērb'), *adj.* grand; proud; stately; elegant; first-rate; sumptuous.

superciliary (sū-pēr-sil'i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated above, the eyebrow.

supercilious (sū-pēr-sil'i-us), *adj.* haughty; proud; disdainful; dictatorial; overbearing.

supererogation (sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā'shun), *n.* the performance of more than is required by duty.

superficial (sū-pēr-fish'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or being on the surface; slight; not deep; unlearned.

superficiality (sū-pēr-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superficial; slight knowledge. Also superficialness.

superfine (sū'pēr-fīn), *adj.* of extreme delicacy or fineness.

superfluity (sū-pēr-flōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* superfluities (sū-pēr-flōō'i-tiz)], superabundance; excess.

superfluous (sū-pēr'flōō-us), *adj.* more than enough or necessary; excessive.

superhuman (sū-pēr-hū'man), *adj.* more than human.

superimpose (sū-pēr-im-pōz'), *v.t.* to place on something else.

superinduce (sū-pēr-in-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring in or upon as an addition to something else; superadd.

superintend (sū-pēr-in-tend'), *v.t.* to have, or exercise the charge or oversight of; direct or control.

superintendent (sū-pēr-in-ten'dent), *n.* one who superintends; overseer.

superior (sū-pē'ri-ēr), *adj.* higher or above in place, position, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; stronger; surpassing others; unconquered; preferable; beyond the power or influence of; placed above another organ: *n.* one who is superior to others; one of higher rank or position; head of a religious house.

superiority (sū-pē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superior; preëminence; advantage.

superlative (sū-pēr'la-tiv), *adj.* superior to all others; highest in degree: *n.* a word expressing the highest degree of anything.

supernal (sū-pēr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, a higher place or region; celestial.

supernatural (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral), *adj.* beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature.

supernaturalism (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being supernatural; the doctrine that revelation is the only means by which man acquires the knowledge of God.

supernumerary (sū-pēr-nūm'ēr-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* supernumeraries (sū-pēr-nūm'-ēr-a-riz)], a person or thing beyond the stated or required number: *adj.* exceeding the number stated or required.

superpose (sū-pēr-pōz′), *v.t.* to place over or upon.

superscribe (sū-pēr-skrīb′), *v.t.* to write or inscribe, or engrave on the outside or top.

superscription (sū-pēr-skrip′shun), *n.* the act of superscribing; the address or direction.

supersede (sū-pēr-sēd′), *v.t.* to set aside or render null and void by superior power; come into, or take, the place of.

superstition (sū-pēr-stish′un), *n.* reverence for, and belief in, the supernatural, or objects which are not worthy of worship; false worship or religion; extreme observance of religious rites or ceremonies.

superstitious (sū-pēr-stish′us), *adj.* pertaining to, characterized by, proceeding from, or addicted to, superstition; overscrupulous and extreme in religious rites or ceremonies.

superstructure (sū-pēr-struk′tūr), *n.* anything built or founded on something else; a building.

supervene (sū-pēr-vēn′), *v.i.* to come upon as something extraneous; occur.

supervise (sū-pēr-vīz′), *v.t.* to oversee.

supervision (sū-pēr-vizh′un), *n.* the act of supervising; superintendence.

supine (sū-pīn′), *adj.* lying on the back; indolent; careless; inattentive; negligent: *n.* (sū′pīn), a Latin verbal noun, ending in *um*, and *u*.

supper (sup′ẽr), *n.* the evening meal.

supplant (sup-plant′), *v.t.* to displace and take the place of, as by craft; supersede.

supple (sup′l), *adj.* flexible; yielding; servile: *v.t.* to make supple: *v.i.* to grow pliant.

supplement (sup′le-ment), *v.t.* to add something to; fill up or supply: *n.* something added to render anything more complete or supply defects or errors; appendix; the quantity by which an arc or angle falls short of a semicircle.

suppleness (sup′l-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supple; pliancy.

suppliant (sup′li-ant), *adj.* beseeching; entreating; suing: *n.* one who supplicates; humble petitioner. Also supplicant.

supplicate (sup′li-kāt), *v.t.* to ask or beg humbly and earnestly; address in prayer; beseech; implore.

supplication (sup-li-kā′shun), *n.* the act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer or entreaty.

supply (sup-lī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supplied, *p.pr.* supplying], to furnish with what is required; provide; serve instead of; fill: *n.* [*pl.* supplies (sup-liz′)], the act of supplying; thing supplied; amount of money or food required for daily necessaries, as of an army, &c. (usually *pl.*).

support (sup-pōrt′), *v.t.* to sustain; bear up; endure; uphold; favor; second; incur; carry on; provide for or nourish: *n.* the act of supporting; that which supports; maintenance; livelihood; aid.

supportable (sup-pōrt′a-bl), *adj.* capable of being endured; defensible.

suppose (sup-pōz′), *v.t.* to imagine; admit without proof; assume as true; think.

supposition (sup-pō-zish′un), *n.* the act of supposing; thing supposed; assumption.

supposititious (sup-poz-i-tish′us), *adj.* supposed or imaginary; not genuine; counterfeit.

suppository (sup-poz′i-tō-ri), *n.* a medicated mass, usually in the form of a cone, for introduction into some cavity of the body, where it dissolves.

suppress (sup-pres′), *v.t.* to subdue; crush; keep in or down; quell; conceal; restrain the publication of; arrest the normal secretions of.

suppression (sup-presh′un), *n.* the act of suppressing; stoppage; concealment; omission.

suppurate (sup′ū-rāt), *v.i.* to generate pus.

suppuration (sup-ū-rā′shun), *n.* the act of generating pus; pus generated in a sore.

supra, a Latin *prefix* meaning *above, beyond, over,* as *supra*lapsarian.

supremacy (sū-prem′a-si), *n.* the state or quality of being supreme; highest authority.

supreme (sū-prēm′), *adj.* highest in power or authority; most excellent; extreme; utmost.

sur, a Latin *prefix,* meaning *over, beyond, above, upon.*

surbase (sēr'bās), *n.* a cornice, or series of moldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.

surcease (sēr-sēs'), *v.i.* (with *from*), to cease entirely.

surcharge (sēr-chärj'), *v.t.* to overload: *n.* an excessive load or charge.

surcingle (sēr'sing-gl), *n.* a girth, belt, or girdle for passing around the body of a horse and securing the saddle or some burden, &c.; girdle of a cassock.

surd (sērd), *n.* a mathematical quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers, or has no root, as $\sqrt[3]{3}$: *adj.* not expressible by rational numbers; involving surds; uttered with the breath.

sure (shōōr), *adj.* fit to be depended upon; certain; reliable; infallible; firm; safe.

surety (shōōr'ti), *n.* [*pl.* sureties (shōōr'tiz)], certainty; security against loss or damage; guarantee; hostage; one who becomes jointly bound with another; bail.

surf (sērf), *n.* the swell of the sea that breaks and foams upon the shore or the rocks.

surface (sēr'fas), *n.* the exterior part or upper face of anything; superficies; outside.

surfeit (sēr'fit), *n.* excess in eating or drinking; sickness caused by such excess: *v.t.* to feed to excess and sickness.

surge (sērj), *n.* a large wave or billow; great roll; swell: *v.i.* to roll or rise high.

surgeon (sēr'jun), *n.* a medical practitioner, especially one who practices surgery. [French.]

surgery (sēr'jēr-i), *n.* the act and art of treating injuries or diseases by manual operations; place where a surgeon operates or keeps his medicines.

surgical (sēr'ji-kl), *adj.* of or pertaining to surgery.

surly (sēr'li), *adj.* [*comp.* surlier, *superl.* surliest], gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; churlish; snarling; ill-natured.

surmise (sēr-mīz'), *n.* guess or conjecture; suspicion: *v.t.* to imagine without certain knowledge; suspect; conjecture; fancy.

surmount (sēr-mount'), *v.t.* to rise above; overcome; conquer; vanquish; exceed.

surname (sēr'nām), *n.* a name added to the baptismal names; family name: *v.t.* to give the family name to.

surpass (sēr-pas'), *v.t.* to exceed; excel; go beyond in excellence or badness.

surplice (sēr'plis), *n.* the outer linen vestment with wide sleeves, worn by the officiating clergy and choristers of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

surplus (sēr'plus), *n.* that which remains over and above what is required; excess: *adj.* exceeding what is required.

surprise (sēr-prīz'), *n.* the act of taking unawares; astonishment; sudden emotion, confusion, or perplexity: *v.t.* to take unawares; confuse or perplex; assail unexpectedly; astonish. [French.]

surrender (sēr-ren'dēr), *v.t.* to yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion; cede; resign: *v.i.* to yield; give up one's self into the power of another: *n.* the act of yielding into the power or possession of another; a yielding or giving up.

surreptitious (sēr-rep-tish'us), *adj.* done by stealth or fraud; unauthorized. [Latin.]

surrey (sēr'i), *n.* a covered four-wheeled carriage, open at the sides, but having curtains that may be rolled down.

surrogate (sēr'ō-gāt), *n.* the deputy of a bishop, who is authorized to issue marriage licenses.

surround (sēr-round'), *v.t.* to enclose on all sides; encompass; environ; invest: *n.* a precipitous place where animals are surrounded and driven over and captured.

surtout (sēr-tōōt'), *n.* a wide-skirted coat reaching below the knees.

surveillance (sēr-vāl'yans), *n.* watch; oversight; inspection. [French.]

survey (sēr-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* surveyed, *p.pr.* surveying], to inspect or take a view of; overlook; examine; measure and estimate, as land: *n.* (sēr'vā), the act of surveying; par-

ticular view or examination; customs district.

surveying (sēr-vā'ing), *n.* the art or business of measuring land.

survival (sēr-vī'val), *n.* continuance beyond the life of another; any ancient use, custom, or belief continuing to the present day.

survive (sēr-vīv'), *v.t.* to live longer than; outlive: *v.i.* to remain alive.

survivor (sēr-vīv'ēr), *n.* one who outlives another; the longer-lived of two joint tenants, &c.

sus, *prefix,* another form of sub.

susceptible (sus-sept'i-bl), *adj.* capable of admitting something additional, or any change, influence, affection, &c.; easily acted upon; impressible. Also susceptive.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *v.t.* to have a suspicion of; imagine to exist; conjecture; mistrust: *n.* (sus'pekt), a person suspected to be guilty of some crime.

suspend (sus-pend'), *v.t.* to make to hang by anything; delay; interrupt; cause to cease for a time; debar temporarily.

suspender (sus-pend'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, suspends: *pl.* braces.

suspense (sus-pens'), *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision; act of withholding the judgment; temporary cessation of a man's right.

suspension (sus-pen'shun), *n.* the act of suspending; state of being suspended; a keeping in doubt; uncertainty; delay; interruption; temporary privation of power, office, privilege, or rights; continuation of a note from one chord to another [Music].

suspensory (sus-pen'sō-ri), *adj.* that suspends: *n.* a suspensory band, or pouch.

suspicion (sus-pish'un), *n.* the act of suspecting; distrust; want of confidence; imagination of something wrong on slight or insufficient proof; hint; very small quantity.

suspicious (sus-pish'us), *adj.* full of, inclined to, or cherishing, suspicion; open to, or exciting, suspicion; doubtful.

sustain (sus-tān'), *v.t.* to hold up or support; maintain; keep; support; nourish; bear; endure; strengthen.

sustenance (sus'ten-ans), *n.* that which supports life; food; maintenance or support.

sutler (sut'lēr), *n.* a person who follows an army and sells provisions, liquor, &c., to the troops. [Dutch.]

suttee (sut-ē'), *n.* a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; a form of widow sacrifice, formerly common among the Hindus, in which the wife was burnt with her deceased husband on his funeral pile. Now forbidden by British law.

suture (sū'tūr), *n.* the drawing together of the edges of a wound by sewing; lines of junction of the bones of the skull; seam at the union of two margins of a plant.

suzerain (sū'ze-rān), *n.* a feudal lord, to whom fealty is due; superior or paramount ruler.

swab (swob), *n.* a mop for cleaning decks, floors, &c.; clumsy person or lubber: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swabbed, *p.pr.* swabbing], to rub or clean with a swab.

swaddle (swod'l), *v.t.* to swathe or bind tightly, especially infants.

swag (swag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swagged, *p.pr.* swagging], to sink down by its own weight; hang heavily; sag: *n.* an unequal, hobbling motion; thieves' booty.

swagger (swag'ēr), *v.i.* to bully or bluster; strut haughtily or with affected superiority: *n.* an affected or insolent manner of walking; noisy boastfulness.

swain (swān), *n.* a peasant; rustic lover; sweetheart.

swallow (swol'ō), *n.* a well-known migratory passerine bird; any species of swift resembling the swallow; groove round a tackle-block; the gullet or esophagus; voracity; as much as can be swallowed at once: *v.t.* to take into the stomach through the esophagus; absorb; engulf; engage entirely; retract; put up with: *v.i.* to perform the act of swallowing.

swam, *p.t.* of swim.

swamp (swomp), *n.* wet or boggy land; soft, low land saturated with

water: *v.t.* to plunge, overwhelm, or sink in, or as in, a swamp; overset or sink in water; plunge into inextricable difficulties; ruin.

swan (swon), *n.* a web-footed bird of the genus Cygnus, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace in swimming.

swan-song (swon'sông), *n.* the last work of a poet or musician, from the fabled dying song of the swan.

swap (swop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swapped, *p.pr.* swapping], to exchange or barter: *n.* barter; a blow or stroke.

sward (swawrd), *n.* the grassy surface of land.

sware (swār), old *p.t.* of swear.

swarm (swawrm), *v.i.* to throng together in a crowd; collect and rise from the hive: said of bees; breed multitudes; to climb a tree, &c., by embracing it with the arms and legs alternately (with *up*): *n.* a cluster of insects, especially bees; crowd or multitude in motion.

swarthy (sworth'i), *adj.* of a dark or tawny hue; dark-skinned. Also swart, swarth.

swash (swosh), *n.* a dashing or splashing of water: *v.i.* to dash or splash water about.

swat (swot), *v.t.* to smite (colloq.): *n.* a loose blow with the open hand.

swath (swawth), *n.* a line or ridge of grass or grain as cut down by the mower; sweep of a scythe in mowing.

swathe (swā*th*), *v.t.* to bind with a bandage or roller; wrap: *n.* a bandage or roller.

sway (swā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swayed, *p.pr.* swaying], to move backwards and forwards; influence by power or moral force; bias; govern: *v.i.* to incline on one side; be drawn by weight: *n.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; cast of the balance; anything moving with power and bulk; rule; dominion; authority; control; inclination or weight on one side.

swear (swār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swore, sware, *p.p.* sworn, *p.pr.* swearing], to make a solemn declaration by appealing to God for the truth of what is affirmed; give evidence on oath; use profane language: *v.t.* to utter or affirm by appeal to God; cause to take, or bind by, an oath.

sweat (swet), *n.* the moisture which exudes from the pores of the skin; toil; exertion: *v.i.* to exude moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; labor; drudge: *v.t.* to cause to sweat; oppress by employing at an unfair rate of wages.

sweater (swet'ēr), *n.* a heavy knitted outer garment, worn in athletic sports.

sweatshop (swet'shop), *n.* a house or apartment whose residents do home work for dealers at unfairly low wages.

sweep (swēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swept, *p.pr.* sweeping], to brush, rub over, or clean, with a broom, &c.; drive or carry along or off with force; strike with a long stroke; touch in passing: *v.i.* to pass with violence, speed, or pomp; pass with celerity or force; move along with a long reach: *n.* the act of sweeping; general destruction; range; extent; direction of a curve; rapid survey with the eye; extent of a stroke; chimney-sweeper; large oar; blackguard.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* pleasing to the senses, as smell, taste, &c.; tasting like sugar; luscious; fragrant; melodious; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; loved; not stale or putrid; fresh; not salted: *n.* a term of endearment: *n.pl.* confectionery; homemade wines.

sweetbread (swēt'bred), *n.* a calf's pancreas; delicate kind of fowl.

sweetheart (swēt'härt), *n.* a lover; one who is the object of a lover's affection.

sweetmeat (swēt'mēt), *n.* a confection made wholly or partly of sugar.

swell (swel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swelled, *p.p.* swelled, swollen, *p.pr.* swelling], to expand or enlarge; increase in bulk; be inflated; rise and increase by degrees; be puffed up; grow in violence: *v.t.* to heighten; cause to rise or increase; inflate; dilate: *n.* extension of bulk; act or state of swelling; gradual increase of sound; gradual elevation of land; a distinguished personage; fop: *adj.* dandified.

swelling (swel'ing), *p.adj.* becoming inflated; turgid: *n.* the act of increasing in bulk; tumor or any morbid enlargement.
swelter (swel'tēr), *v.t.* to perspire profusely; faint with excessive heat.
swept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sweep.
swerve (swērv), *v.i.* to turn aside from any prescribed line or rule of duty; deviate, incline.
swift (swift), *adj.* moving far in a short time; rapid; quick; ready; sudden: *adv.* rapidly: *n.* a bird allied to the swallow; a species of moth; the common newt.
swig (swig), *v.t.* to drink greedily of any intoxicating drink.
swill (swil), *v.t.* to drink greedily or grossly; inebriate: *n.* drink taken in excessive quantities; liquid food for animals, particularly the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.
swim (swim), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swam, swum, *p.p.* swum, *p.pr.* swimming], to float on water or other liquid; move progressively in the water by the hands and feet; glide smoothly; overflow; be dizzy: *v.t.* to cause to swim or float: *n.* the act of swimming.
swindle (swin'dl), *v.t.* to cheat grossly and deliberately under pretense of fair dealing: *n.* a gross fraud.
swine (swīn), *n.* any animal of the genus Sus with bristly skin and long snout; pig.
swing (swing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swung, *p.pr.* swinging], to wave or vibrate to and fro; oscillate; practice swinging; float round with the tide; be hanged: *v.t.* to move to and fro; wave loosely; brandish: *n.* the act or state of swinging; contrivance for swinging to and fro; full course.
swinge (swinj), *v.t.* to whip or thrash: *n.* sweep or swing of any thing in movement; sway; influence.
swingle (swing'gl), *v.t.* to cleanse (flax) by beating: *v.i.* to dangle: *n.* that part of a flail which strikes the grain.
swinish (swīn'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, swine; bestial.
swipe (swīp), *n.* a vigorous blow at cricket or golf; sweeping blow: *pl.* thin or small beer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to deliver a strong blow; hit out with great force at cricket, &c.; take and carry away; purloin.
swirl (swērl), *v.i.* to rush along in, or form, eddies: *n.* a whirling or eddying motion.
swish (swish), *v.t.* to lash; flog.
switch (swich), *n.* a long, thin, flexible rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway carriage, &c., from one line to another; a device for connecting one electric circuit with another: *v.t.* to lash or flog; shunt.
swivel (swiv'l), *n.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; twisting link in a chain; a kind of small cannon which turns on a pivot: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swiveled, *p.pr.* swiveling], to turn on a swivel or pivot.
swollen (swōl'n), *p.p.* of swell.
swoon (swōōn), *v.i.* to sink into a fainting fit, with apparent suspension of the vital and mental powers: *n.* the act of swooning; syncope.
swoop (swōōp), *v.t.* to fall upon and seize at once, as prey: *v.i.* to catch prey while on the wing: *n.* a sudden falling upon and seizing.
sword (sōrd), *n.* a keen-edged weapon for cutting and thrusting; destruction by war; emblem of authority, power, justice, or vengeance.
swore (swōr), *p.t.* of swear.
sworn (swōrn), *p.p.* of swear: *adj.* bound by an oath.
Sybarite (sib'a-rīt), *n.* an effeminate voluptuary: from the inhabitants of Sybaris, Italy, an ancient Greek city noted for its luxury.
sycamore (sik'a-mōr), *n.* a tree of the maple family; the fig-mulberry of the East; the buttonwood.
sycophant (sik'o-fant), *n.* a mean or servile flatterer, especially of great men; parasite.
syllabary (sil-a-bā'ri), *n.* a list of characters representing syllables; like an alphabet. [Greek.]
syllable (sil'a-bl), *n.* that part of a word which can be uttered distinctly by a single effort of the voice; anything proverbially concise.
syllabub, same as sillibub.
syllabus (sil'a-bus), *n.* a table of con-

tents; compendium of the heads of a discourse; abstract.

syllogism (sil'ō-jizm), *n.* an argument stated in logical form, consisting of three propositions, the first two being called the premises and the last the conclusion which contains the matter to be proved. [Greek.]

sylph (silf), *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; fairy.

sylvan (sil'van), *adj.* pertaining to, inhabiting, or growing in, a wood or grove; rustic; woody; shady.

sym, Greek *prefix*, another form of syn.

symbol (sim'bol), *n.* an emblem or sign representing something else; type; mark or character used as an abbreviation; a creed.

symbolic (sim-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or of the nature of, a symbol: *n.pl.* the study of creeds. Also symbolical.

symbolism (sim'bol-izm), *n.* the use of, or the being represented by, symbols; science of creeds.

symmetrical (sim-met'ri-kal), *adj.* having corresponding parts or relations; harmonious; proportionate. Also symmetric.

symmetry (sim'e-tri), *n.* the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony or adaptation of parts to each other; proportion.

sympathetic (sim-pa-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, expressing, or inducing, sympathy; compassionate. Also sympathetical.

sympathize (sim'pa-thīz), *v.i.* to have a mutual feeling with another; be compassionate.

sympathy (sim'pa-thi), *n.* mutual feeling of pleasure or pain; compassion; reciprocal action of the organs of a body.

symphony (sim'fo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* symphonies (sim'fo-niz)], harmony of sound; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; instrumental introduction or ending of a vocal composition.

symposium (sim-pō'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* symposia (sim-pō'zi-a)], a banquet; a drinking together; merry-making; an article in a magazine in which various writers express their views on some given topic.

symptom (simp'tom), *n.* that which indicates the existence of something else of which it is the effect; token or sign.

syn, a Greek *prefix* meaning *with, together*, as *syn*antherous: *adj.* having stamens united by their anthers.

synæresis (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* the contraction of two vowels into one.

synagogue (sin'a-gog), *n.* a religious assembly of Jews for worship; Jewish place of worship.

synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* concurrence in time of two or more events; tabular arrangement of contemporaneous historical events.

synchronous (sing'krō-nus), *adj.* happening at the same time. Also synchronal.

syncopate (sing'kō-pāt), *v.t.* to contract by omitting a letter or letters from the middle of (a word); unite (the last note of one bar to the first note of the next) by a slur.

syncope (sing'kō-pē), *n.* the omission of a letter or letters from the middle of a word; fainting caused by interruption of the heart's action.

syndic (sin'dik), *n.* a government official invested with varying powers in different countries; chief magistrate; municipal or other official.

syndicate (sin'di-kat), *n.* a body of syndics; a combination of capitalists to promote some special undertaking or speculation.

synecdoche (sin-ek'do-kē), *n.* a rhetorical figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

synod (sin'od), *n.* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics for consultation on religious matters; a church council composed of several presbyters.

synonym (sin'ō-nim), *n.* a word having nearly the same signification as another.

synopsis (sin-op'sis), *n.* a general or collective view of any subject; summary.

syntactic (sin-tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or arranged according to, the rules of syntax. Also syntactical.

syntax (sin'taks), *n.* that part of grammar which teaches of the proper construction and arrangement of words in a sentence.

synthesis (sin'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* syntheses (sin'the-sēz)], composition or putting of two or more things together: opposed to analysis; the method or process of deducing and combining complex ideas from simple ones.

syphon, another form of siphon.

syren, another form of siren.

syringe (sir'inj), *n.* a small tube with a handle and worked like a pump: *v.t.* to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

syrup (sir'up) *n.* a saturated or medicated solution of sugar in water; liquid refuse of sugar. [French.]

system (sis'tem), *n.* combination of parts in a whole; orderly arrangement according to some common law; collection of rules and principles; connected body of principles in science or art; method of transacting business.

systematic (sis-tem-at'ik), *adj.* methodical; according to system. Also systematical.

systematize (sis'tem-a-tīz), *v.t.* to reduce to a system.

systole (sis'tō-lē), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of auricles and ventricles of the heart for expelling the blood and circulating it through the body.

systyle (sis'tīl), *adj.* having columns so arranged that they are distant two diameters from each other; having a row of columns set closely together.

syzygy (siz'i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* syzygies (siz'i-jiz)], the point at which the moon or a planet is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun; times of new and full moon.

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PLANTS OF GREAT COMMERCIAL VALUE

T

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, practically identical in appearance with the Phœnician, Greek, and Roman character. As a pictograph it was drawn to resemble a cross, and its Semitic name *tau* means a cross. Phonetically, it is properly styled an unvoiced alveolar explosive. The digraph *th* indicates sometimes the voiced spirant as in *this*, and sometimes the voiceless spirant as in *thin*. Few foreigners can readily detect the difference between the two sounds. As a symbol in music, *t* stands usually for *tempo* (time), and sometimes for *tenor*.

tab (tab), *n.* a shoe latchet; tag; border of a woman's cap.

tabard (tab'ard), *n.* a loose garment or mantle worn over armor; herald's coat. [Old French.]

tabasco (ta-bas'kō), *n.* a pungent sauce made of red peppers.

tabby (tab'i), *adj.* brindled; having a variegated, wavy, or watered appearance: *n.* a kind of wavy or watered silk; mixture of stone or shell with mortar; tabby-cat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabbied, *p.pr.* tabbying], to water or cause to look wavy.

tabernacle (tab'ẽr-nak-l), *n.* a temporary dwelling, movable residence, or tent; the human body as the temporary dwelling of the soul; the movable structure or place of worship carried by the Israelites in the wilderness; receptacle for the consecrated Host in Roman Catholic Churches; place of worship: *v.i.* to sojourn. [Latin.]

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* a gradual wasting away of the body; atrophy.

tablature (tab'la-tūr), *n.* a painting on walls or ceilings; single piece comprehended in one view; division of the skull into two tables.

table (tā'bl), *n.* a flat smooth board, furnished with legs; flat surface; persons sitting at a repast or entertainment; fare; entertainment; tablet; index or syllabus: *pl.* collection of many particulars brought into one view; collection of numbers or figures methodically arranged; the Ten Commandments, consisting of two tables; Holy Eucharist or Lord's Supper; simple member or ornament, usually rectangular: *pl.* backgammon: *adj.* pertaining to a table: *v.t.* to catalogue or index; lay or place on a table (as a report) for future consideration. [French.]

tableau (ta-blō'), *n.* [*pl.* tableaux or tableaus (ta-blōz')], a striking and vivid representation. [French.]

tableland (tā'bl-land), *n.* a plateau.

tablet (tab'let), *n.* small table; medicine in the form of a small flat disk; small flat piece of ivory, &c., for memoranda; ancestral monument; small flat cake, as of soap, &c.

taboo and **tabu** (ta-bōō'), *n.* a religious rite formerly prevalent among the Polynesians by which persons and things were rendered sacred and inviolable; ban; prohibition: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabooed, *p.pr.* tabooing], to forbid approach to, or use of.

tabor (tā'bẽr), *n.* a small drum, beaten with one stick. Also tabour.

taboret (tab'o-ret), *n.* a small tabor; an ornamental cushioned stool.

tabular (tab'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, a table; formed in plates or laminæ; set down, computed, or arranged in, tables or schedules.

tabulate (tab'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, tables or synopses; shape with a flat surface.

tacit (tas'it), *adj.* implied, but not expressed verbally.

taciturn (tas'i-tērn), *adj.* habitually silent. [Latin.]

tack (tak), *n.* a small broad-headed nail; supplement or appendage; direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails: *v.t.* to fasten with tacks; fasten slightly; attach: *v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting the position of her sails.

tackle (tak'l), *n.* the ropes, rigging, &c., of a vessel; apparatus for raising or lowering heavy weights consisting of pulleys and ropes; implements or gear: *v.t.* to harness; seize or lay hold of; deal with or attack vigorously.

tackling (tak'ling), *n.* the furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel; instrument of action; gear.

tact (takt), *n.* nice discernment and delicate skill in saying and doing exactly what is expedient or suitable in given circumstances. [Latin.]

tactic (tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of tactics. Also tactical.

tactics (tak'tiks), *n.* naval and military evolutions; science of disposing and maneuvering naval and military forces for battle.

tactile (tak'til), *adj.* perceptible by the touch; capable of being touched.

tactless (takt'les), *adj.* without tact; blundering.

tactual (tak'tū-al), *adj.* pertaining to the organs of touch.

tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* the young aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially that of the frog.

taffeta (taf'e-ta), *n.* a fine, thin, glossy silken fabric. [French.]

taffrail (taf'rāl), *n.* the upper flat part of the stern of a ship; rail round a ship's stern. Also tafferel.

taffy (taf'i), *n.* molasses candy; toffy; flattery.

tag (tag), *n.* a point of metal at the end of a string or a lace; something small attached to another; anything paltry or mean; a children's game: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tagged, *p.pr.* tagging], to fix a tag to; append or tack on; follow closely and persistently. [Scotch.]

tail (tāl), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal's body, usually hanging loose; hinder, or inferior, part of anything; anything pendant; luminous appendage of the nucleus of a comet; catkin; limitation: *v.i.* to depart one after another, as a crowd (with *off*).

tailor (tāl'ēr), *n.* one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes and ladies' costumes. *Feminine,* tailoress.

taint (tānt), *n.* corruption; infection; spot or stain; disgrace: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with anything noxious; infect; corrupt: *v.i.* to be corrupted by incipient putrefaction.

take (tāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* took, *p.p.* taken, *p.pr.* taking], to lay or seize hold of; obtain; receive mentally; capture; engage or interest; choose; use or require; catch; assume; conduct or lead; transport; tolerate; swallow; note or take down; make or perform (a journey or walk): *v.i.* to have recourse

taking (tāk'ing), *adj.* attractive; alluring; pleasing; infectious: *n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; agitation: *pl.* receipts.

talc (talk), *n.* a hydrous silicate of magnesia occurring in thin flakes.

tale (tāl), *n.* a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; reckoning; number reckoned.

talent (tal'ent), *n.* among the ancients, a weight, coin, or sum of money of varying value; mental capacity; eminent ability; skill; cleverness; gift. [Latin.]

talesman (tālz'man), *n.* a person summoned to make up a jury.

talisman (tal'is-man), *n.* [*pl.* talismans (tal'is-manz)], a magical figure cut in metal or stone supposed to possess magical virtues in averting evil, &c.; something that produces an extraordinary effect. [Arabic.]

talk (tawk), *v.i.* to utter words; speak familiarly; converse; prattle: *v.t.* to utter; make a subject of conversation: *n.* familiar converse; colloquy; subject of discourse; rumor; conference.

talkative (tawk'a-tiv), *adj.* addicted to much talking.

talking-machine (tawk'ing-ma-chēn), *n.* any machine that reproduces the human voice.

tall (tawl), *adj.* high in stature; lofty; extravagant.

tallow (tal′ō), *n.* the melted fat of oxen and sheep; candle-grease: *v.t.* to grease or smear with tallow; fatten. [Old Dutch.]

tally (tal′i), *n.* [*pl.* tallies (tal′iz)], a stick notched to match another stick, used for keeping accounts; one thing made to match or suit another: *v.t.* to make to correspond: *v.i.* to be fitted; match.

tally-ho (tal′i-hō), *interj.* & *′n.* the huntsman's cry to incite his hounds; a four-in-hand coach. [French.]

Talmud (tal′mud), *n.* the book which contains the whole body of the Jewish civil and canonical laws and traditions, with the commentaries and speculations of the Rabbis, consisting of two parts, the Mishnah and Gemara. [Chaldaic.]

talon (tal′on), *n.* the claw of a bird of prey; an ogee molding.

talus (tā′lus), *n.* the ankle-bone; sloping part of a work; sloping heap of broken rocks accumulated at the foot of a cliff. [Latin.]

tamable (tām′a-bl), *adj.* capable of being tamed.

tamale (ta-mä′lē), *n.* a kind of dumpling, made of minced chicken and corn-meal, seasoned with red pepper, wrapped in corn-husks, and boiled or cooked by steam. [Mexican.]

tamarack (tam′a-rak), *n.* the American black larch.

tamarin (tam′a-rin), *n.* a South American monkey with a squirrel-like tail.

tamarind (tam′a-rind), *n.* a leguminous and lofty tropical tree, yielding long pods which contain a soft acid pulp. [Latin.]

tamarisk (tam′a-risk), *n.* a tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, with small pink or white flowers and feathery branches.

tambour (tam′bēr), *n.* a drum-like frame on which a kind of embroidery with threads of gold, silver, and silk are worked in the figures of flowers, &c.; drum; the naked part of certain capitals of drum-like appearance; enclosure of stockade work: *v.t.* to embroider with, or upon, a tambour. [French.]

tambourine (tam-bēr-ēn′), *n.* a small hand-drum with little cymbals inserted in the hoop; a sprightly French stage dance.

tame (tām), *adj.* domesticated; spiritless; insipid: *v.t.* to bring from a wild to a domesticated state; subdue.

tam o'shanter (tam-ō-shan′tēr), *n.* a woolen cap fitting tightly about the head with a large flat top. [Scottish.]

tamp (tamp), *v.t.* to block up with clay or similar material the blast-hole in a rock to direct the course of the explosion; drive in or down by repeated gentle strokes.

tamper (tam′pēr), *v.i.* to meddle so as to injure or alter anything; use bribery; try small experiments.

tampion (tamp′i-on), *n.* a stopper, especially for the mouthpiece of a cannon. Also tompion.

tan (tan), *n.* the bark of the oak or other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides: *adj.* tan-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tanned, *p.pr.* tanning], to convert (a hide) into leather by steeping it in an infusion of bark or tannin; make brown by exposure to the sun; beat: *v.i.* to become sunburnt.

tandem (tan′dem), *adv.* with two horses or persons one before the other: *n.* a vehicle with two horses harnessed one before the other; a bicycle or tricycle for two, one riding before the other.

tang (tang), *n.* a strong taste or flavor; something that leaves behind a taste peculiar to itself; that part of a knife, fork, tool, &c., which is inserted into the handle; sound or tone: *v.i.* to make a ringing sound.

tangency (tan′jen-si), *n.* a contact or touching. [Latin.]

tangent (tan′jent), *adj.* touching: *n.* a straight line that meets or touches a circle or curve, but, when produced, does not cut it.

tangerine (tan-jēr-ēn′), *n.* a small orange.

tangible (tan′ji-bl), *adj.* perceptible to the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; evident; real.

tangle (tang′gl), *v.t.* to interweave so as to render difficult to unravel; implicate; embarrass; entangle; complicate: *v.i.* to be entangled: *n.* a knot of things interwoven

tango (tang'ō), *n.* a dance in syncopated time and introducing positions of considerable variety.

tangram (tan'gram), *n.* a Chinese toy for forming combinations of figures by small squares.

tank (tangk), *n.* a large cistern or reservoir for storing water or other liquid; one who drinks in large quantities. [Slang.]

tankard (tangk'ērd), *n.* a drinking vessel with a lid. [Old French.]

tannery (tan'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* tanneries (tan'ēr-iz)], a place where hides are tanned; process of tanning.

tannic (tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, oak-bark.

tansy (tan'zi), *n.* a bitter aromatic plant with small yellow flowers.

tantalize (tan'tal-īz), *v.t.* to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realized; provoke: from the classic fable of Tantalus.

tantamount (tan'ta-mount), *adj.* equivalent in value or signification.

tantrum (tan'trum), *n.* a sudden outburst of temper or passion.

tap (tap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapped, *p.pr.* tapping], to strike or touch lightly; broach (a vessel) to let out a fluid; put a new sole or heel on; find a new outlet for; bore into: *n.* a gentle blow, or touch; pat; place where liquor is drawn and retailed; pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

tape (tāp), *n.* a narrow band of linen or cotton cloth.

taper (tā'pēr), *n.* small wax candle; small light: *adj.* growing smaller or regularly narrowed towards the point, or from the bottom to the top: *v.i.* to become gradually more slender: *v.t.* to narrow to a point.

tapestry (tap'es-tri), *n.* a textile fabric of wool or silk ornamented with a raised design, figures, &c., used for hangings: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapestried, *p.pr.* tapestrying], to hang, or adorn with, tapestry.

tapeworm (tāp wērm), *n.* a flat ribbon-like intestinal worm (Tænia solium).

tapioca (tap-i-ō'ka), *n.* a farinaceous food obtained from the root of the cassava. [Spanish.]

tapir (tā'pēr), *n.* a South American quadruped allied to the hog.

tapping (tap'ing), *n.* a tap; act of tapping; a surgical operation for the relief of dropsy.

taproot (tap'rōōt), *n.* the main root of a plant.

taps (taps), *n.* the military bugle call at night meaning "lights out!" It is sounded also at the burial of a soldier.

tar (tär), *n.* a thick, dark-brown, oily, viscous substance obtained by distillation from pine, or fir trees, coal, &c.; a sailor: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarred, *p.pr.* tarring], to smear with, or as with, tar.

tarantella (tar-an-tel'a), *n.* a wild, rapid Neapolitan dance; music for such a dance.

tarantula (tar-an'tū-la), *n.* a large spider whose bite was formerly supposed to produce an irresistible mania for dancing. [Italian.]

tarboosh (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* a kind of red fez with a blue tassel worn by Orientals.

tardy (tär'di), *adj.* [*comp.* tardier, *superl.* tardiest], moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; reluctant; late.

tare (tār), *n.* darnel; weight of the cask, package, &c., which contains the commodity which is weighed with it and for which an allowance is made.

target (tär'get), *n.* a small shield; butt or mark set up for rifle and artillery practice.

tariff (tar'if), *n.* a schedule or table of dutiable goods, specifying the customs rates, &c., to be paid or allowed on articles exported or imported; a duty levied according to such a schedule: *v.t.* to fix a duty on.

tarlatan (tär'la-tan), *n.* a thin, transparent dress-muslin. [Italian.]

tarn (tärn), *n.* a small mountain lake; marsh.

tarnish (tär'nish), *v.t.* to diminish the luster of; sully: *v.i.* to lose luster; become dull.

tarpaulin (tär-paw'lin), *n.* stout waterproof canvas.

tarry (tar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarried, *p.pr.* tarrying], to stay behind; delay; linger.

tarsus (tär'sus), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi (tär'sī)], the instep, consisting of several bones: *pl.* the connective cartilages of the eyelids; foot of an insect or crustacean.

tart (tärt), *adj.* sharp to the taste; acid; severe; keen: *n.* small open pie.

tartan (tär'tan), *n.* woolen cloth, checkered with various colors; small Mediterranean coasting vessel: *adj.* made from, or like, tartan.

Tartarus (tär'ta-rus), *n.* the deep and sunless abyss of the infernal regions; Hades.

task (task), *n.* business or study imposed by another; usually a definite amount; lesson to be learned; duty; burdensome employment: *v.t.* to impose a task upon; burden. [French.]

taskmaster (task'mas-tēr), *n.* one who oversees the performance of a task.

tassel (tas'l), *n.* a pendent ornament of silk, wool, &c.; a male goshawk; pendent flower or head of certain plants, as maize.

taste (tāst), *v.t.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; obtain pleasure from; test by eating or sipping a little; participate in; experience: *v.i.* to try by the palate; have a flavor; enjoy moderately: *n.* the sensation produced on the tongue and palate by something taken into the mouth; quality or flavor; relish; trial; experiment; intellectual relish or discernment of the sublime or beautiful; choice of pleasures, pursuits, &c.; a sample. [Old French.]

tasteful (tāst'fool), *adj.* savory; characterized by, or showing, good taste.

tasteless (tāst'les), *adj.* insipid; without taste.

tat (tat), *n.* coarse cloth made from jute; pony. [East Indian.]

tatter (tat'ēr), *n.* a loose hanging rag: *pl.* rags: *v.t.* to make ragged; rend.

tatterdemalion (tat-tēr-de-māl'yun), *n.* a ragged fellow.

tatting (tat'ing), *n.* a kind of narrow lace for edging, made with a small hand-shuttle; art of making such kind of lace.

tattle (tat'l), *v.i.* to talk idly or trifling-ly; prate; tell tales or secrets: *n.* trifling or idle talk.

tattoo (tat-tōō'), *n.* a beat of drum, especially for warning soldiers to retire to their quarters; marks or figures made by puncturing the skin

Taube (tow'be), *n.* a type of aircraft of bird-like shape [German Taube, dove]; the type came especially into notice through use by the Germans in the European War, 1914–1916.

taught (tawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of teach.

taunt (tänt or tawnt), *adj.* lofty: *n.* bitter or sarcastic reproach; scoff; insulting invective: *v.t.* to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile.

taut (tawt), *adj.* tight; stretched; snug; secure.

tautology (taw-tol'ō-ji), *n.* repetition of the same thing or idea in different words; sameness of words or of meaning. [Latin.]

tavern (tav'ērn), *n.* an inn or public-house; a hotel.

taw (taw), *v.t.* to dress (skins) to make them into leather: *n.* a game at marbles; a marble to be played with.

tawdry (taw'dri), *adj.* showy or fine without elegance; gaudily dressed.

tawny (taw'ni), *adj.* of a yellowish-brown color.

tax (taks), *n.* a rate or duty on income or property; excise; impost; burdensome or oppressive duty: *v.t.* to impose a rate or duty upon for state or municipal purposes; burden or oppress; accuse.

taxable (taks'a-bl), *adj.* subject or liable to taxation.

taxation (taks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of taxing; rate or tax imposed; system of raising revenues.

taxicab (taks'i-kab), *n.* an auto-cab that records the time and length of trip.

taxidermy (taks'i-dēr-mi), *n.* the art of stuffing and arranging specimens of natural history. [Greek.]

taximeter (taks-im'ē-tēr), *n.* the recording device in a taxicab.

tea (tē), *n.* the prepared leaves of the tea plant (*Thea Sinensis*); the beverage obtained by the infusion of the dried leaves; afternoon repast at which tea is served; an infusion of

other substances, as beef: *v.i.* to take tea. [Chinese.]

teach (tēch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* taught, *p.pr.* teaching], to impart knowledge to; instruct; inform; cause to learn or acquire skill in: *v.i.* to give instruction.

teachable (tēch'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being taught; docile.

teacher (tēch'ẽr), *n.* one who teaches; an instructor.

teacup (tē'kup), *n.* a cup in which tea is served.

teak (tēk), *n.* a very hard durable timber obtained from an Indian tree.

teal (tēl), *n.* a species of small, wild, fresh-water duck.

team (tēm), *n.* two or more horses, &c., harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing; litter; brood; number of persons associated together to form a side in a game, or to perform a certain piece of work.

teamster (tēm'stẽr), *n.* the driver of a team.

tear (tẽr), *n.* a small drop of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland of the eye; anything tear-like, or shaped like a tear.

tear (tār), *v.t* [*p.t.* tore, *p.p.* torn, *p.pr.* tearing], to separate by violence; rend; disrupt; lacerate: *v.i.* to be rent; rave or rant: *n.* a rent.

tearful (tẽr'fool), *adj.* shedding tears.

tease (tēz), *v.t.* to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibers of; irritate or annoy; vex by petty requests or raillery: *n.* one who teases.

teasel (tē'zl), *n.* a biennial plant, with hooked burrs, which are used for raising the nap of woolen cloth. Also teazel.

teaspoon (tē'spōōn), *n.* a small spoon in size between a dessert and an afterdinner-coffee spoon.

teat (tēt), *n.* the nipple of the female breast; mammilla.

technic (tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical arts; relating to art, science, or to a particular profession. Also technical: *n.pl.* those branches of learning which relate to the arts; doctrine of arts in general.

technique (tek-nēk'), *n.* artistic execution. [French, from Greek.]

teddy-bear (ted'i-bār), *n.* a name applied to toy bears, in allusion to Theodore Roosevelt.

tedious (tē'di-us), *adj.* wearisome by continuance or repetition; tiresome.

tedium (tē'di-um), *n.* wearisomeness.

tee (tē), *n.* the mark aimed at in quoits and curling; in golf, a small mound upon which the ball is placed before first striking it, or "teeing-off"; nodule of earth from which the ball is struck at golf; umbrella-shaped finial of a Buddhist tope; short piece of connective pipe.

teem (tēm), *v.i.* to be prolific; be full; be stocked to overflowing.

teeming (tēm'ing), *p.adj.* prolific.

teen (tēn), *n.* sorrow: *pl.* years of one's age ending in *teen*.

teepee (tē-pē'), *n.* a wigwam.

teeter (tē'tẽr), *v.i.* to see-saw.

teeth, *pl.* of tooth.

teething (tē*th*'ing), *n.* dentition.

teetotaler (tē-tō'tal-ẽr), *n.* a total abstainer.

teetotum (tē-tō'tum), *n.* an Indian amulet; a child's toy used in games of chance; a kind of refreshment house for the working classes.

tegument (teg'ū-ment), *n.* natural covering or envelope; skin.

teil (tēl), *n.* the linden.

telautograph (tel-aw'to-graf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument, invented by Elisha Gray, for reproducing writings or drawings at a distance.

telegram (tel'e-gram), *n.* a telegraphic communication. [Greek.]

telegraph (tel'e-graf), *n.* an instrument or apparatus for communicating intelligence rapidly between certain points, especially by means of electricity: *v.t.* to convey by telegraph.

telegraphic (tel-e-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, done by means of, or communicated by, telegraph.

telegraphy (te-leg'ra-fi), *n.* the science or art of constructing and working telegraphs.

telepathy (te-lep'a-thi), *n.* the transference of thought from one person to another by the exercise of the will. [Greek.]

telephone (tel'e-fōn), *n.* an instrument for transmitting sound to a

distance by means of electricity: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by telephone. [Greek.]

telephonic (tel-e-fon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveyed by means of, the telephone.

telepost (tel'e-pōst), *n.* a system of telegraphing by aid of a punched tape by which messages are sent with great rapidity.

telescope (tel'e-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance: *v.t.* to drive into one another, as railway carriages in collision.

tell (tel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* told, *p.pr.* telling], to express or make known by words; narrate; enumerate; explain; communicate; confess.

teller (tel'ēr), *n.* one who tells, narrates, or communicates; a bank clerk whose duty is to receive and pay money over the counter.

telltale (tel'tāl), *adj.* telling tales: *n.* a person who officiously or maliciously divulges the private concerns of others; an automatic device for counting or indicating.

tellurium (tel-ū'ri-um), *n.* a rare element usually found associated with other metals. [Latin.]

telotype (tel'ō-tīp), *n.* an electric telegraph that prints the message.

temerity (te-mer'i-ti), *n.* foolhardiness; rashness; precipitancy.

temper (tem'pēr), *v.t.* to modify or regulate; qualify; assuage; calm; bring to a due proportion; bring to a proper degree of elasticity or hardness: *n.* due proportion of different qualities or ingredients; state of a metal as to its hardness or elasticity; mental disposition; equanimity; mood; natural inclinations; heat of mind or passion; irritation. [French.]

temperament (tem'pēr-a-ment), *n.* natural constitution or organization; an unequal mixture of opposite or different qualities.

temperamental (tem-pēr-a-ment'al), *adj.* pertaining to temperament, especially to its abnormal phases.

temperance (tem'pēr-ans), *n.* moderation, especially in respect to the appetites or passions; patience; sobriety; total abstinence.

temperate (tem'pēr-at), *adj.* moderate; not characterized by passion or indulgence of the appetites; abstemious; calm; not liable to excess of heat or cold.

temperature (tem'pēr-a-tūr), *n.* state of a body with respect to sensible heat; degree of any quality.

tempered (tem'pērd), *adj.* constitutionally disposed; hardened.

tempest (tem'pest), *n.* wind rushing with great violence, usually accompanied by rain, hail, &c.; hurricane; tumult. [Old French.]

tempestuous (tem-pes'tū-us), *adj.* very stormy; pertaining to, or like, a tempest; violent.

temple (tem'pl), *n.* an edifice for the worship of a deity or deities; residence of a divinity; place of public worship; the flat part of either side of the head above the cheek-bones.

temporal (tem'pō-ral), *adj.* pertaining to time; secular; measured or restricted by time; civil or political.

temporality (tem-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* that which relates to temporal and secular routine spiritual affairs.

temporary (tem'pō-ra-ri), *adj.* existing or continuing for a limited time or some special purpose.

temporize (tem'pō-rīz), *v.i.* to comply with the times; yield to current opinion; parley; delay.

tempt (tempt), *v.t.* to put to trial; test; persuade to evil; defy; allure; entice. [Latin.]

temptation (temp-tā'shun), *n.* the state of being tempted; enticement, especially to evil.

tempter (temp'tēr), *n.* one who tempts; the Devil (with *the*). *Fem.* temptress.

tempting (temp'ting), *adj.* alluring; seductive.

ten (ten), *adj.* one more than 9; twice 5: *n.* the sum of 5 and 5; ten units.

tenable (ten'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

tenace (ten'ās), *n.* in whist, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third best of the suit led.

tenacious (te-nā'shus), *adj.* holding fast or firmly; cohesive; tough; obstinate. [Latin.]

tenacity (te-nas'i-ti), *n.* the state or

quality of being tenacious; cohesiveness; adhesiveness.

tenant (ten'ant), *n.* one who holds lands or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; occupant: *v.t.* to hold as a tenant.

tenantry (ten'ant-ri), *n.* tenants collectively. [French.]

tench (tench), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

tend (tend), *v.t.* to care for; attend; watch over or protect; accompany; swing at the turn of the tide: said of a vessel: *v.i.* to move in a particular direction; be directed to any end or purpose; contribute.

tendency (ten'den-si), *n.* inclination; aim; direction or course.

tender (ten'dẽr), *adj.* easily impressed or injured; sensitive; soft; not hard; weak and feeble; easily influenced by love, pity, &c.; compassionate; pathetic; gentle; careful: *n.* a vehicle attached to a locomotive containing coal and water; smaller vessel attending a larger one; an offer or proposal for acceptance; offer of a sum due in money under specified legal conditions: *v.t.* to offer for acceptance: *v.i.* to make an offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified price. [French.]

tenderfoot (ten'dẽr-foot), *n.* one who is new to life in a mining region or frontier district.

tenderloin (ten'dẽr-loin), *n.* the tender part of a loin of beef, pork, &c.; figuratively, the district in any city infested by the dissolute.

tenderness (ten'dẽr-nes), *n.* kindness; benevolence; sensibility; pathos; caution; soreness.

tendon (ten'dun), *n.* the hard bundle of fibers which connects the muscles to the bones.

tendril (ten'dril), *n.* the slender, twining part of a plant which attaches itself to a supporting body.

tenement (ten'e-ment), *n.* a house, shop, land, &c., held by a tenant dwelling house; suite of rooms; any kind of permanent property, as land, rents, &c.

tenet (ten'et), *n.* a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief held or maintained as true.

tenfold (ten'fōld), *adj.* & *adv.* ten times as much or as many.

tennis (ten'is), *n.* a game played with rackets.

tenor (ten'ẽr), *n.* manner of continuity; general tendency or drift; purport or substance; exact copy of a writing; the highest of adult male voices between bass and alto: *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, tenor.

tense (tens), *adj.* drawn tightly; rigid; not lax: *n.* a modification in the inflection of a verb, expressing time of action. [Latin.]

tensile (ten'sīl), *adj.* ductile.

tension (ten'shun), *n.* the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched; mental strain; strong excitement of feeling; expansive or elastic force.

tent (tent), *n.* a temporary shelter or habitation, usually of canvas, supported by poles and ropes; Rechabite lodge; plug or roll of lint for dilating a wound, &c.; a variety of sacramental wine. [French.]

tentacle (ten'ta-kl), *n.* a process or organ in certain invertebrate animals used for feeling, prehension, or locomotion.

tentative (ten'ta-tiv), *adj.* experimental. [Latin.]

tenter (ten'tẽr), *n.* a frame for stretching cloth on by hooks; a tenter-hook: *v.t.* to hang or stretch on tenters.

tenter-hook (ten'tẽr-hook), *n.* a sharp hooked nail; anything that painfully strains.

tenth (tenth), *adj.* next in order after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.

tenuous (ten'ū-us), *adj.* slender; not dense.

tenure (ten'ūr), *n.* conditions under which a tenement is held; right or manner of holding real estate; manner of holding; term of holding.

tepefy (tep'e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tepefied, *p.pr.* tepefying], to make tepid: *v.i.* to become tepid. [Latin.]

tepid (tep'id), *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm.

ter, a Latin *prefix* meaning *three times.*

tercentenary (tẽr-sen'te-na-ri), *adj.* comprising 300 years: *n.* a day or

function commemorating some event occurring 300 years before.

tergiversation (tēr-jiv-ēr-sā'shun), *n.* evasion; subterfuge.

term (tērm), *n.* a limit or boundary; limited time; subject or predicate of a proposition; number of a compound mathematical quantity; expression; condition or arrangement; word or expression noting something peculiar to an art or science; time during which the law courts are open; time during which instruction is given in universities, schools, &c.; time when rent is paid [Scotch]: *pl.* conditions or stipulations: *v.t.* to name, designate, or express.

termagant (tēr'ma-gant), *adj.* noisy and violent: *n.* a noisy, violent woman. [Old French.]

terminal (tēr'mi-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the end or extremity; arranged according to the terminations: *n.* a limit or boundary; end; one of the ends of a conducting circuit of a dynamo, &c. [Latin.]

terminate (tēr'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to limit or bound; end: *v.i.* to be limited or ended.

termination (tēr-mi-nā'shun), *n.* the act of terminating; a bound or limit; end; conclusion or result; final syllable or letter.

terminology (tēr-mi-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the definition of technical terms.

terminus (tēr'mi-nus), *n.* [*pl.* termini (tēr'mi-nī)], a limit or boundary; station at the end of a railway.

termite (tēr'mīt), *n.* the white ant.

termless (tērm'les), *adj.* of boundless extent or duration.

tern (tērn), *n.* an aquatic bird allied to the gull: *adj.* arranged in threes.

ternary (tēr'na-ri), *adj.* proceeding by, or consisting of, threes: *n.* the number 3.

terra (ter'a), *n.* the earth; earth.

terrace (ter'ās), *n.* a raised level space or platform of earth with sloping sides, usually laid with turf; flat roof on an oriental house; large open balcony or gallery; row of houses: *v.t.* to form into a terrace.

terra cotta (kot'a), *n.* a composition of fine clay and sand used for statues, &c., and hardened by heat; a work of art executed in terra cotta.

terralig (ter'ä-lig), *n.* an artificial fuel without odor or smoke.

terrapin (ter'a-pin), *n.* a species of fresh-water tortoise, much esteemed for food.

terrestrial (ter-es'tri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, earth; belonging to the present world; not celestial. [Latin.]

terrible (ter'i-bl), *adj.* exciting or causing fear or awe; dreadful; extreme; severe. [Latin.]

terrier (ter'i-ēr), *n.* a breed of small dogs.

terrify (ter'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* terrified, *p.pr.* terrifying], to frighten or alarm exceedingly.

territorial (ter-i-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a territory; limited to a particular district. [Latin.]

territory (ter'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* territories (ter'i-tō-riz)], the extent of land within the jurisdiction of a state, sovereign, city, &c.; large tract of land.

terror (ter'ēr), *n.* extreme fear; fright; one who excites extreme fear.

terrorism (ter'ēr-izm), *n.* a system of government by terror; intimidation.

terrorist (ter'ēr-ist), *n.* one who governs by terror, especially an agent of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

terrorize (ter'ēr-īz), *v.t.* to intimidate or coerce by terror. [Latin.]

terse (tērs), *adj.* elegantly and forcibly concise. [Latin.]

tertiary (tēr'shi-a-ri), *adj.* of the third order, rank, or formation. [Latin.]

tessellate (tes'el-āt), *v.t.* to lay with squares or checkered work. [Latin.]

tessera (tes'e-ra), *n.* [*pl.* tesseræ (tes'e-rē)], a cube of marble, glass, &c., used in mosaic work. [Latin.]

test (test), *n.* anything by which the nature of a substance is tried; examination by a cupel; standard; discrimination; proof: *v.t.* to put to the proof; compare with a standard; try; refine in a cupel; examine or try by means of a reagent.

testament (tes'ta-ment), *n.* a solemn, authentic instrument in writing disposing of the estate of a person deceased; will. [Latin.]

Testament, *n.* one of the two great divisions of the Bible.

testamentary (tes-ta-men'ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, bequeathed by, or done by, a will. Also testamental.
testate (tes'tāt), *adj.* having left a will.
testator (tes-tā'tēr), *n.* one who makes and leaves a will. *Fem.* testatrix.
testicle (tes'ti-kl), *n.* one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.
testify (tes'ti-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* testified. *p.pr.* testifying], to bear witness; make a solemn declaration; give evidence: *v.t.* affirm or declare solemnly on oath; bear witness to.
testimonial (tes-ti-mō'ni-al), *n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to character, proficiency, &c.; a present given as a token of respect; acknowledgment of services rendered, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, testimony.
testimony (tes'ti-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* testimonies (tes'ti-mō-niz)], evidence; proof; solemn declaration; profession; the two tables of the Law; divine revelation.
testis (tes'tis), *n.* [*pl.* testes (tes'tēz)], a testicle.
testy (tes'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* testier, *superl.* testiest], peevish; morose; irritable.
tetanus (tet'a-nus), *n.* lockjaw.
tête-à-tête (tāt-ä-tāt'), *n.* private or confidential conversation; a kind of settee.
tether (te*th*'ēr), *n.* a rope for confining an animal within certain limits; scope or freedom allowed: *v.t.* to confine, as an animal, within certain limits.
tetra, a Greek *prefix* meaning *four*, as *tetra*branchiate: *adj.* having four branchiæ or gills.
tetrachord (tet'ra-kôrd), *n.* half of the octave scale [Music]; an instrument with four strings.
tetrad (tet'rad), *n.* the number 4; collection of four things; tetravalent radical or element.
tetragon (tet'ra-gon), *n.* a plane figure with four sides and four angles.
tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by four triangles.
tetrameter (tē-tram'e-tēr), *n.* a verse or line consisting of four measures.
tetter (tet'ēr), *n.* a cutaneous disease characterized by itching and redness; herpes.
Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* one of the German race.
text (tekst), *n.* that on which a comment is written; original words of an author; verse, &c., of Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; topic; theme for composition, argument, &c.; text-hand. [Old French.]
text-book (tekst'book), *n.* a standard book of instruction.
textile (teks'til), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, weaving; capable of being woven.
textual (teks'tū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or serving for, a text.
texture (teks'tūr), *n.* manner of weaving; web; disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other; filaments or fibers interwoven; tissue.
than (*th*an), *conj.* used after the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs expressing diversity or comparison.
thanatoid (than'a-toid), *adj.* deathlike. [Greek.]
thane (thān), *n.* a title of honor or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons, held by persons having large territorial possessions.
thank (thangk), *v.t.* to express gratitude or obligation to.
thankful (thangk'fool), *adj.* grateful.
thankless (thangk'les), *adj.* ungrateful; not gaining thanks.
thanks (thangks), *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation.
thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* the act of expressing gratitude for favors and mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day so set apart.
that (*th*at), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* those (*th*ōz)], not this but the other: *conj.* because; since.
thatch (thach), *n.* straw, reeds, &c., used for covering the roofs of cottages, stacks, &c.: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, thatch.
thaumaturgy (thaw'ma-tēr-ji), *n.* the act of performing miracles; legerdemain; magic.
thaw (thaw), *v.i.* to melt or become liquid, as ice or snow; become milder

or more genial: *v.t.* to dissolve: *n.* the melting of ice or snow by rise of temperature.

the (*thē*), *def. art.* belonging to a particular class, person or thing.

theater, theatre (thē'a-tēr), *n.* a public building where dramatic representations are given; large room arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.; scene or sphere of action. [Greek.]

theatrical (thē-at'ri-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, a theater, or scenic representations; resembling the manner of actors; histrionic, pompous: *n.pl.* dramatic performances.

thee (*thē*), *pron.* objective case of thou.

theft (theft), *n.* the act of stealing; robbery.

theine (thē'in), *n.* the bitter and volatile principle of tea, identical with caffeine in coffee.

theirs (*thārz*), *pron. pl.* possessive case of they.

theism (thē'izm), *n.* the belief in the existence of a God: opposed to atheist. [Greek.]

theist (thē'ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a God: opposed to atheism.

them (*them*), *pron.* the objective case of they.

theme (thēm), *n.* the subject or topic of a discourse or dissertation; short essay on a given subject; radical of a noun or verb; series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition [Music].

then (*then*), *conj.* in consequence; therefore; in that case: *adv.* next; at that or another time; immediately.

thence (*thens*), *adv.* from that place or time.

theocracy (thē-ok'ra-si), *n.* the government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed. [Greek.]

theocrasy (thē-ok'ra-si), *n.* a mixture of the worship of different deities, as of God and idols; the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theodicy (thē-od'i-si), *n.* a vindication of the dealings of divine Providence, and the freedom of the human will.

theodolite (thē-od'ō-līt), *n.* an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles and ascertaining distances and heights.

theogony (thē-og'ō-ni), *n.* that branch of mythology which treats of the origin or genealogy of ancient deities; a poem treating of such genealogies.

theology (thē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* theologies (thē-ol'ō-jiz)], the science that treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, especially of man's relations to God; divinity.

theophany (thē-of'a-ni), *n.* a manifestation of God to man by actual experience.

theorem (thē'ō-rem), *n.* a proposition to be proved. [Greek.]

theoretical (thē-ō-ret'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or depending on, theory; not practical; speculative. Also theoretic.

theorize (thē'ō-rīz), *v.i.* to form a theory or theories; speculate.

theory (thē'ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* theories (thē'ō-riz)], an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art considered apart from practice; hypothesis; philosophical explanation of moral or physical phenomena.

theosophism (thē-os'ō-fizm), *n.* pretension to divine wisdom or illumination.

theosophy (thē-os'ō-fi), *n.* a system of philosophy which professes to investigate the unexplained laws of nature, the powers of man over nature, and the direct knowledge of God attained by extraordinary illumination.

therapeutic (ther-a-pū'tik), *adj.* curative: *n.pl.* the art or science of curing diseases.

there (*thār*), *adv.* in that place; at that point or stage.

thereafter (*thār-af'tēr*), *adv.* afterward (in time).

therefore (*thār'* or *thēr'fōr*), *adv.* & *conj.* for that or this reason; for that reason or purpose.

thereupon (*thār-u-pon'*), *adv.* in consequence.

therm, a Greek *prefix* meaning *heat.* Also thermo.

thermal (thēr'mal), *adj.* pertaining to heat; warm.

thermometer (thēr-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies.

thermostat (thēr'mō-stat), *n.* an automatic apparatus for regulating temperature.

thesaurus (the-saw'rus), *n.* a storehouse or treasury; lexicon or dictionary.

these, *pl.* of this.

thesis (thē'sis), *n.* [*pl.* theses (thē'sēz)], an essay or dissertation on some particular subject; subject set a student on which to write prior to granting him a degree; the exercise itself; in logic, an affirmation.

theta (thā'ta), *n.* the Greek *th* (*θ*).

theurgy (thē'ēr-ji), *n.* that kind of magic which affects to work by means of the supernatural.

thews (thūz), *n.pl.* muscles; strength.

they (*th*ā), *pl.* of he, she, or it.

thick (thik), *adj.* not thin; compact; dense; not clear or transparent; misty; muddy; indistinct; dull; very intimate; closely set; crowded; following in quick succession: *adv.* closely; indistinctly; to a great depth; fast: *n.* the thickest part.

thicket (thik'et), *n.* a close wood or cluster of trees.

thickset (thik'set), *adj.* closely planted; having a thick body: *n.* a close, thick hedge.

thief (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves (thēvz)], one who takes unlawfully what is not his own.

thieve (thēv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to steal.

thigh (thī), *n.* the thick muscular part of the leg between the knee and the trunk.

thill (thil), *n.* the shaft of a cart or other vehicle; floor of a coal mine.

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* a cup-shaped metallic protective cover for the finger in sewing; anything like a thimble; an iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.

thimble-rig (thim'bl-rig), *n.* a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pea is pretended to be hidden under one of three thimbles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -rigged, *p.pr.* -rigging], to cheat by means of the thimble-rig trick.

thin (thin), *adj.* [*comp.* thinner, *superl.* thinnest], having little thickness; slim; slender; not dense or thick; not close or crowded; poor; slight; meager; not full or well grown: *adv.* not thickly: *v.t.* to make thin; attenuate: *v.i.* to grow thin.

thine (*th*īn), *pron.* & *adj.* belonging to, relating to, or being the property of, thee.

thing (thing), *n.* whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self or other intelligent beings; inanimate matter; part or portion; an object of pity and contempt: *pl.* clothes; furniture; luggage, &c.

think (thingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thought, *p.pr.* thinking], to have the mind occupied on some subject; form an opinion by reason; believe; judge; intend or purpose; imagine; recollect; consider or reflect; presume: *v.t.* to imagine.

thinkable (thingk'a-bl), *adj.* conceivable.

third (thērd), *adj.* the next after the second: the ordinal of three; noting one of three equal parts: *n.* a third part of anything; an interval of three diatonic sounds and two intervals [Music].

thirst (thērst), *n.* the sensation of a desire to drink; great desire for drink; drought; eager desire: *v.i.* to be thirsty.

thirsty (thērst'i), *adj.* [*comp.* thirstier, *superl.* thirstiest], feeling thirst.

thirteen (thēr'tēn), *adj.* 10 and 3: *n.* the number of 10 and 3.

thirteenth (thēr'tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the twelfth: the ordinal of thirteen.

thirtieth (thēr'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the twenty-ninth.

thirty (thēr'ti), *adj.* three times more than 10: *n.* the sum of three tens.

this (*th*is), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* these, (*th*ēz)], that which is present; that which is just now or last mentioned.

thistle (this'l), *n.* a plant with a prickly stem and leaves, of the genus Carduus.

thither (thi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to that place or end.

thole (thōl), *n.* a pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar.
thong (thong), *n.* a thin leather strap or string for fastening something; striking part of a whip.
thorax (thō'raks), *n.* the chest, containing the heart, lungs, &c.; breastplate or cuirass.
thorium (thō'ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also thorinum.
thorn (thôrn), *n.* a prickle or spine; prickly tree or shrub; anything that troubles or annoys; care.
thorough (thur'ō), *adj.* passing through or to the end; perfect; finished; complete.
thorough-bred (thur'ō-bred), *adj.* of pure and unmixed breed; completely instructed; accomplished; high-spirited.
thoroughfare (thur'ō-fār), *n.* a passage from one street opening to another; an unobstructed way for traffic.
those, *pl.* of that.
thou (*th*ou), *pron.* [*pl.* yoū (ū)], 2 *per. sing.* of I.
though (*th*ō), *conj.* granting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if: *adv.* nevertheless; however.
thought (thawt), *n.* the act of thinking; that which the mind thinks; meditation; study; care or anxiety: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of think.
thoughtful (thawt'fool), *adj.* full of thought; contemplative; attentive; considerate for others; anxious or careful.
thoughtless (thawt'les), *adj.* unthinking; heedless; inattentive; inconsiderate.
thousand (thou'zand), *adj.* consisting of 1,000: *n.* 1,000; a large number.
thousandth (thou'zandth), *adj.* next in order after 999th: the ordinal of 1,000.
thraldom (thrawl'dum), *n.* serfdom; slavery.
thrall (thrawl), *n.* a slave; serf.
thrash (thrash), *v.t.* to beat out (grain) from the husk; beat or flog soundly: *v.i.* to perform the operation of thrashing; drudge.
thread (thred), *n.* a very thin line or cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; a filament; uniform tenor; something continued in a long course; spiral part of a screw: *v.t.* to pass through the eye of; pierce through.
threadbare (thred'bār), *adj.* worn to the threads; poverty-stricken; hackneyed; dull.
threat (thret), *n.* a menace: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to menace.
threaten (thret'n), *v.i.* to use threats: *v.t.* terrify by menaces.
three (thrē), *adj.* noting the sum of 2 and 1: *n.* a number the sum of 2 and 1.
threefold (thrē'fōld), same as thrice.
threepence (thrip'ens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 cents.
threnody (thren'ō-di), *n.* a dirge.
thresh, same as thrash.
threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* the sill of a door; entrance; door; place or point of entrance.
threw (thrōō), *p.t.* of throw.
thrice (thrīs), *adv.* three times; repeatedly.
thrift (thrift), *n.* frugality; economical management; good husbandry; increase of wealth; profit; a plant.
thriftless (thrift'les), *adj.* without business sense; neglectful of one's affairs.
thrifty (thrift'i), *adj.* [*comp.* thriftier, *superl.* thriftiest], characterized by economy and good management; frugal.
thrill (thril), *v.t.* to pierce; cause to have a shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation: *v.i.* to penetrate, as something sharp; feel a sharp tingling or exquisite sensation running through the whole body; quiver: *n.* a thrilling sensation; quiver.
thrive (thrīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* thrived, throve, *p.p.* thrived, thriven, *p.pr.* thriving], to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; increase or prosper in business, &c.; grow rich; grow vigorously or luxuriantly; increase or flourish.
throat (thrōt), *n.* the fore-part of the neck of an animal containing the windpipe and gullet; contracting part of a vessel, &c.
throb (throb), *v.i.* to beat, as the pulse, with more than usual force; palpitate: *n.* a strong pulsation.
throe (thrō), *n.* agony; extreme pain,

especially in parturition: *v.i.* to be in agony.

throne (thrōn), *n.* a chair of state; sovereign power and dignity: *v.t.* to place upon a throne; exalt. [Latin.]

throng (thrông), *n.* a multitude; crowd: *v.t.* to crowd or press together; annoy with numbers: *v.i.* to come in multitudes.

throstle (thros'l), *n.* the song-thrush; a machine for spinning wool and cotton.

throttle (throt'l), *v.t.* to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe: *n.* the windpipe; a throttle-valve.

through (thrōō), *prep.* from end to end of; between the sides of; in the midst of; among; by the agency of: *adv.* from end to end; from the beginning to the end.

throughout (thrōō-out'), *adv.* in every part.

throve (thrōv), *p.t.* of thrive.

throw (thrō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* threw, *p.p.* thrown, *p.pr.* throwing], to fling or hurl; cast to a distance; cast in any manner; propel; overturn; put on hastily or carelessly; strip; shape or form roughly; give utterance to; produce; twist or wind: *n.* the act of flinging or hurling; a cast of dice; distance a missile can be thrown; stroke, as of a slide-valve; potter's wheel.

thrum (thrum), *n.* the end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thrummed, *p.pr.* thrumming], to fringe or put tufts on; play idly or unskillfully on (a stringed instrument) with the fingers: *v.i.* to strum; drum.

thrush (thrush), *n.* a sweet-songed bird of the genus Merula; a disease of infants characterized by minute white ulcers in the mouth and fauces; an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses. [Danish.]

thrust (thrust), *v.t.* to push or drive with force; urge or impel: *v.i.* to push forward; enter by pushing; intrude; attack with a pointed weapon: *n.* a violent or sudden push; stab.

thud (thud), *n.* a dull sound produced by a body falling on a comparatively soft substance.

thug (thug), *n.* one of a fraternity of robbers and assassins in India who practiced secret murder, as an act of propitiation to the goddess Kali; a ruffian. [Hindu.]

thumb (thum), *n.* the short, thick digit of the human hand: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; soil with the thumb: *v.i.* to play awkwardly.

thumbscrew (thum'skrōō), *n.* a screw to turn with the finger and thumb; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. Also thumbikins.

thummim (thum'im), *n.pl.* a mysterious symbol worn on the breastplate of the Jewish high priest signifying perfection. [Hebrew.]

thump (thump), *n.* a hard, heavy blow: *v.t.* to strike or beat with dull heavy blows: *v.i.* to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

thunder (thun'dĕr), *n.* the noise accompanying a flash of lightning; loud noise; an alarming denunciation or threat: *v.i.* to produce thunder; make a loud noise: *v.t.* to utter with a loud and threatening voice.

thunderbolt (thun'dĕr-bōlt), *n.* a shaft of lightning; something resembling lightning in suddenness and terror; dreadful denunciation, especially ecclesiastical censure; daring or irresistible hero; a belemnite.

thunderstruck (thun'dĕr-struk), *p. adj.* astonished or struck dumb by sudden amazement, &c.

Thursday (thĕrz'dā), *n.* the fifth day of the week.

thus (*th*us), *adv.* in this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so: *n.* (thus) the resin of the spruce fir.

thwack (thwak), *v.t.* to strike with something flat and heavy; thump: *n.* a heavy blow with something blunt and hard; thump.

thwart (thwawrt), *adj.* crosswise; oblique: *prep.* & *adv.* across: *n.* a seat in a boat extending from side to side: *v.t.* oppose; run counter to; frustrate.

thy (*th*ī), *pron. poss. case* of thou.

thyme (tīm), *n.* a common aromatic herb of the genus Thymus. [Greek.]

thyroid (thī'roid), *adj.* shield-shaped: noting one of the cartilages of the larynx. [Greek.]

thyself (thī-self′), emphatic for thy. [Greek.]

tiara (tī-ā′ra), *n.* the triple crown worn by the Pope; a lofty headdress worn by the ancient Persians; the miter of the Jewish high priest; diadem. [French.]

tibia (tib′i-a), *n.* the inner and larger of the two leg bones; shin-bone.

tick (tik), *n.* a name for various parasites which infest dogs, sheep, &c.; a case for holding feathers, &c., for bedding; small mark; small, quick, distinct sound or beat; credit: *v.i.* to make a small, quick, distinct sound; go on credit: *v.t.* to mark off by a tick.

ticket (tik′et), *n.* a label or card giving its possessor some specific right; label specifying price, &c., of goods; printed list of candidates at an election: *v.t.* to distinguish by, or as by, a ticket. [French.]

ticking (tik′ing), *n.* cloth used for bed-ticks.

tickle (tik′l), *v.t.* to touch lightly so as to produce a thrilling sensation, usually accompanied by laughter; gratify and amuse: *v.i.* to feel titillation.

ticklish (tik′lish), *adj.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; critical; precarious; difficult; delicate to handle or achieve.

tidal (tīd′al), *adj.* pertaining to the tides; ebbing and flowing like the tides.

tide (tīd), *n.* the regular rising and falling of the sea, rivers, &c.; stream; time; season; turning point; tendency; in mining, period of twelve hours: *v.t.* to drive with the stream: *v.i.* to work in or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide.

tidings (tīd′ingz), *n.pl.* news.

tidy (tīd′i), *adj.* [*comp.* tidier, *superl.* tidiest], kept or dressed in proper and habitual neatness; trim; neat; orderly: *n.* an ornamental cover for the back of a chair, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tidied, *p.pr.* tidying], to make neat or tidy; put in proper order.

tie (tī), *n.* a knot or fastening; bond; obligation; beam or rod for holding two parts together; equality in numbers; knot of hair; curved line placed over or under two or more notes, signifying they are to be slurred, or be sounded as one [Music]: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a cord; bind; restrict; unite, as notes [Music]: *v.i.* to make an equal score.

tier (tēr), *n.* a row or rank, especially one of two or more rows placed one above the other. [Old French.]

tierce (tērs), *n.* a cask of 42 gallons; sequence of three cards; thrust in fencing; a third [Music]. [Old French.]

tiff (tif), *n.* a fit of anger; slight quarrel; small draught of liquor: *v.i.* to be in a fit.

tiger (tī′gēr), *n.* a large, fierce, rapacious quadruped of the genus Felis; a servant-boy in livery. [Latin.]

tight (tīt), *adj.* not loose; close; tenacious; compactly built; fitting close to the body; not leaky; taut; snug; parsimonious; ill-supplied or stringent; drunk: *n.pl.* closely fitting underclothing worn by actors.

tigress (tī′gres), *n.* the female of the tiger.

tilbury (til′bri), *n.* an old-fashioned gig. [English.]

tilde (til′de), *n.* a mark (~) placed over *n* in Spanish words to indicate that between the *n* and the following vowel a *y* sound is to be introduced.

tile (tīl), *n.* a thin slab of baked clay, used for roofing, &c.; hat; door of a Masonic lodge: *v.t.* to cover with tiles; guard (the door of a lodge).

till (til), *n.* a money drawer in a desk or counter; a glacial deposit of unlaminated clay, sand, and gravel: *prep.* to the time of: *adv.* to the time when: *conj.* to the degree that; until: *v.t.* to prepare (land) for seed, &c.; cultivate.

tillage (til′āj), *n.* land prepared for crops; husbandry; agriculture.

tilt (tilt), *n.* a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; cover of a boat or stern awning; a thrust; a mediæval military exercise or pageant in which the combatants on horseback attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer: upheaval of strata to a higher angle: *v.t.* to cover with an awning; point or thrust with, or as with, a lance; forge with a tilt-hammer; raise on

end; incline: *v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance.

tilth (tilth), *n.* cultivated land; tillage ground.

timber (tim'bēr), *n.* the body or stem of a tree; wood suitable for buildings, carpentry, shipbuilding, &c.; piece of wood for building or already framed; wooded land: *v.t.* to furnish or construct with timber.

timbre (tim'bēr), *n.* tone or character of musical sound. [French.]

timbrel (tim'brel), *n.* a kind of drum.

time (tīm), *n.* measure of duration, whether past, present, or future; particular period of duration; age or period during which anything occurred or a person lived; present life or existence; season; era; epoch; proper time; repetition; leisure; musical measure or duration of sounds; tense; hour of travail: *v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; do at the proper season; regulate or measure: *v.i.* to keep or beat time.

timely (tīm'li), *adj.* [*comp.* timelier, *superl.* timeliest], being or occurring in time; opportune.

timid (tim'id), *adj.* wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful.

timidity (tim-id'i-ti), *n.* want of courage.

timorous (tim'ēr-us), *adj.* fearful of danger; full of scruples.

tin (tin), *n.* a silvery-white, soft, malleable, and fusible metal; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a cylindrical vessel of tin; money: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tinned, *p.pr.* tinning], to cover with tin, or with tinned iron; put into tins for preservation.

tincture (tingk'tūr), *n.* a tinge or shade of color; slight taste or quality; solution of any medicine in or by means of spirits of wine; fine or more volatile parts of a substance: *v.t.* to dye or color; tinge. [Latin.]

tinder (tin'dēr), *n.* any inflammable material used to kindle a fire from a spark, as rotten wood or scorched linen.

tine (tīn), *n.* a tooth or spike.

ting (ting), *n.* a sharp, bell-like sound; that part of a Chinese temple which contains the idol.

tinge (tinj), *v.t.* to stain or color; impregnate with something foreign; dye: *n.* a slight degree of some color, taste, or quality imparted to a substance; tint.

tingle (ting'gl), *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, or pain: *v.t.* to ring; cause to tingle: *n.* a thrilling sensation or pain.

tinker (ting'kēr), *n.* a mender of metal pots, kettles, &c.: *v.t.* to patch up: *v.i.* meddle in an officious manner.

tinkle (ting'kl), *n.* a small, quick, sharp, ringing sound: *v.i.* to make such a sound: *v.t.* to cause to give out a tinkle.

tinsel (tin'sel), *n.* a kind of cloth overlaid or interwoven with gold and silver; thin glittering metallic plate; anything showy but of little value; *adj.* showy to excess; superficial; outwardly fine but really worthless: *v.t.* to decorate with, or as with, tinsel; make outwardly gaudy.

tint (tint), *n.* a slight coloring distinct from the principal color; hue or shade: *v.t.* to give a slight coloring to.

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'-shun), *n.* a tinkling sound, as of bells. [Latin.]

tintype (tin'tīp), same as ferrotype.

tiny (tī'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* tinier, *superl.* tiniest], very small; puny.

tip (tip), *n.* a point or top of anything small; end; ferrule or nozzle; anther; gentle stroke; small present; private hint, especially in betting; tilt: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tipped, *p.pr.* tipping], to form a point to; cover the end of; strike lightly; give private hint to; give a small present to; tilt up.

tippet (tip'et), *n.* a narrow cape, or covering of cloth or fur for the neck or shoulders.

tipping (tip'ing), *n.* the peculiar articulation given to the flute by the player's tongue striking the roof of the mouth.

tipple (tip'l), *v.i.* to drink spirits or strong liquors habitually; drink frequently in small quantities: *n.* liquor. [Norwegian.]

tipsy (tip'si), *adj.* intoxicated.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *n.* the end of a toe: *adv.* on tiptoe; stealthily: *v.i.* to walk or stand on tiptoe; be on the strain, or alert.

tiptop (tip′top), *n.* the highest point or degree; best of anything: *adj.* most excellent.

tirade (ti-rād′), *n.* a long, violent, declamatory speech; strain of censure or reproof; filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes. [Italian.]

tire (tīr), *n.* a band or hoop of iron or rubber binding the felloes of wheels: *v.t.* to exhaust the strength of by labor; weary or fatigue; exhaust the patience of: *v.i.* to become weary or fatigued.

tireless (tīr′les), *adj.* incapable of fatigue; unwearied; lacking a tire (for a wheel).

tiresome (tīr′sum), *adj.* wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying.

tissue (tish′ōō), *n.* a woven fabric, especially thin transparent silk used for veiling, formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads; any thin or delicate texture or fabric; thin cellular organization of parts, consisting of forms closely compacted and performing special functions; connected series: *v.t.* to form tissue of; interweave. [French.]

tit (tit), *n.* morsel or bit; small horse; titmouse; name for various species of small singing birds.

tithe (tīth), *n.* the tenth part of anything, especially the tenth part of the annual increase of the profit arising from land, stock, &c., allotted to the support of the clergy; small part: *v.t.* to tax or levy a tithe of.

titillate (tit′i-lāt), *v.t.* to tickle.

titivate (tit′i-vāt), *v.t.* to make smart or adorn.

title (tī′tl), *n.* an inscription over or at the beginning of something serving to designate it; name; appellation of dignity, rank, distinction, or preëminence; claim of right; presentation to a curacy as a condition of ordination: *v.t.* to entitle. [Latin.]

titrate (tit′rāt), *v.t.* to estimate or determine the strength of by volumetric analysis.

titter (tit′ėr), *v.i.* to laugh with restraint; giggle; see-saw: *n.* a restrained laugh.

tittle (tit′l), *n.* a small particle; iota.

titular (tit′ū-lär), *adj.* existing in name or title only; nominal; having the title without the duties of an office.

tmesis (tmē′sis), *n.* the separation of a compound word by the insertion of one or more words between its parts. [Greek.]

to (tōō), *prep.* noting motion towards; in accordance with.

toad (tōd), *n.* a batrachian reptile, resembling the frog, of the genus Bufo.

toadstool (tōd′stōōl), *n.* a name of numerous species of non-edible fungi of the genus Agaricus.

toady (tōd′i), *n.* a sycophant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toadied, *p.pr.* toadying], to fawn upon as a sycophant: *v.i.* to play the sycophant.

toast (tōst), *n.* bread scorched or browned before the fire; one who is named when a health is drunk: *v.t.* to brown or heat at the fire; show honor to in drinking; name when a health is drunk. [Old French.]

tobacco (tō-bak′ō), *n.* an American plant of the genus Nicotiana, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking, chewing, or as snuff.

toboggan (tō-bog′an), *n.* a kind of sledge in which one or more persons sit for sliding down snow-covered hills or inclines: *v.i.* to slide downhill by means of a toboggan.

toby (tō′bi), *n.* a large stone mug for beer and ale.

tocsin (tok′sin), *n.* an alarm-bell.

to-day (tōō-dā′), *n.* the present day: *adv.* on the present day.

toddle (tod′l), *v.i.* to walk with short, tottering steps like a child: *n.* a toddling walk.

toddy (tod′i), *n.* a sweet juice obtained from certain palms; mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

to-do (tōō-dōō′), *n.* stir; commotion; bustle.

toe (tō), *n.* one of the terminal members of the foot of a man or animal; forepart of a horse's hoof; a projection: *v.t.* to touch, reach, or strike with the toe or toes.

toffy (tof′i), *n.* a sweetmeat; taffy.

toga (tō′ga), *n.* [*pl.* togas (tō′gaz), togæ (tō′jē)], the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

together (too-*geth*′ėr), *adv.* in com-

pany or association; mutually; in union or concert; uninterruptedly.

toggery (tog'ẽr-i), *n.* clothes; articles.

toggle (tog'l), *n.* a small wooden pin tapering towards both ends and grooved round its center; button or frog.

toil (toil), *n.* labor oppressive to mind or body; fatiguing exertion; snare; net: *v.i.* to labor or work with pain or fatigue.

toilet (toi'let), *n.* a covering of linen, silk, &c., spread over a bedroom or dressing-room table; dressing-table; style or manner of dressing; attire.

toilsome (toil'sum), *adj.* laborious; wearisome.

token (tō'kn), a mark or sign; memorial of affection, &c.; symbol of good faith or authenticity; piece of metal not coined by authority, but current by sufferance.

tola (tō'la), *n.* in British India, a weight for gold and silver = 180 grains troy.

told (tōld), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of tell.

tolerable (tol'ẽr-a-bl), *adj.* endurable; supportable; fairly good.

tolerance (tol'ẽr-ans), *n.* endurance; toleration.

tolerant (tol'ẽr-ant), *adj.* disposed to, or favoring, toleration. [Latin.]

tolerate (tol'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to endure; permit; allow so as not to hinder or prohibit.

toleration (tol-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved; recognition of the right of private judgment in religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established Church; freedom from bigotry.

toll (tōl), *n.* the sound of a bell slowly repeated at short intervals; a duty or tax on travelers or goods passing along a public road or bridge; tax or duty paid for some privilege: *v.i.* to sound or ring slowly, as a bell; annul: *v.t.* to draw or lead.

tomahawk (tom'a-hawk), *n.* a hatchet used by the North American Indians in war and the chase: *v.t.* to strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

tomato (tō-mā' or tō-mä'tō), *n.* [*pl.* tomatoes (tō-mā' or -mä'tōz)], a plant and its well-known fleshy fruit.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* a grave, or vault; monument erected to enclose and preserve the memory of the dead: *v.t.* to entomb.

tomboy (tom'boi), *n.* a wild, romping girl.

tome (tōm), *n.* a large book.

tomfool (tom'fōōl), *n.* a great fool; silly trifler.

to-morrow (tōō-mor'ō), *n.* the day following the present day: *adv.* on the day following to-day.

tomtit (tom'tit), *n.* the titmouse.

tom-tom (tom'tom), *n.* a drum flat at one end and convex at the other: used in Africa and the East Indies. Also tam-tam.

ton (tun), *n.* 20 hundredweight; 40 cubic feet in ship measurement; prevailing fashion (tông).

tonality (tōn-al'i-ti), *n.* key relationship; accuracy of pitch. [French.]

tone (tōn), *n.* sound, or character of sound; note; quality of the voice; state of the body with reference to the healthy performance of its animal functions; harmony of the colors of a painting; interval of sound; chant [Music]: *v.t.* to bring to a required shade of color; mitigate.

tongs (tôngs), *n.pl.* a metal instrument with two jointed limbs for grasping anything.

tongue (tung), *n.* the chief instrument of speech, and the organ of taste; power of speech; manner of speaking; dialect; idiom; discourse; mere words; fluency; clapper of a bell; anything resembling a tongue; promontory: *v.t.* to modulate or modify with the tongue; scold: *v.i.* talk; prate.

tonic (ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the key-note; increasing tension; strengthening: *n.* a strengthening medicine.

to-night (tōō-nīt'), *n.* the present night: *adv.* on the present night.

tonite (tō'nīt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

tonnage (tun'āj), *n.* the weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; carrying capacity of a vessel; duty or toll on vessels; collective shipping of any port or country.

tonneau (tun'ō), *n.* the body of an automobile, behind the chauffeur.
tonsilitis (ton-sil-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils.
tonsils (ton'silz), *n.pl.* two almond-shaped glands situated at the two sides of the fauces of the throat.
tonsure (ton'shūr), *n.* the act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; the corona thus worn by Roman Catholic clerics: *v.i.* to give the tonsure to.
tontine (ton-tēn'), *n.* a loan raised on life annuities with benefit accruing to the last survivor.
too (tōō), *adv.* more than enough; likewise; in addition; over and above; also.
took, *p.t.* of take.
tool (tōōl), *n.* an instrument of manual operation; one who acts as the instrument of another: *v.t.* to shape with a tool; drive, as a coach.
toot (tōōt), *v.t.* to sound, as a horn or flute: *n.* a blast on a horn. [Dutch.]
tooth (tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* teeth (tēth)], one of the hard bony processes growing in the jaws used for biting and chewing; any projection resembling a tooth; palate or taste: *v.t.* to indent or form into teeth.
top (top), *n.* the highest part; summit; upper side or surface; highest person, place, or rank; crown of the head; small platform at the head of the lower mast; a child's toy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* topped, *p.pr.* topping], to cover or place on the top; rise to the top of; excel; cut off the top of.
topaz (tō'paz), *n.* a crystallized mineral of various colors used as a gem.
tope (tōp), *n.* a mound-shaped Buddhist monument containing relics; grove of trees. [Hindu.]
topee (tō-pē'), *n.* a cork or pith helmet. Also topi.
toper (tō'pēr), *n.* a drunkard.
Tophet (tō'fet), *n.* a place situated southeast of Jerusalem, in the Valley of Hinnom, where fire was burnt in honor of Moloch; subsequently made a burial place: hence hell.
topic (top'ik), *n.* a subject of discourse, conversation, or argument; theme. [French.]
toplofty (top'lôf-ti), *adj.* overbearing; arrogant.
topography (tō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* the scientific description of a particular place, &c.; the features of a region or locality.
topple (top'l), *v.t.* to overturn: *v.i.* to fall forward; tumble down.
topsy-turvy (top'si-tēr'vi), *adv.* in an inverted position; in confusion: *adj.* disordered; chaotic.
toque (tōk), *n.* a close-fitting bonnet.
tor (tôr), *n.* high-pointed hill; jutting rock.
Torah (tō'rä), *n.* the Mosaic law; Pentateuch. Also Thorah.
torch (tôrch), *n.* a large light formed of resinous wood, flax, &c., soaked in some inflammable substance, and carried in the hand; any light used in the manner of a torch; flambeau.
tore (tōr), *p.t.* of tear.
toreador (tor-e-a-dōr'), *n.* a bull fighter. [Spanish.]
torment (tôr'ment), *n.* extreme pain; torture; anguish: *v.t.* (tôr-ment'), to put to extreme pain, physical or mental; torture; harass. [French.]
torn (tōrn), *p.t.* of tear.
tornado (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* tornadoes (tôr-nā'dōz)], a violent tempest or whirlwind. [Spanish.]
torpedo (tôr-pē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* torpedoes (tôr-pē'dōz)], a submarine apparatus for destroying ships by explosion; kind of firework; the cramp-fish: *v.t.* to destroy by a torpedo. [Latin.]
torpedo-boat (tôr-pē'dō-bōt), *n.* a boat constructed to navigate under water and launch torpedoes at the enemy's ships or ram them.
torpid (tôr'pid), *adj.* numb; inactive.
torpidity (tôr-pid'i-ti), *n.* inactivity; insensibility. [Latin.]
torpor (tôr'pēr), *n.* a numbness; inactivity.
torque (tôrk), *n.* a twisted collar or necklace worn by certain ancient barbaric nations. [Latin.]
torrefy (tor're-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torrefied, *p.pr.* torrefying], to dry by fire; roast (ores).
torrent (tor'ent), *n.* a violent and rapid stream; heavy fall, as of rain; strong current, rising suddenly and rushing rapidly along. [Latin.]
torrid (tor'id), *adj.* dried with heat; extremely hot; burning; parching.
torsion (tôr'shun), *n.* the act of turn-

ing or twisting; the wrenching or twisting of a body by lateral force.

torso (tôr'sō), *n.* [*pl.* torsos, torsi (tôr'sōz, tôr'sē)], the trunk of a statue, especially one having the head or limbs mutilated. [Italian.]

tort (tôrt), *n.* in law, any wrong, injury, or damage. [French.]

tortile (tôr'til), *adj.* bent; twisted; wreathed.

tortilla (tôr-tē'yä), *n.* a thin unleavened cake of maize baked on a heated iron plate. [Spanish.]

tortoise (tôr'tis), *n.* a reptile of the family Testudinidæ with a very hard shell or test; a testudo. [French.]

tortuous (tôr'tū-us), *adj.* crooked; twisted; wreathed; underhand; indirect; deceitful.

torture (tôr'tūr), *n.* agony of mind or body; excruciating pain; pain inflicted as a punishment or as a means of extorting a confession: *v.t.* to punish with, or as with, torture; put to the rack; excruciate; vex; wrest from the true meaning.

toss (tos), *v.t.* to throw with the hand; throw upward; jerk; put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall: *v.i.* to roll or tumble; be tossed: *n.* a throwing upward or with a jerk.

toss-up (tos'up), *n.* the common practice of throwing a coin into the air to decide a wager; hence, an equal chance.

tot (tot), *n.* anything small or insignificant; a term of endearment: *pl.* a series of figures in column form to be added up as an exercise in rapid calculation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* totted, *p.pr.* totting], to add; count up.

total (tō'tal), *adj.* whole; complete; full; not divided: *n.* the whole sum or amount; completeness.

tote (tōt), *v.t.* to carry.

totem (tō'tem), *n.* an animal used as the symbol or name of a tribe or clan.

totter (tot'ẽr), *v.i.* to shake as if about to fall; be unsteady; stagger; reel.

touch (tuch), *v.t.* to come in contact with; perceive by feeling; handle slightly; play; reach; attain to; meddle with; to ask for a loan; add a light stroke to; affect the senses or sensibility of; injure or hurt: *v.i.* to be in contact; call in at a port: *n.* the act of touching; state of being touched; contact; sense of feeling; action of the hand on a musical instrument; tried qualities; emotion or affection; single stroke on a painting, &c.

touching (tuch'ing), *adj.* pathetic: *n.* the act of coming in contact with: *prep.* with respect to; concerning.

touchstone (tuch'stōn), *n.* Lydian stone or basanite, used for testing the purity of gold and silver; hence a criterion.

touchy (tuch'i), *adj.* irritable; peevish.

tough (tuf), *adj.* flexible without being brittle; not easily broken or fractured; able to endure hardship; strong; firm; tenacious; viscous; difficult; not easy to masticate: *n.* a rough.

toupee (tōō-pē'), *n.* a small wig, or curl. [French.]

tour (tōōr), *n.* a circuitous journey; excursion; trip: *v.i.* to make a tour: *v.t.* to make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* the country. [French.]

tourmaline (tōōr'ma-lin), *n.* a transparent aluminous mineral of various colors, some varieties of which are used as gems. [French.]

tournament (tōōr'na-ment), *n.* a mock fight by knights on horseback; contest of skill. Also tourney.

tourniquet (tōōr'ni-ket), *n.* a surgical instrument for compressing an artery and arresting hemorrhage.

tousle or **touzle** (touz'l), *v.t.* to pull about roughly; put in disorder.

tout (tout), *v.i.* to look out for customers: *n.* one who secretly watches racehorses in training, in order to give private information to his clients to guide them in betting; a touter.

tow (tō), *n.* the coarse part of flax or hemp: *v.t.* to drag, as a vessel, through the water by means of a rope.

toward (tō'ẽrd), *prep.* in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to: *adv.* near; at hand. Also towards.

towel (tou'el), *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, &c., after washing.

tower (tou'ẽr), *n.* a lofty building, square or circular, usually flat on the top; fortress; high headdress worn by women in the seventeenth cen-

tury: *v.i.* to rise to a great height; to be lofty.

town (toun), *n.* any collection of houses larger than a village, and not being a city.

township (toun'ship), *n.* the district or territory into which many of the States are divided and subordinate to the county.

toxemia, toxæmia (toks-ē'mi-a), *n.* blood poisoning. [Greek.]

toxic (toks'ik), *adj.* poisonous.

toxicology (toks-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, &c.

toxin (toks'in), *n.* a poison produced by the action of bacteria upon organic matter.

toy (toi), *n.* a child's plaything; something of no real value; bauble; plaything: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toyed, *p.pr.* toying], to dally amorously; trifle.

trace (trās), *n.* a mark left by anything passing; footprint; small quantity: *pl.* the straps, &c., by which a vehicle is drawn by a horse: *v.t.* to delineate by marks; follow by tracks or footsteps; follow exactly. [French.]

traceable (trās'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being traced.

tracery (trās'ēr-i), *n.* an architectural ornamentation in Gothic structures.

trachea (trā'ke-a), *n.* the windpipe: *pl.* the air-tubes in the bodies of insects (tracheæ). [Greek.]

tracing (trā'sing), *n.* the act of one who traces; regular path; mechanical copy by marking on thin paper over the original.

track (trak), *n.* a mark or impression left by the foot; beaten path; course or way; course for racing; permanent way of a railroad: *v.t.* to pursue by following the footprints or marks left behind. [Dutch.]

trackless (trak'les), *adj.* pathless; untrodden and unmarked by human feet.

tract (trakt), *n.* a short treatise, usually on some religious subject; region of indefinite extent; expanse.

tractable (trakt'a-bl), *adj.* docile; easily instructed or managed.

tractate (trak'tāt), *n.* a small book or treatise.

tractile (trak'til), *adj.* ductile.

traction (trak'shun), *n.* the act of drawing; state of being drawn; attraction.

trade (trād), *n.* commerce; business; buying and selling for money; dealing by way of sale or exchange; traffic; persons engaged in a particular business: *adj.* pertaining to, carried on by, or characteristic of, a trade: *pl.* the trade winds: *v.i.* to carry on commerce; buy and sell; traffic: *v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce.

trade-mark (trād'märk), *n.* a distinguishing device affixed by a merchant to his goods, to show his exclusive right.

trader (trād'ēr), *n.* one engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter.

tradesman (trādz-man), *n.* a shopkeeper. A merchant is called a trader, but not a tradesman.

trades-union (trādz'ūn-yun), *n.* an organized combination of workmen for protection of their interests in any particular trade or industry.

trade-wind (trād'wind), *n.* a name given to winds in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blow from the same quarter throughout the year, unless when affected by local causes. Their general direction is from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator.

tradition (tra-dish'un), *n.* the delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials. Thus, children derive their vernacular language chiefly from tradition. Most of our early notions are received by tradition from our parents. [Latin.]

traditional (tra-dish'un-al), *adj.* delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing. [Latin.]

traduce (tra-dūs'), *v.t.* to slander. [Latin.]

traffic (traf'ik), *n.* trade; commerce,

either by barter or by buying and selling: *v.i.* to trade: *v.t.* to exchange.

tragedy (traj'e-di), *n.* a dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence. [Latin.]

tragic (traj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous.

tragi-comedy (traj-i-kom'e-di), *n.* a kind of dramatic piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended.

trail (trāl), *n.* the track or scent left by a hunter: *v.t.* to drag along the ground; to follow the scent of a hunter, or of game: *v.i.* to be drawn out at length. [Celtic-Latin.]

train (trān), *v.t.* to draw along; to educate; to exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; to form to a proper shape; to trace a lode to its head: *n.* something drawn along behind; the end of a robe, &c.; an artifice; the after part of a gun-carriage; a retinue; a company of soldiers in order; a line of gunpowder prepared for discharging a much larger mass; a continuous line of cars on a railway; a number of cannon brought into the field. [French.]

trainer (trān'er), *n.* one who trains up; an instructor; one who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for athletic exercises.

training (trān'ing), *n.* the act or process of drawing or educating; education.

traipse (trāps), *v.i.* to walk carelessly; to gad about.

trait (trāt), *n.* a stroke; a touch; a line; a feature. [French.]

traitor (trā'tēr), *n.* one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defense, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; or one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. *Fem.* traitress. See treason. [Old French.]

trajectory (tra-jek'to-ri), *n.* the curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upward obliquely in the air. [Latin.]

tram (tram), *n.* one of the rails of a tramway; a tramway: *v.i.* to travel by tram-car.

trammel (tram'ml), *n.* a net used for hunting or fishing; a shackle for horses; anything that impedes progress, action or freedom: *v.t.* to impede, hinder, shackle.

tramontane (trā-mon-tān'), *adj.* literally, lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italians sometimes use this epithet for ultramontane, and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany, and particularly to their ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, &c.; the French lawyers call certain Italian canonists tramontane or ultramontane doctors; considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome. See ultramontane.

tramp (tramp), *v.i.* to wander about; to stroll: *n.* a journey on foot; a vagabond. [Dutch.]

trample (tram'pl), *v.t.* to tread under foot; to tread with pride, contempt, and insult. [Swedish.]

tramway (tram'wā), *n.* a street railway; an electric street railway running on steel rails.

trance (trans), *n.* an ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions; in medicine, catalepsy, i. e., total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion; pulsation and breathing continuing; muscles flexible; body yielding to and retaining any given position not incompatible with the laws of gravitation.

tranquil (tran'kwil), *adj.* quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful, not agitated.

tranquillity (tran-kwil'i-ti), *n.* quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation. [French.]

tranquillize (tran'kwi-līz), *v.t.* to make tranquil or calm.

meteorite (mē'te-ēr-īt), *n.* a stone or metallic body which, in its passage through space, has fallen upon the earth.

meteorography (mē-te-ēr-og'ra-fi), *n.* the registration of meteorological phenomena. [Greek.]

meteorologic (mē-te-ēr-ō-loj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the atmosphere, or its phenomena, or to meteorology. Also meteorological.

meteorologist (mē-te-ēr-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in meteorology.

meteorology (mē-te-ēr-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena. [Greek.]

meter (mē'tēr), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically the amount measured by it. Also metre.

meter, metre (mē'tēr), *n.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; unit of length in the decimal system = 39.37 inches. [Greek.]

meterage (mē'tēr-āj), *n.* measurement; cost of measuring.

methinks (mē-thingks'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* methought]. In this really compound expression, *me* is the object of *thinks*, a transitive verb meaning "it seems." [Anglo-Saxon.] Hence, methinks is equivalent to "it seems to me."

method (meth'od), *n.* regular arrangement of things; system; order; classification.

methodical (me-thod'i-kal), *adj.* characterized by, or arranged with regard to, method; systematic. Also methodic.

methodically (me-thod'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a methodical manner.

Methodism (meth'ō-dizm), *n.* the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist (meth'ō-dist), *n.* one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley: *adj.* pertaining to the Methodists.

methodize (meth'ō-dīz), *v.t.* to reduce to method; systematize.

methyl (meth'il), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit.

methylated (meth-i-lā'ted), *adj.* mixed with or containing methyl.

methylene (meth'i-lēn), *n.* an inflammable liquid obtained from the distillation of wood. Also methene.

meticulous (mē-tik'ū-lus), *adj.* overcautious; excessively timid.

metonymy (me-ton'i-mi), *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another related to it, as "the steel" for the sword.

metre (mē'tēr). See meter.

metric (met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to the decimal system of weights and measures.

metrical (met'ri-kal), *adj.* pertaining to meter, measurement, or rhythm.

metrically (met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* in a metrical manner.

metrograph (met'rō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for indicating the mileage run by a locomotive, and the number and time of stoppages at stations.

metrology (met-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of weights and measures.

metronome (met'rō-nōm), *n.* an instrument which beats musical time by means of a short pendulum.

metronymic (met-rō-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from one's mother or female ancestor.

metropolis (me-trop'ō-lis), *n.* the capital or chief city of a kingdom or country; the seat or see of a metropolitan.

metropolitan (met-rō-pol'i-tan), *adj.* pertaining to the capital city of a kingdom or country, or to an archbishopric: *n.* the presiding bishop of a country or province; an archbishop. [Greek.]

mettle (met'l), *n.* constitutional ardor or spirit; fortitude. [Latin.]

mettlesome (met'l-sum), *n.* high spirited.

mew (mū), *n.* the cry of a cat; a seagull: *pl.* stables for carriage horses: *v.t.* to shed or molt (the feathers): *v.i.* to cry like a cat.

Mexican (meks'i-can), *adj.* belonging to Mexico and its people, who are of mixed Spanish and Aztec race.

mezzanine (met'za-nēn), *n.* a low intermediate story between two higher ones; a window in such a story. [Italian.]

mezzotint (mez'ō-tint), *n.* a variety of copper engraving. Also mezzotinto. [Italian.]

mica (mī'ka), *n.* a mineral divisible into thin transparent plates.

micaceous (mī-kā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, mica.

lated; removal; version; removal of a bishop from one see to another.

transliteration (trans-lit-ēr-ā′shun), *n.* the representation of the sounds in one language by the alphabetical signs of another; as τίθημι (Greek) may be transliterated *tithemi*.

translucent (trans-lū′sent), *adj.* semi-transparent.

transmigration (trans-mī-grā′shun), *n.* the passage from one place, state, or condition to another. Thus many have believed in the transmigration of souls, i. e., the soul, at death, entering another living body. See metempsychosis.

transmissible (trans-mis′i-bl), *adj.* that may be passed from one to another, or through a body or substance.

transmission (trans-mish′un), *n.* the act of transmitting; the things transmitted; passage through. Also transmittal.

transmit (trans-mit′), *v.t* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transmitted, *p.pr.* transmitting], to cause or suffer to pass over or through; send from one place or person to another.

transmute (trans-mūt′), *v.t.* to change from one form, nature, substance, or species into another.

transom (tran′som), *n.* a cross-beam over a door or over the sternpost of a vessel; horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window.

transparency (trans-par′en-si), *n.* [*pl.* transparencies (trans-par′en-siz)], the state or quality of being transparent; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material through which a light shines.

transparent (trans-par′ent), *adj.* having the property of transmitting rays of light; clear.

transpire (tran-spīr′), *v.i.* to be excreted through the pores of the skin; be exhaled; become known; come to pass; occur: *v.t.* to perspire; exhale.

transplant (trans-plant′), *v.t.* to remove and plant in another place; remove and establish.

transport (trans-pōrt′), *v.t.* to carry across or from one place to another; banish as a criminal; carry away by violence of passion, or pleasure: *n.* (trans′port) conveyance for baggage or stores; a vessel employed for carrying troops, stores, &c., from one place to another; violent manifestation of anger; rapture; ecstasy.

transportation (trans-pōr-tā′shun), *n.* banishment for crime; conveyance.

transpose (trans-pōz′), *v.t.* to change the place or order of, by putting each in the place of the other; change the key of; change (a term) from one side of an equation to the other by changing the sign.

transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shi-ā′shun), *n.* the doctrine that after consecration, the elements in the Eucharist are converted into the veritable body and blood of Christ.

transude (trans-ūd′), *v.i.* to pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.

transverse (trans-vērs′), *adj.* lying or being across or crosswise; broader than long.

trap (trap), *n.* an instrument shutting suddenly with a spring for snaring game, vermin, and other animals; snare; ambush; stratagem; a game played with a bat, ball, and shoe-shaped block of wood; a carriage on springs; contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from a drain; heavy igneous rock composed of feldspar, hornblende, &c.: *pl.* baggage; portable articles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trapped, *p.pr.* trapping], to catch in, or as in a trap; ensnare; take by stratagem; furnish with a trap: *v.i.* to set traps for game.

trapeze (tra-pēz′), *n.* a swinging horizontal bar suspended at each end by a rope, used by gymnasts.

trapezium (tra-pē′zi-um), *n.* a plane figure bounded by four right lines, of which no two are parallel; the outermost bone of the second row of the carpus.

trapezoid (trap′e-zoid), *n.* a plane figure with four sides, having two sides parallel to each other.

trapper (trap′ēr), *n.* one who traps animals, especially to obtain the fur.

trappings (trap′ingz), *n.pl.* ornamented articles of dress; superficial decorations; ornaments for horses.

middy (mid'di), *n.* [*pl.* middies (mid'diz)], a midshipman.
midge (mij), *n.* a gnat.
midget (mij'et), *n.* a very tiny gnat; also applied to a baby.
midriff (mid'rif), *n.* the diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.
midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.* [*pl.* midshipmen], in the British navy, a junior officer ranking next above a cadet. In the American navy the midshipman was the lowest of officers, but is now called a "naval cadet," and upon promotion becomes an "ensign."
midst (midst), *n.* the middle.
midwife (mid'wīf), *n.* [*pl.* midwives (mid'wīvz)], a woman who assists at childbirth.
midwifery (mid'wīf-ĕr-i), *n.* obstetrics.
mien (mēn), *n.* external appearance; air; look; carriage.
might (mīt), *n.* power; strength; force: *p.t.* of may.
mightily (mīt'i-li), *adv.* with great power or strength; vehemently; in a great degree.
mightiness (mīt'i-nes), *n.* a greatness; power; a title of dignity.
mighty (mīt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* mightier, *superl.* mightiest], powerful; strong; influential; momentous; wonderful; huge: *adv.* very; exceedingly
mignon (min-yôn'), *adj.* pretty delicate. [French.]
mignonette (min-yun-et'), *n.* a fragrant annual with greenish flower and orange-colored stamens.
migrant (mī'grant), *adj.* migratory.
migratory (mī'gra-tō-ri), *adj.* removing or passing from one place of abode or resort to another; roving; nomad.
Mikado (mi-kä'do), *n.* the Japanese emperor, as the spiritual and temporal head of the empire. It is by his supreme virtue that his people believe themselves to have grown powerful.
milch (milch), *adj.* yielding milk.
mild (mīld), *adj.* [*comp.* milder, *superl.* mildest], gentle in temper and disposition; gentle; soft; placid; moderate; not sharp, sour, or bitter; lenitive.
mildew (mil'dū), *n.* a disease of plants produced by small fungi, spots of mold on cloth, &c., caused by damp: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* be affected with mildew.
mile (mīl), *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries; the English statute mile, in use in this country, contains 1,760 yds., the geographical or nautical mile 1-60th of a degree of latitude or 2,025 yds. (nearly).
mileage (mīl'āj), *n.* an allowance for expenses per mile; length in miles.
milfoil (mil'foil), *n.* a composite plant with finely divided leaves.
militancy (mil'i-tan-si), *n.* warfare; militarism.
militant (mil'i-tant), *adj.* warlike; fighting; serving as a soldier.
militarism (mil'i-ta-rizm), *n.* military spirit, policy, or government.
military (mil'i-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; martial: *n.* soldiers collectively; army; troops.
militate (mil'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be, or stand, opposed; operate against (with *against*).
militia (mi-lish'a), *n.* citizens enrolled and trained for the internal defense of a State.
milk (milk), *n.* a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, especially the milk of the cow; the white juice of certain plants: *v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk.
milk-leg (milk'leg), *n.* white swellings that appear upon the limbs of pregnant women.
milksop (milk'sop), *n.* an effeminate, weak person. See mollycoddle.
milk-tooth (milk'tōōth), *n.* the foretooth of a foal; one of the temporary first set of teeth in the young of mammals.
Milky Way (milk'i wā'), *n.* a broad luminous band in the heavens, from horizon to horizon, consisting of innumerable stars; the galaxy. See nebula.
mill (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding and reducing a substance to small particles; a manufactory; a prize fight. (See mell and maul); a money of account = 1-1,000th of a dollar:

pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part [Music]: *n.* the highest vocal or instrumental part; soprano: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to become threefold.

tree (trē), *n.* any woody plant having a single trunk and branches; anything resembling a tree; a piece of timber; cross: *v.t.* to drive to a tree; place in difficulty: *v.i.* to take refuge in a tree.

tree-calf (trē'kăf), *n.* a brown calf binding for a book, with conventional lines, suggesting trees, stained into it, so as to produce a beautiful effect.

treenail (trē'nāl), *n.* a cylindrical wooden pin used for securing the planks of a ship to the timbers. Also trenail.

trefoil (trē'foil), *n.* any plant of the genus Trifolium, including the clovers; an ornamental foliation used in architecture resembling three-leaved clover.

trek (trek), *v.i.* to travel by wagon, especially in search of a new settlement: *n.* a journey by wagon. [South African Dutch.]

trellis (trel'is), *n.* a structure or frame of lattice-work for supporting vines, &c.

tremble (trem'bl), *v.i.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c.; shudder; totter; quaver as sound: *n.* an involuntary shaking; shiver.

tremendous (trē-men'dus), *adj.* exciting fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; terrific; marvelous.

tremolo (trem'ō-lō), *n.* a tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal or instrumental music; mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced.

tremor (trem'ēr), *n.* an involuntary trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

tremulous (trem'ū-lus), *adj.* trembling; quivering; shaking; affected with fear or timidity; vibratory.

trench (trench), *n.* a long, narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth; open ditch for draining; an excavation made to interrupt the advance of an enemy, or to cover the advance of troops to a besieged place: *v.t.* to form a ditch in; dig or cultivate deeply: *v.i.* to encroach.

trenchant (trench'ant), *adj.* sharp; keen; severe.

trend (trend), *n.* inclination in a particular direction; general tendency: *v.i.* to have a particular direction; tend; stretch.

trepan (tre-pan'), *n.* a cylindrical saw of peculiar construction used in the operation of trepanning: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trepanned, *p.pr.* trepanning], to perform the operation of trepanning: *v.t.* to perforate with a trepan.

trephine (tre-fīn'), *n.* a surgical instrument for removing a disk of bone from the skull: *v.t.* to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.

trepidation (trep-i-dā'shun), *n.* an involuntary trembling; state of terror or alarm; confused haste.

trespass (tres'pas), *v.i.* to commit any offense; sin; enter unlawfully upon the land of another; intrude; violate any recognized rule of duty or social life: *n.* the act of trespassing; any offense or injury done to the person or property of another; transgression; sin.

tress (tres), *n.* a braid or lock of hair.

trestle (tres'l), *n.* a movable form for supporting anything; frame of a table.

trey (trā), *n.* a 3-spot at cards or dice; card with three spots.

tri, a Græco-Latin *prefix* meaning *three, threefold,* as *tri*angled, *adj.* having three angles.

triad (trī'ad), *n.* a union of three; an element which can replace or directly unite with three atoms of hydrogen or similar monatonic element; the common chord of a tone with its third and fifth [Music].

trial (trī'al), *n.* an attempt or endeavor; examination by test or experience; test of virtue, &c., by suffering or temptation; proof; verification; state of being tried; judicial examination.

triangle (trī'ang-gl), *n.* a plane figure bounded by three lines, and having three angles; a frame of three halberds to which offenders against military discipline were secured to be flogged; a musical instrument of

steel in the form of a triangle, sounded by being struck with a rod.

tribal (trī'bal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe.

tribe (trīb), *n.* a family, race, or class, constituting a distinct portion of a people; a family or series of generations descended from a common ancestor, but kept distinct; nation of uncivilized people under one chief; a group of animals or plants intermediate between an order and a genus.

tribrach (trī-brak), *n.* a poetic foot of three short syllables.

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* severe affliction; deep sorrow; acute trial.

tribunal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* the seat of a judge; court of justice.

tribune (trib'ūn), *n.* an ancient Roman official elected by the people to safeguard their liberties; a bench or elevated place; raised stand or rostrum from which speeches are delivered.

tributary (trib'ū-tā-ri), *adj.* paying tribute; yielding supplies; contributing to make up a greater object of the same kind: *n.* a state or government which pays tribute to a superior; a stream or river flowing into a larger one.

tribute (trib'ūt), *n.* an annual or stipulated sum of money, &c., paid by one state to another; personal contribution made in token of services rendered or acknowledgment due.

trice (trīs), *n.* an instant: *v.t.* to haul; hoist and secure with a small rope.

tricentenary (trī-sen'te-na-ri), same as tercentenary.

triceps (trī'seps), *n.* the great three-headed extensor muscle of the arm.

trichina (tri-kī'na), *n.* [*pl.* trichinæ (tri-kī'nē)], a nemotoid parasitic worm, which infests the muscles of swine and human beings.

trichord (trī'kôrd), *n.* a three-stringed instrument; a piano having three strings to each key for the greater part of its compass.

trick (trik), *n.* a stratagem or artifice; wile; vicious habit or practice; deception; imposition; legerdemain; clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy; whole number of cards falling to the winner in one round: *pl.* frolic: *v.t.* to cheat; impose upon; deceive; delineate without color; decorate or set off (with *out*).

trickery (trik'ẽr-i), *n.* deception; cheating; fraud; imposture.

trickle (trik'l), *v.i.* to flow gently down or in a small stream; run down in drops: *n.* a small gentle stream.

tricky (trik'i), *adj.* given to tricks; knavish; shifty; artful; cunning.

triclinium (trī-klin'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* triclinia (trī-klin'i-a)], a couch, usually accommodating three persons for reclining at meals; a dining-room furnished with couches on three sides.

tricolor (trī'kul-ẽr), *n.* a national flag of three colors arranged in equal strips.

tricuspid (trī-kus'pid), *adj.* having three points (cusps), as a molar tooth or a valve of the heart.

tricycle (trī'si-kl), *n.* a three-wheeled modernized form of velocipede: *v.i.* to ride on a tricycle.

trident (trī'dent), *n.* a scepter or spear with three prongs, especially the scepter of Neptune: hence sovereignty of the sea.

tried (trīd), *p.adj.* proved; tested; trustworthy; faithful.

triennial (trī-en'i-al), *adj.* occurring in, or continuing for, three years.

trifid (trī'fid), *adj.* three-cleft.

trifle (trī'fl), *n.* anything of little value or importance; a light kind of dish made of sponge-cakes soaked in sherry and covered with jam, cream, &c.: *v.i.* to act or talk with levity; indulge in light or frivolous amusements: *v.t.* to waste or fritter away.

trifling (trī'fling), *adj.* of small value or importance.

trifoliate (trī-fō'li-āt), *adj.* three-leaved.

triforium (trī-fō'ri-um), *n.* the open gallery or arcade above the arches of a church, separating the nave arches from the aisles.

trig (trig), *adj.* trim; neat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trigged, *p.pr.* trigging], to skid or stop (a wheel): *n.* a skid.

trigamy (trig'a-mi), *n.* the state of having three wives at the same time.

trigger (trig′ẽr), *n.* a catch which, when pulled, releases the hammer of a gun.

triglyph (trī′glif), *n.* an ornament of the Doric frieze placed directly over each column and at equal distances.

trigonometry (trig-ō-nom′e-tri), *n.* the science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, and ascertaining the relations between them by certain parts which are given.

trihedron (trī-hē′dron), *n.* a figure having three sides.

trilateral (trī-lat′ẽr-al), *adj.* three-sided.

trilinear (trī-lin′e-är), *adj.* three-lined.

trilingual (trī-ling′gwal), *adj.* having the command of three languages.

trilith (trī′lith), *n.* a monument formed by three stones, two upright and one across the others. Also trilithon.

trill (tril), *n.* a shake or quaver of the voice: *v.t.* to sing with a quaver: *v.i.* to quaver.

trillion (tril′yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a unit with twelve ciphers annexed; in the English system, a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed.

trilogy (tril′ō-ji), *n.* a series of three dramas each complete in itself, but forming one poetical and historical picture.

trim (trim), *adj.* [*comp.* trimmer, *superl.* trimmest], neat; compact; in good order or service: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trimmed, *p.pr.* trimming], to decorate or adorn; make trim; adjust; make smooth: *v.i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties.

trimeter (trim′e-tẽr), *n.* a line consisting of three meters (measures).

Trinity (trin′i-ti), *n.* the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in one Godhead: one God as to substance, three Persons as to individuality.

trinket (tring′ket), *n.* anything small and of little value; small ornament or jewel.

trinomial (trī-nō′mi-al), *adj.* consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —.

trio (trē′ō), *n.* a set of three; three united; composition for three voices or instruments.

triolet (trē′ō-let), *n.* a stanza of eight lines, very artificially constructed.

trip (trip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tripped, *p.pr.* tripping], to run or step lightly or nimbly; take short, quick steps; stumble; err; take an excursion: *n.* a nimble, short step; stumble; mistake; journey.

tripartite (trip′är-tīt or trī-pär′tīt), *adj.* divided into three parts.

tripe (trīp), *n.* the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for food.

triplane (trī′plān), *n.* an aëroplane with three gliding planes, the lower one carrying operator and motor.

triple (trip′l), *adj.* threefold; consisting of three united; three times repeated.

Triple Alliance (trip′l al-ī-ans), *n.* a defensive alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed in 1883. Italy withdrew just before declaring war on Austria-Hungary in 1915 and joining the Allies in the European War.

Triple Entente (trip′l än-tänt), *n.* an understanding or informal agreement between Great Britain, France, and Russia. It was the basis for their accord in entering the European War in 1914.

triplet (trip′let), *n.* three united: *pl.* three children at one birth.

triplex (trip′leks), *adj.* three-fold.

triplicate (trip′li-kāt), *adj.* threefold.

tripod (trī′pod), *n.* a three-legged stool

trisyllable (tri-sil′a-bl), *n.* a word of three syllables.

trite (trīt), *adj.* worn out; stale.

Triton (trī′ton), *n.* in classical mythology, a sea-god, son of Neptune and Venus,—represented as a man with a dolphin's tail.

triturate (trit′ū-rāt), *v.t.* to rub, grind, or bruise to powder.

triumph (trī′umf), *n.* a grand procession in honor of a general who has gained a decisive victory; state of joy at success; victory; conquest: *v.i.* to rejoice over success; obtain a victory.

triumphal (trī-um′fal), *adj.* pertaining to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.

triumphant (trī-um'fant), *adj.* rejoicing for victory; victorious.
triumvir (trī-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* triumviri (trī-um'vi-rī)], one of three men united in office.
triune (trī'ūn), *adj.* three in one.
trivalent (triv'a-lent), *adj.* capable of being combined with, or replaced by, three atoms of hydrogen.
trivet (triv'et), *n.* a stand for holding a kettle, &c., near the fire.
trivial (triv'i-al), *adj.* trifling; commonplace.
trochee (trō'kē), *n.* a medicinal lozenge.
trochee (trok'ē), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables; the first long, the second short.
trod, *p.t.* of tread.
troll (trōl), *n.* a giant or giantess of supernatural powers; sorceress; a kind of song; reel on a fishing-rod: *v.t.* to sing the parts of in succession: *v.i.* to fish, as for pike, with a rod and line running on a reel.
trolley (trol'i), *n.* a kind of truck; a grooved metal wheel traveling in contact with a live electric wire.
trollop (trol'up), *n.* a slattern.
trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* a large brass instrument of the trumpet kind.
troop (trōōp), *n.* a multitude; small body of cavalry, usually 60; soldiers collectively; company of performers: *v.i.* to march in a body; collect in crowds.
trope (trōp), *n.* a word or expression used in a sense different from its usual signification; figurative word.
trophy (trō'fi), *n.* [*pl.* trophies (trō'fiz)], a memorial of a victory; memento.
tropic (trop'ik), *n.* one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated at each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′ and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course; region between the tropics.
tropical (trop'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the tropics; figurative.
trot (trot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trotted, *p.pr.* trotting], to move faster than a walk: *v.t.* to cause to trot: *n.* the pace of a horse a little faster than a walk; jogging pace; term of endearment.
troth (torth), *n.* betrothal; fidelity.
troubadour (trōō'ba-dōōr), *n.* one of a class of lyric poets who flourished in the south of France and north of Italy from the eleventh to the thirteenth century.
trouble (trub'l), *n.* mental agitation, distress, or worry; fault or interruption in the stratum of a mine: *v.t.* to agitate, distress, or worry; give occasion of labor to.
troublesome (trub'l-sum), *adj.* causing trouble. Also troublous.
trough (trôf), *n.* a long, hollow vessel for holding a liquid, food, &c.; anything hollowed out.
trounce (trouns), *v.t.* to beat soundly.
troupe (trōōp), *n.* a company of performers.
trousers (trou'zẽrz), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men and boys, from the waist to the ankles, and covering each leg separately.
trousseau (trōō-sō'), *n.* [*pl.* trousseaux (trōō-sōz')], a bride's outfit.
trout (trout), *n.* a fresh-water fish allied to the salmon, but smaller.
trouvère (trōō-vār'), *n.* poets who composed minor epics in the Middle Ages, and sang or recited them at courts or in the great castles of the nobles. [Old French.]
trove (trōv), *n.* something found; a word rarely used, except in the expression "treasure trove."
trover (trō'vẽr), *n.* the gaining possession of goods by finding or other means; an action at law for goods found and not delivered on demand.
trow (trou), *v.i.* to believe; trust.
trowel (trou'el), *n.* a flat, triangular tool used for spreading mortar; a gardener's tool.
troyweight (troi'wāt), *n.* a weight of twelve ounces to the pound, used by goldsmiths and jewelers.
truant (trōō'ant), *n.* one who absents himself from school without leave; one who idles away from duty or business; loiterer: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a truant.
truce (trōōs), *n.* a temporary peace or cessation of hostilities; brief cessation.
truck (truk), *n.* a wheeled vehicle for

carrying goods; small wooden wheel; small wooden cap on the top of a flagstaff, &c.; barter; garden vegetables: *v.t.* to send by truck; peddle; hawk: *v.i.* to exchange commodities; barter; negotiate.

truckle (truk'l), *n.* a small wheel or caster: *v.t.* trundle; move on rollers: *v.i.* to yield obsequiously to another's will.

truculent (truk'ū-lent), *adj.* ferocious; of fierce aspect.

trudge (truj), *v.i.* to travel on foot, especially with labor or fatique.

true (trōō), *adj.* [*comp.* truer, *superl.* truest], conformable to fact; faithful or loyal; genuine; rightful; correct.

truffle (truf'l), *n.* a fleshy underground fungus much esteemed as a table delicacy.

truism (trōō'izm), *n.* a self-evident truth.

truly (trōō'li), *adv.* in agreement with truth or fact; precisely; sincerely.

trump (trump), *n.* a trumpet; a winning card; one of the suit of cards that takes any of the other suits; a genuine good fellow: *v.t.* to take with a trump card: *v.i.* to play a trump card.

trumpery (trump'ēr-i), *n.* worthless finery; rubbish: *adj.* worthless; insignificant.

trumpet (trump'et), *n.* a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube; an organ stop: *v.t.* to publish by, or as by, the sound of trumpet; noise abroad; praise extravagantly.

truncate (trung'kāt), *adj.* appearing as if cut off at the tip: *v.t.* (trung-kāt'), to lop.

truncheon (trun'chun), *n.* a short staff or cudgel; baton or staff of authority: *v.t.* to beat with a truncheon.

trundle (trun'dl), *v.t.* to roll along; roll, as on small wheels: *n.* a little wheel; truck.

trundle-bed (trun'dl-bed), *n.* a low bed that runs on casters.

trunk (trungk), *n.* the stem of a tree; body of an animal, as distinguished from the head and limbs; main body of anything; elephant's proboscis; large traveling box or chest; shaft of a column.

truss (trus), *n.* a surgical apparatus for the relief of hernia; a bundle or package; timbers fastened together for the support of a roof; rope or iron for keeping the center of the lower yard to the mast; tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants: *v.t.* to bind or pack close; skewer.

trust (trust), *n.* confidence; faith; credit; special reliance on presumed integrity; combination of capitalists to secure a monopoly; an estate held for the benefit of another: *v.t.* to place confidence in; rely upon; credit; sell upon credit to: *v.i.* to have trust in: *adj.* held in trust.

trustee (trus-tē'), *n.* a person to whom property or the management of property is committed for the benefit of others.

trustful (trust'fool), *adj.* full of trust; faithful.

trusty (trust'i), *adj.* [*comp.* trustier, *superl.* trustiest], justly deserving confidence; faithful.

truth (trōōth), *n.* [*pl.* truths], agreement with reality; eternal principle of right, or law of order; veracity; fidelity; fact.

truthful (trōōth'fool), *adj.* according to, adhering to, or speaking, the truth; reliable.

try (trī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tried, *p.pr.* trying], to exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt: *v.t.* to examine; to prove by experiment; to experience; to prove by a test; to examine judicially; to purify; to refine; to strain (the literal sense of the word): *n.* an attempt or experiment.

trying (trī'ing), *adj.* afflictive; difficult.

tryst (trist), *n.* a meeting; a promise to meet.

tsetse (tset'sē), *n.* an irritating African fly whose bite is fatal to oxen, horses, &c.

tub (tub), *n.* a small cask; sponge bath: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tubbed, *p.pr.* tubbing], to plant or set in a tub; to wash.

tube (tūb), *n.* a pipe; a hollow cylinder, used for the conveyance of fluids,

and for various other purposes: *v.t.* to furnish with a tube.

tuber (tū'bĕr), *n.* a fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter.

tubercle (tū'bĕr-kl), *n.* a small hard local tumor; little tuber.

tubercular, tuberculous (tū-bĕr'kū-lăr, tū-bĕr'kū-lus), *adj.* full of knobs or tubercles.

tuberculosis (tū-bĕr-kū-lō'sis), *n.* a disease accompanied by the formation of small tubercles in the tissues.

tuck (tuk), *n.* a long, narrow sword; a rapier; a kind of net; a fold in a dress; roll of a drum: *v.t.* to thrust or press in or together; to fold under.

tucker (tuk'ĕr), *n.* a small piece of linen for shading the breast of women.

Tuesday (tūz'dy), *n.* the third day of the week.

tufa (tōō'fa), *n.* a soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water, usually calcareous. Also tuff.

tuft (tuft), *n.* a collection of small things in a knot or bunch: *v.t.* to separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts.

tuft-hunter (tuft'hun-tĕr), *n.* a cant term in the English universities for a hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality, so called from the tuft in the cap of the latter. The word has now the general meaning of ε sycophant.

tug (tug), *v.t.* to pull or draw with great effort: *v.i.* to labor; to strive; to struggle: *n.* a pull with the utmost effort; a steam-vessel used to tow ships; a steam-tug.

tuition (tū-ish'un), *n.* guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward; instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning; the money paid for instruction.

tulip (tū'lip), *n.* a liliaceous plant with bell-shaped flowers.

tulle (tūl), *n.* a kind of silk open-work or lace. [French.]

tumble (tum'bl), *v.i.* to roll; to roll about; to fall; to come down suddenly and violently: *v.t.* to turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching: *n.* a fall.

tumbler (tum'blĕr), *n.* one who tumbles; a large drinking glass; a variety of the domestic pigeon.

tumbrel (tum'brel), *n.* a cart that may be tilted up; two-wheeled covered cart for conveying tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train. Also tumbril.

tumid (tū'mid), *adj.* swollen; distended; bombastic; pompous.

tumor (tū'mĕr), *n.* a morbid swelling or enlargement of any part of the body.

tumult (tū'mult), *n.* the commotion of a number of people; noisy confusion; riot.

tumultuous (tū-mul'tū-us), *adj.* characterized by, or full of, tumult; disorderly; agitated.

tun (tun), *n.* a large cask; measure of wine = 252 gallons; fermenting vat of a brewery.

tundra (tōōn'dra), *n.* a stretch of mossy, marshy, flat land in Northern Siberia.

tune (tūn), *n.* a series of musical notes with unity of key-note; melody; short musical composition; just intonation; fit disposition or right mood: *v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds; harmonize.

tuneful (tūn'fool), *adj.* musical; harmonious.

tuneless (tūn'les), *adj.* without harmony; discordant.

tunic (tū'nik), *n.* an undergarment worn by both sexes of the ancient Romans; loose kind of frock worn by women and boys; military coat; membrane covering some organ; covering, as of a seed.

tunnel (tun'el), *n.* a vaulted underground passage cut through a hill or under a river; funnel; shaft of a chimney; not wide at the mouth and ending in a point: *v.t.* to form a tunnel through or under. [French.]

tunny (tun'i), *n.* [*pl.* tunnies (tun'iz)], a large marine fish allied to the mackerel.

turban (tĕr'ban), *n.* the headdress worn by Orientals, consisting of a cap around which a sash is wrapped.

turbid (tĕr'bid), *adj.* muddy; thick.

turbine (tĕr'bin), *n.* a wheel turning

on a vertical axis and driven by steam or water. The principle of the turbine has been successfully applied to steam-navigation.

turbot (tĕr′bot), *n.* a large flat fish.

turbulent (tĕr′bu-lent), *adj.* tumultuous; agitated; insubordinate; riotous.

tureen (tū-rēn′), *n.* a deep table-vessel for holding soup.

turf (tĕrf), *n.* the grassy surface of untilled land; race-course; occupation of racing (with *the*): *v.t.* to cover with turf.

turgescent (tĕr-jes′ent), *adj.* growing inflated. [Latin.]

turgid (tĕr′jid), *adj.* distended beyond the natural size; inflated; bombastic.

turkey (tĕrk′i), *n.* a large gallinaceous bird.

turmoil (tĕr′moil), *n.* harassing labor; worrying confusion; noise.

turn (tĕrn), *v.t.* to cause or make to go round; change the direction of; change from one state to another; reverse; convert; transform; translate; make giddy; nauseate; *v.i.* to have a circular motion; be changed; move as on a pivot; recoil: *n.* the act of turning; movement in a circular direction; bend or curve; change of direction; opportunity; good or evil act; short spell; form or cast; fright or shock; single twist or bend of a rope. [French.]

turncoat (tĕrn′kōt), *n.* a term of contempt for one who changes his party, or becomes a traitor to his country.

turner (tĕrn′ĕr), *n.* one who turns; one who turns articles in a lathe; a kind of pigeon.

turnip (tĕrn′ip), *n.* a well-known plant with a solid bulbous root.

turnkey (tĕrn′kē), *n.* a prison warder.

turn-out (tĕrn′out), *n.* a showing; a display; an outfit.

turnover (tĕrn′ō-vĕr), *n.* a small pie made by using half of the crust with fruit, and then turning the other half over it.

turnpike (tĕrn′pīk), *n.* a gate or bar to stop vehicles, and sometimes foot passengers, &c., until toll is paid.

turpentine (tĕr′pen-tīn), *n.* the resinous or viscid juice of pine and fir trees.

turpitude (tĕr′pi-tūd), *n.* moral depravity.

turquoise (tĕr′kwoiz), *n.* a precious stone.

turret (tĕr′et), *n.* a small tower; cylindrical rotary steel tower on a man-of-war.

turtle (tĕr′tl), *n.* a large edible sea-tortoise; the turtle-dove.

tush (tush), *interj.* an expression of contempt, rebuke, or silence.

tusk (tusk), *n.* the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain mammals.

tussle (tus′l), *n.* a scuffle: *v.i.* to scuffle or struggle.

tussock (tus′ok), *n.* a tuft, clump, or small hillock of grass; a species of tuffy grass, valuable for fodder. Also tussac.

tussor (tus′sôr), *n.* an Eastern silk, heavier than pongee. Also tussur, tusseh. [Chinese.]

tut (tut), *interj.* hush! be quiet!

tutelage (tū′te-lāj), *n.* guardianship.

tutelary (tū′te-la-ri), *adj.* protecting.

tutor (tū′tĕr), *n.* a teacher; guardian: *v.t.* to instruct; train or discipline.

tuxedo (tuks-ē′do), *n.* an informal dinner coat; a short sack coat used as a substitute for the full-dress coat.

twaddle (twod′l), *n.* silly talk: *v.t.* to talk in a silly or weak manner.

twain (twān), *n.* & *adj.* two.

twang (twang), *n.* a sharp, quick, vibrating sound; affected nasal tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound with a sharp, vibrating noise.

tweak (twēk), *v.t.* to pinch or pull with a sudden jerk and twist: *n.* a sudden sharp pull or pinch.

tweed (twēd), *n.* a soft, woolly cloth material.

tweezers (twē′zĕrs), *n.pl.* small pinchers for pulling out hairs.

twelfth (twelfth), *adj.* next in order after the eleventh: *n.* one of twelve equal parts.

twelvemo (twelv′mō), *n.* duodecimo.

twentieth (twen′ti-eth), *adj.* the ordinal of twenty: *n.* one of twenty equal parts.

twenty (twen′ti), *adj.* twice ten: *n.* the number which is one more than nineteen; a score.

twice (twīs), *adv.* two times; doubly.
twiddle (twid'l), *v.t.* to twirl in a light manner; touch lightly: *v.t.* to move with a quivering motion: *n.* a twist of the fingers.
twig (twig), *n.* a small shoot or branch: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twigged, *p.pr.* twigging], to notice; understand: *v.i.* to comprehend.
twilight (twī'līt), *n.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset; partial illumination: *adj.* obscure; shaded.
twilight sleep (twī'līt slēp), *n.* a condition of semi-insensibility, with freedom from pain in childbirth, attained through a method of applying the drugs morphine and scopolamine, originated at Freiburg.
twin (twin), *adj.* double; closely resembling: *n.* one of two born at a birth
twine (twīn), *v.t.* to twist; wind round; unite closely: *v.i.* to be closely united by twisting: *n.* a twist; strong thread.
twinge (twinj), *v.t.* to affect with a sudden sharp pain; twitch: *v.i.* to suffer a twinge: *n.* a sudden sharp pain.
twinkle (twing'kl), *n.* a quick motion of the eye; short, tremulous light; an instant: *v.i.* to open and shut the eyes rapidly; blink; shine with a tremulous, sparkling light; quiver.
twirl (twērl), *v.t.* to move or turn round rapidly; whirl: *v.i.* to rotate rapidly; *n.* a quick, circular motion; convolution.
twist (twist), *v.t.* to unite or form by winding together; wind spirally; interlace; writhe or contort; cause to turn from a direct line: *v.i.* to be contorted; move in a curve: *n.* the act of twisting; convolution; manner of twisting; cord or thread; kind of tobacco roll.
twit (twit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twitted, *p.pr.* twitting], to annoy by reminding of a fault, &c.; upbraid.
twitch (twich), *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: *v.i.* to contract or move quickly or spasmodically: *n.* a sudden jerk or pull; short spasmodic convulsion.
twitter (twit'ēr), *v.i.* to make a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; feel a tremulous, nervous motion: *n.* a small, tremulous noise; slight nervous agitation.
two (tōō), *adj.* one and one: *n.* the number of one and one.
two-step (tōō-step), *n.* a dance in two-two time, the first step of each measure, called a "slide," being longer than the second.
tycoon (tī-kōōn'), *n.* the title formerly assumed by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.
tympanum (tim'pa-num), *n.* the membranous wall which separates the internal from the external ear; the drum of the ear
type (tīp), *v.t.* to typify; reproduce by a typewriter: *n.* an emblem, sign or symbol; figure or design stamped on coin; distinguishing mark; general form or structure; original design; a letter in metal or wood for printing from. Different sizes of printing types are indicated by distinguishing names and by means of a unit of type measurement, which in the United States is one-twelfth of a pica.

SIZES OF TYPE

Brilliant = 3½ point.
Diamond = 4 or 4½ point.
Pearl = 5 point.
Agate = 5½ point.
Nonpareil = 6 point.
Minion = 7 point.
Brevier = 8 point.
Bourgeois = 9 point.
Long primer = 10 point.
Small pica = 11 point.
Pica = 12 point.
English = 14 point.
Columbian = 16 point.
Great primer = 18 point.

typewriter (tīp'rī-tēr), *n.* a mechanical contrivance for producing letters by means of an inked ribbon and types; a typewriting-machine; an operator of a typewriting machine.
typhoid (tī'foid), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, typhus: *n.* an enteric fever occasioned by defective drains, &c.
typhoon (tī-fōōn'), *n.* a violent tornado in the Chinese and Japanese seas.

typhus (tī'fus), *n.* a contagious fever often occurring as an epidemic.
typical (tip'i-kal), *adj.* figurative.
typify (tip'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* typified, *p.pr.* typifying], to represent by an image or emblem; foreshadow.
typist (tī'pist), *n.* one who operates a typewriting machine.
typographical (tī-pō-graf'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the art of printing. Also typographic.
typography (tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of printing.
typtology (tip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the explanation or interpretation of presumed spirit messages or rappings.
tyrannical (tī-ran'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tyrant; despotic; cruel.
tyrannize (tir'an-īz), *v.i.* to act like a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity.
tyrannous (tir'an-us), *adj.* arbitrary; tyrannical.
tyranny (tir'an-i), *n.* the government or conduct of a tyrant; severity; absolute monarchy imperiously administered.
tyrant (tī'rant), *n.* an oppressor; despot.
tyro (tī'rō), *n.* a beginner; novice.
Tyrolese (tir-ō-lēz'), *adj.* pertaining to the Tyrol or its natives.
tyrotoxicon (tī-rō-tok'si-kon), *n.* a ptomaine poison found in decomposed milk, cheese, ice-cream and like substances.
Tzigany (tsig'a-ni), *n.* a Hungarian gipsy.

U

U, the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet. It was developed by the Greeks to eke out the Phœnician alphabet for Hellenic use. In Latin U was the uncial and cursive form, while V was the capital. About 1450 A.D. a distinction was made, when V represented the sound that we now give it, while U was the vowel; but for a time, the letters were used almost without recognition of their phonetic values. In English the original sound of U is that in *rude, truth,* &c., but it has also the values of *yoo* (as in *educate*), *oo* (as in *rule*), short (as in *rub*), or *ĕ* (as in *Turk*). As a symbol in chemistry, U represents the element *uranium.*

ubiquitous (ū-bik′wi-tus), *adj.* existing everywhere; omnipresent.

U-boat, *n.* a German submarine [German *Unterseeboot,* under-sea-boat.]

udder (ud′ĕr), *n.* the glandular organ of a mammal which secretes milk.

ugh (uh), *interj.* an exclamation of repugnance or disgust.

ugliness (ug′li-nes), *n.* total absence of beauty; deformity, physical or moral.

ugly (ug′li), *adj.* [*comp.* uglier, *superl.* ugliest], that which is offensive to the eye; deformed; morally repellent; ill-natured.

uhlan (ū′lan), *n.* one of a kind of light cavalry, or lancer, in the German army.

ukase (ū-kās′), *n.* a Russian imperial decree having the force of a law.

ulcer (ul′sĕr), *n.* a sore, attended with a secretion of pus.

ulcerate (ul′sĕr-āt), *v.t.* to affect with an ulcer: *v.i.* to be formed into an ulcer.

ulceration (ul-sĕr-ā′shun), *n.* the process of forming into an ulcer.

ulcerous (ul′sĕr-us), *adj.* ulcer-like.

ulna (ul′na), *n.* the larger of the two bones that form the fore-arm.

ulnar (ul′nĕr), *adj.* pertaining to the ulna.

ulster (ul′stĕr), *n.* a long, loose overcoat of coarse cloth.

ulterior (ul-tē′ri-ĕr), *adj.* lying beyond or on the further side; more distant; beyond something else either expressed or implied.

ultima (ul′ti-ma), *n.* the last syllable of a word. [Latin.]

ultimate (ul′ti-mat), *adj.* being the last; utmost; furthest; extreme; final.

ultimatum (ul-ti-mā′tum), *n.* [*pl.* ultimata, ultimatums (ul-ti-mā′ta, ul-ti-mā′tumz)], final conditions offered as the basis of an agreement prior to the declaration of hostilities.

ultimo (ul′ti-mō), *adv.* in the month preceding the present.

ultra (ul′tra), *adj.* extreme.

ultramarine (ul-tra-ma-rēn′), *n.* a beautiful, permanent, blue pigment, originally obtained from lapis-lazuli.

ultramontane (ul-tra-mon′tān), *adj.* being beyond the mountains (the Alps); pertaining to, or characteristic of, ultramontanism.

ululation (ul-ū-lā′shun), *n.* a howling like a dog.

umbel (um′bel), *n.* a fan-like inflorescence radiating from a common center.

umbelliferous (um-bel-if′ĕr-us), *adj.* producing or bearing umbels. Umbellate, umbellated.

umber (um′bĕr), *n.* a brown pigment; the grayling: *adj.* of an olive-brown color.

umbilicus (um-bil-ī′kus), *n.* the navel of the human body; a center. [Latin.]

umbles (um′blz), *n.pl.* a deer's entrails.

umbo (um′bō), *n.* the boss of a shield;

point of a bivalve-shell immediately above the hinge. [Latin.]

umbra (um'bra), *n.* the dark cone of shadow projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun; the dark central part of a sunspot.

umbrage (um'brāj), *n.* screen of trees or foliage; offense.

umbrageous (um-brā'jus), *adj.* shady.

umbrella (um-brel'a), *n.* a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against the rain or sun.

umlaut (ōōm'lout), *n.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable. [German.]

umpire (um'pīr), *n.* a third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; one chosen in a game to see that its rules are observed: *v.i.* to act as umpire.

unabated (un-a-bā'ted), *adj.* not diminished; not lowered.

unable (un-ā'bl), *adj.* not having sufficient strength, power or skill.

unabridged (un-a-brijd'), *adj.* not shortened; complete; full.

unacquainted (un-a-kwān'ted), *adj.* not acquainted; having no knowledge of (followed by *with*).

unadorned (un-a-dôrnd'), *adj.* not adorned; plain.

unadulterated (un-a-dul'tĕr-ā-ted), *adj.* unmixed; without alloy; pure.

unaffected (un-a-fek'ted), *adj.* simple in manner; not showy.

unalloyed (un-a-loid'), *adj.* unmixed; pure.

unanimity (ū-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* agreement in opinion.

unanimous (ū-nan'i-mus), *adj.* agreeing in opinion.

unanswerable (un-an'sĕr-a-bl), *adj.* impossible to answer; conclusive.

unapproachable (un-a-prōch' a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be approached or attained.

unarm (un-ärm'), *v.t.* to disarm.

unarrayed (un-a-rād'), *adj.* not dressed; not arranged.

unassailable (un-a-sā'la-bl), *adj.* incontestable.

unassuming (un-a-sūm'ing), *adj.* not forward or arrogant; modest.

unattached (un-a-tacht'), *n.* not attached.

unattainable (un-a-tān'a-bl), *adj.* beyond one's reach.

unauthorized (un-aw'thĕr-īzd), *adj.* without authority, or lawful permission.

unavailing (un-a-vāl'ing), *adj.* of no avail; useless.

unavoidable (un-a-void' a-bl), *adj.* that may not be avoided; inevitable.

unawares (un-a-wārz'), *adv.* unmindfully.

unbalanced (un-bal'anst), *adj.* out of poise; mentally unsound.

unbar (un-bär'), *v.t.* to remove a bar or hindrance from; to unfasten.

unbearable (un-bār'a-bl), *adj.* not to be tolerated.

unbecoming (un-bē-kum'ing), *adj.* unsuited; unworthy of; not becoming.

unbelief (un-be-lēf'), *n.* skepticism.

unbend (un-bend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unbent, *p.pr.* unbending], to free from flexure; relax; unfasten from the yards and spars: *v.i.* to become relaxed; act with freedom or condescension.

unbiased (un-bī'ast), *adj.* without prejudice; with no favor to one side or the other of two conflicting parties, or opinions.

unbidden (un-bid'n), *adj.* not invited; not summoned.

unbleached (un-blēcht'), *adj.* not bleached; yellow.

unblemished (un-blem'isht), *adj.* without blemish; pure.

unblushing (un-blush' ing), *adj.* shameless; impudent.

unbolt (un-bōlt'), *v.t.* to unfasten; to open.

unbosom (un-bōōz'um), *v.t.* to relieve by telling one's hidden thoughts.

unbounded (un-bound'ed), *adj.* not limited.

unbridled (un-brī'dld), *adj.* not restrained; unruly.

unbroken (un-brō'kn), *adj.* whole; unsubdued; undisturbed.

uncalled (un-kawld'), *adj.* not called or invited.

uncanny (un-kan'i), *adj.* weird; mysterious; dangerous; unpropitious. [Scotch.]

unceasing (un-sē'sing), *adj.* continual; ceaseless.

uncertain (un-sēr'tn), *adj.* changeable; doubtful; not sure.
unchain (un-chān'), *v.t.* to free from chains or bondage.
uncharitable (un-char'i-ta-bl), *adj.* harsh; censorious.
unchaste (un-chāst'), *adj.* immodest; not chaste.
unchecked (un-chekt'), *adj.* unhindered; not restrained.
uncial (un'shal), *adj.* pertaining to a large round form of letters used in ancient manuscripts.
uncivil (un-siv'il), *adj.* rude; discourteous.
unclasp (un-klasp'), *v.t.* to loose the clasp of; to undo.
uncle (ung'kl), *n.* the brother of one's father or mother; husband of one's aunt; pawnbroker.
unclean (un-klēn'), *adj.* not clean; sinful.
uncomfortable (un-kum'fôr-tā-bl), *adj.* uneasy; awkwardly situated.
uncommon (un-kom'un), *adj.* not common; unusual.
uncompromising (un-kom'prō-mīzing), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate.
unconcerned (un-kon-sērnd'), *adj.* not anxious; unsolicitous.
unconditional (un-kon-dish' un-al), *adj.* absolute.
unconquerable (un-kong' kēr-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be conquered.
unconscionable (un-kon'shun-a-bl), *adj.* out of all reason or expectation.
unconscious (un-kon'shus), *adj.* not conscious of self; not perceiving.
unconstitutional (un-kon-stī-tū'shun-al), *adj.* not authorized or contrary to the constitution.
uncontrollable (un-kon-trōl'a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being controlled.
unconventional (un-kon-ven' shun-al), *adj.* not conventional; free in one's ways.
uncouple (un-kup'l), *v.t.* to loose from being coupled; to disconnect.
uncouth (un-kōōth'), *adj.* awkward, clumsy, grotesque.
uncover (un-kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to remove the cover of; to expose.
uncrowned (un-krownd'), *adj.* not crowned.
unction (ungk'shun), *n.* the act of anointing as a symbol of consecration; ointment; anything soothing; sham fervor or suavity.
unctuous (ungk'shus), *adj.* oily; soothing; lenitive; extremely bland.
undaunted (un-dän'ted), *adj.* bold; intrepid.
undecagon (un-dek'a-gon), *n.* a plane figure with eleven sides or eleven angles.
undeceive (un-dē-sēv'), *v.t.* to free from deception or mistake.
undecennary (un-de-sen'a-ri), *adj.* eleventh; once in eleven years. Undecennial.
undecided (un-dē-sī'ded), *adj.* irresolute.
undefiled (un-dē-fīld'), *adj.* spotless; unpolluted.
undefined (un-dē-fīnd'), *adj.* not precisely explained.
undemonstrative (un-dē-mon' strativ), *adj.* not showing feeling openly; reserved.
undeniable (un-dē-nī'a-bl), *adj.* not to be denied; beyond a doubt.
under (un'dēr), *prep.* beneath; subordinate to; in subjection to; less than; during the time of.
underbid (un-dēr-bid'), *v.t.* to offer less than, as at an auction.
underbred (un-dēr-bred'), *adj.* lacking refinement.
underbrush (un'dēr-brush), *n.* brushwood or shrubs growing between trees; undergrowth.
underclothes (un'dēr-klōthz), *n.pl.* clothing worn under one's outer garments.
undercurrent (un'dēr-kur-ent), *n.* a current below the surface of water; any influence or feeling not apparent on the surface.
undercut (un-dēr-kut'), *v.t.* to cut under; to strike a heavy blow upward.
underestimate (un-dēr-es'ti-māt), *v.t.* to set too low a value on.
underfed (un-dēr-fed'), *adj.* not sufficiently nourished.
undergo (un-dēr-gō'), *v.t.* to pass through or experience; suffer.
undergraduate (un-dēr-grad'ū-āt), *n.* a member of a university who has not taken his first degree.
underground (un'dēr-ground), *adj.* situated below the surface of the ground.

underhand (un-dĕr-hand′), *adj.* done by meanness or fraud; clandestine.
underlie (un-dĕr-lī′), *v.t.* to lie beneath; to be liable to.
underline (un-dĕr-līn′), *v.t.* to draw a line under.
underling (un′dĕr-ling), *n.* an inferior; a subordinate.
undermine (un-dĕr-mīn′), *v.t.* to weaken the base; to sap secretly.
underneath (un-dĕr-nēth′), *adv.* beneath; below.
underpay (un-dĕr-pā′), *v.t.* to give insufficient wages to.
underpin (un-dĕr-pin′), *v.t.* to support underneath; to prop.
underrate (un-dĕr-rāt′), *v.t.* to underestimate.
undersign (un-dĕr-sīn′), *v.t.* to write or sign one's name under or at the foot of.
understand (un-dĕr-stand′), *v.t.* to perceive by the mind; be informed of; assume or imply; know by experience: *v.i.* to have understanding; be informed.
understanding (un-dĕr-stand′ing), *n.* the rational faculties; intellect; intelligence; wisdom; skill.
understudy (un′dĕr-stud-i), *n.* an actor who studies a rôle so that he may take the place of the actor playing it, if necessary.
undertake (un-dĕr-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* undertook, *p.pr.* undertaking], to take under one's management; assume; attempt; answer for: *v.i.* to take upon one's self; guarantee.
undertaker (un′dĕr-tāk-ĕr), *n.* one who undertakes to perform any office or business; one who manages funerals.
undertaking (un-dĕr-tāk′ing), *n.* any business or project a person engages to perform.
undertone (un′dĕr-tōn), *n.* a low tone or color.
undertow (un′dĕr-tō), *n.* the flow of water in a direction opposite to the surface current.
undervalue (un-dĕr-val′ū), *v.t.* to value below the real worth; to esteem lightly.
under-world (un′ dĕr - wĕrld), *n.* Hades; the lower classes of society.
underwrite (un-dĕr-rīt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* underwrote, *p.p.* underwritten, *p.pr.* underwriting], to subscribe one's name to for insurance; to follow the calling of an underwriter.
underwriter (un′dĕr-rīt-ĕr), *n.* one who insures, as subscriptions to stocks, bonds, etc., or shipping.
underwriting (un′dĕr-rīt-ing), *n.* the calling of an underwriter; insurance.
undesirable (un-dē-zī′ra-bl), *adj.* not to be wished for.
undignified (un-dig′ni-fīd), *adj.* not consistent with dignity.
undo (un-dōō′), *v.t.* to reverse what has been done; to open.
undress (un-dres′), *v.t.* to disrobe; to strip: *n.* (un′dres), a loose dress; the dress worn by soldiers when off duty: *adj.* pertaining to ordinary dress as opposed to uniform.
undue (un-dū′), *adj.* improper; excessive; not legal.
undulate (un′dū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to wave, or move like waves; vibrate.
undulation (un-dū-lā′shun), *n.* a waving motion or vibration.
undulatory (un′dū-la-tō-ri), *adj.* undulating; vibratory.
unduly (un-dū′li), *adv.* not according to duty or propriety nor in proper proportion; excessively.
undurable (un-dū′ra-bl), *adj.* not durable; not lasting.
undutiful (un-dū′ti-fool), *adj.* not obedient; not performing duty.
undying (un-dī′ing), *adj.* not dying; not perishing; not subject to death; immortal.
unearned (un-ĕrnd′), *adj.* not merited by labor or services; thus the late Henry George spoke of "the unearned increment," meaning that value which comes to real estate from the general activity and enterprise of the neighboring population, while the owner of the real estate may have had no share in this activity or process of enrichment.
unearth (un-ĕrth′), *v.t.* to drive from the earth; to uncover, as a fox.
unearthly (un-ĕrth′li), *adj.* not terrestrial.
uneasily (un-ē′zi-li), *adv.* with uneasiness or pain; with difficulty; not readily.
uneasiness (un-ē′zi-nes), *n.* a moderate

degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet.

uneasy (un-ē′zi), *adj.* feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet; giving some pain; as, an *uneasy* garment; disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet.

uneatable (un-ē′ta-bl), *adj.* not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

uneaten (un-ē′tn), *adj.* not eaten; not devoured.

uneclipsed (un-ē-klipst′), *adj.* not eclipsed; not obscured.

unedifying (un-ed′i-fī-ing), *adj.* not edifying; not improving to the mind.

uneducated (un-ed′ū-kā-ted), *adj.* not educated; illiterate.

uneffaced (un-ef-fāst′), *adj.* not effaced; not obliterated.

unemancipated (un-ē-man′ci-pā-ted), *adj.* not emancipated or liberated from slavery.

unembarrassed (un-em-bar′rast), *adj.* not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused; free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances; free from perplexing connection.

unemotional (un-ē-mō′shun-al), *adj.* not emotional; not readily giving way to feeling.

unemphatic (un-em-fat′ik), *adj.* having no emphasis.

unemployed (un-em-ploid′), *adj.* not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged; not being in use; as, *unemployed* capital or money.

unending (un-end′ing), *adj.* having no end; everlasting; eternal.

unendowed (un-en-doud′), *adj.* not endowed; not furnished; not invested; not furnished with funds.

unendurable (un-en-dū′ra-bl), *adj.* not to be endured; intolerable.

unenervated (un-en′er-va-ted), *adj.* not enervated or weakened.

unengaged (un-en-gājd′), *adj.* See disengaged.

un-English (un-ing′glish), *adj.* not English.

unenlightened (un-en-līt′nd), *adj.* not enlightened; not illuminated.

unentangled (un-en-tang′gld), *adj.* See disentangled.

unenterprising (un-en′tēr-prīz-ing), *adj.* not enterprising; indolent; sluggish.

unenumerated (un-ē-nū′mēr-ā-ted), *adj.* not numbered; not included among enumerated articles.

unenviable (un-en′vi-a-bl), *adj.* not enviable; not an object of envy.

unenvied (un-en′vid), *adj.* not envied; exempt from the envy of others.

unequal (un-ē′kwal), *adj.* not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity; not equal in strength, talents, acquirements; not equal in age or station; inferior; insufficient; inadequate; not uniform; disproportionate.

unequaled (un-ē′kwald), *adj.* not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled.

unequipped (un-ē-kwipt′), *adj.* not equipped.

unequivocal (un-ē-kwiv′o-kal), *adj.* not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; not ambiguous nor of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations.

uneradicable (un-ē-rad′i-ka-bl), *adj.* not to be eradicated; that cannot be eradicated.

unerring (un-ēr′ing), *adj.* committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible.

unessential (un-es-sen′shal), *adj.* not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance; not constituting the essence.

unevaporated (un-ē-vap′or-ā-ted), *adj.* not evaporated.

uneven (un-ē′vn), *adj.* not even; not level; not equal; not of equal length.

unevenness (un-ē′vn-nes), *n.* surface not level; inequality of surface.

uneventful (un-ē-vent′fool), *adj.* not eventful.

unexaggerated (un-egz-aj′ĕr-ā-ted), *adj.* not exaggerated.

unexampled (un-egz-am′pld), *adj.* having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled.

unexceptionable (un-ek-sep′shun-a-bl), *adj.* not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable.

unexecuted (un-eks′e-kū-ted), *adj.* not performed; not done; as, a task, business, or project *unexecuted*.

unexemplary (un-egz′em-plā-ri), *adj.* not exemplary; not according to example.

unexercised (un-eks′ĕr-sīzd), *adj.* not

exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced.

unexpected (un-ek-spek'ted), *adj.* not expected; not looked for sudden; not provided against.

unexpectedly (un-ek-spek'ted-li), *adv.* at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.

unexpended (un-ek-spen'ded), *adj.* not expended; not laid out.

unexpired (un-ek-spīrd'), *adj.* not expired; not ended.

unexplained (un-ek-splānd'), *adj.* not explained; not interpreted; not illustrated.

unexplored (un-ek-splōrd'), *adj.* not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown.

unexplosive (un-ek-splō'siv), *adj.* not explosive.

unexpressed (un-ek-sprest'), *adj.* not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.

unfading (un-fād'ing), *adj.* not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.

unfailing (un-fāl'ing), *adj.* not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted.

unfair (un-fār'), *adj.* not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice.

unfairly (un-fār'li), *adv.* not in a just or equitable manner.

unfairness (un-fār'nes), *n.* dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice.

unfaithful (un-fāth'fool), *adj.* not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; negligent of duty.

unfaithfulness (un-fāth'fool-nes), *n.* neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery.

unfaltering (un-fawl'tēr-ing), *adj.* not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

unfamiliar (un-fa-mil'yär), *adj.* not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use.

unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil-yar'i-ti), *n.* want of familiarity.

unfashionable (un-fash'un-a-bl), *adj.* not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode.

unfashionably (un-fash'un-a-bli), *adv.* not according to the fashion.

unfasten (un-fas'tn), *v.t.* to loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.

unfatherly (un-fä'*th*ēr-li), *adj.* not becoming a father; unkind.

unfathomable (un-fa*th*'um-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be sounded by a line.

unfathomed (un-fa*th*'umd), *adj.* not sounded; not to be sounded.

unfavorable (un-fā'vēr-a-bl), *adj.* not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support; not propitious; not adapted to promote any object; not kind; not obliging; discouraging.

unfearing (un-fēr'ing), *adj.* not fearing.

unfeatured (un-fē'tūrd), *adj.* wanting regular features; deformed.

unfed (un-fed'), *adj.* not fed; not supplied with food.

unfeeling (un-fēl'ing), *adj.* insensible; void of sensibility; cruel; hard.

unfeigned (un-fānd'), *adj.* not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

unfelt (un-felt'), *adj.* not felt; not perceived.

unfenced (un-fenst'), *adj.* deprived of a fence; not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless.

unfermented (un-fēr-men'ted), *adj.* not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation; as liquor; not leavened; as bread.

unfertile (un-fēr'til), *adj.* not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops; barren; unfruitful; bare; waste.

unfetter (un-fet'ēr), *v.t.* to loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle; to free from restraint; to set at liberty.

unfettered (un-fet'ērd), *adj.* unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint; not restrained.

unfilial (un-fil'yal), *adj.* unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.

unfilled (un-fild'), *adj.* not filled; not fully supplied.

unfinished (un-fin'isht), *adj.* not finished; not complete; not brought

to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch.

unfit (un-fit'), *adj.* not fit; improper; unsuitable; unqualified.

unfit (un-fit'), *v.t.* to disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything.

unfitly (un-fit'li), *adv.* not properly; unsuitably.

unfitness (un-fit'nes), *n.* want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral; as, the *unfitness* of a sick man for labor, or of an ignorant man for office.

unfitted (un-fit'ed), *p.p.* rendered unsuitable; disqualified.

unfitting (un-fit'ing), *p.pr.* rendering unsuitable; disqualifying; improper; unbecoming.

unflagging (un-flag'ing), *adj.* not flagging or drooping; retaining strength.

unflattering (un-flat'tĕr-ing), *adj.* not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please; not affording a favorable prospect; as, the weather is *unflattering*.

unflinching (un-flinsh'ing), *adj.* not flinching; not shrinking; determined.

unfold (un-fōld'), *v.t.* to open folds; to expand; to spread out; to open anything covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; to declare; to tell; to disclose; to display.

unforbidden (un-fôr-bid'n), *adj.* not forbid; not prohibited; allowed; permitted; legal.

unforced (un-fôrst'), *adj.* not forced; not compelled; not constrained; not urged or impelled; not feigned; not heightened; natural; easy.

unforcible (un-fôr'si-bl), *adj.* wanting force or strength.

unfordable (un-fôrd'a-bl), *adj.* not fordable; that cannot be forded, or passed by wading.

unforeseen (un-fôr-sēn'), *adj.* not foreseen; not foreknown.

unforgetful (un-fôr-get'fool), *adj.* not forgetful.

unforgivable (un-fôr-giv'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being forgiven.

unforgotten (un-fôr-got'n), *adj.* not forgot; not lost to memory.

unformed (un-fôrmd'), *adj.* decomposed or resolved into parts; not molded into regular shape.

unforsaken (un-fôr-sāk'n), *adj.* not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.

unfortified (un-fôr'ti-fīd), *adj.* not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds; not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials.

unfortunate (un-fôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* not successful; not prosperous.

unfought (un-fawt'), *adj.* not fought.

unfounded (un-foun'ded), *adj.* not founded; not built or established; having no foundation; vain; idle.

unframed (un-frāmd'), *adj.* not formed; not constructed; not fashioned.

unfrequented (un-frē-kwen'ted), *adj.* rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.

unfriendliness (un-frend'li-nes), *n.* want of kindness; disfavor.

unfriendly (un-frend'li), *adj.* not friendly; not kind or benevolent; not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.

unfrock (un-frok'), *v.t.* to divest of a gown; to silence a priest.

unfruitful (un-frōōt'fool), *adj.* not producing fruit; barren; not producing offspring; not prolific; barren; not producing good effects or works; unproductive; not fertile.

unfulfilled (un-fool-fild'), *adj.* not fulfilled; not accomplished; as, a prophecy or prediction.

unfurl (un-fĕrl'), *adj.* to loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread.

unfurnished (un-fĕr'nisht), *adj.* stripped of furniture; degarnished; unsupplied with necessaries or ornaments.

ungainly (un-gān'li), *adj.* not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.

ungalled (un-gawld'), *adj.* unhurt; not galled.

ungarrisoned (un-gar'i-sund), *adj.* not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.

ungear (un-gēr'), *v.t.* to unharness; to strip of gear.

ungenerous (un-jen'ĕr-us), *adj.* not

of a noble mind; not liberal; ignominious.

ungentlemanly (un-jen'tl-man-li), *adj.* not becoming a gentleman.

ungifted (un-gift'ed), *adj.* not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties.

ungilded (un-gild'ed), *adj.* not gilt; not overlaid with gold.

ungird (un-gĕrd'), *v.t.* to loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.

ungirt (un-gĕrt'), *adj.* unbound; loosely dressed.

unglaze (un-glāz'), *v.t.* to strip of glass; to remove the glass from windows.

unglazed (un-glāzd'), *adj.* destitute of glass; not furnished with glass; wanting glass windows; not covered with vitreous matter.

ungloved (un-gluvd'), *adj.* without glove or gloves.

ungodliness (un-god'li-nes), *n.* impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands, and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

ungodly (un-god'li), *adj.* wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands.

ungovernable (un-guv'ĕrn-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be governed; that cannot be ruled or restrained.

ungoverned (un-guv'ĕrnd), *adj.* not being governed; not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious.

ungowned (un-gound'), *adj.* not having or not wearing a gown.

ungraceful (un-grās'fool), *adj.* not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance.

ungracious (un-grā'shus), *adj.* wicked; odious; hateful; offensive; unpleasing.

ungrammatical (un-gram-at'i-kal), *adj.* not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.

ungrateful (un-grāt'fool), *adj.* not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors; not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness; making no returns for culture; unpleasing; unacceptable.

ungratified (un-grat'i-fīd), *adj.* not gratified; not compensated; not pleased; not indulged.

ungrounded (un-ground'ed), *adj.* without ground or basis; unreal; false.

ungual (ung'gwal), *adj.* a term applied to such bones of the feet as have attached to them a nail, claw, or hoof. [Latin.]

unguarded (un-gärd'ed), *adj.* not guarded; not watched; not defended; having no guard; careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious; negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution.

unguent (un'gwent), *n.* ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate. [Latin.]

unguided (un-gīd'ed), *adj.* not guided; not led or conducted; not regulated.

unhallowed (un-hal'ōd), *adj.* profaned; deprived of its sacred character; profane; unholy; impure; wicked.

unhand (un-hand'), *v.t.* to loose from the hand; to let go.

unhandled (un-han'dld), *adj.* not handled; not treated; not touched.

unhanged (un-hangd'), *adj.* not hung or hanged; not punished by hanging.

unhappiness (un-hap'i-nes), *n.* misfortune; ill luck; infelicity; misery.

unhappy (un-hap'i), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched.

unharassed (un-har'ast), *adj.* not harassed; not vexed or troubled.

unhardened (un-härd'nd), *adj.* not hardened; not indurated; as metal; not hardened; not made obdurate.

unharmed (un-härmd'), *adj.* unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.

unharmful (un-härm'fool), *adj.* not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

unharness (un-här'nes), *v.t.* to strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear; to disarm; to divest of armor.

unhatched (un-hatcht'), *adj.* not hatched; not having left the egg; not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

unhealthful (un-helth'fool), *adj.* not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious;

abounding with sickness or disease; sickly.

unhealthiness (un-helth'i-nes), *n.* want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition; unsoundness; want of vigor; unfavorableness to health.

unhealthy (un-helth'i), *adj.* wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; wanting vigor of growth; sickly; abounding with disease; insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases; morbid; not indicating health.

unheard (un-hērd'), *adj.* not heard; not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience; not known in fame; not celebrated.

unheated (un-hēt'ed), *adj.* not heated; not made hot.

unheeded (un-hēd'ed), *adj.* not heeded; disregarded; neglected.

unheedful (un-hēd'fool), *adj.* not cautious; inattentive; careless.

unhelmed (un-helmd'), *adj.* deprived of a helm; having no helm.

unhelmeted (un-hel'met-ed), *adj.* deprived or destitute of a helmet.

unhelpful (un-help'fool), *adj.* affording no aid.

unheroic (un-hē-rō'ik), *adj.* not heroic; not brave.

unhesitating (un-hez'i-tāt-ing), *adj.* not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.

unhewn (un-hūn'), *adj.* not hewn; rough.

unhindered (un-hin'dērd), *adj.* not hindered; not opposed; exerting itself freely.

unhinge (un-hinj'), *v.t.* to take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering.

unholy (un-hō'li), *adj.* not holy; not renewed and sanctified; profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common; impious; wicked; not ceremonially purified.

unhook (un-hook'), *v.t.* to loose from a hook.

unhoped (un-hōpt'), *adj.* not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.

unhorse (un-hôrs'), *v.t.* to throw from horse; to cause to dismount.

unhurt (un-hērt'), *adj.* not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.

unicorn (ū'ni-kôrn), *n.* an animal with one horn; the unicorn, in heraldry, is the fabulous unicorn, represented with the figure of a horse and a single horn issuing from its forehead.

unicycle (ū-ni-sī'kl), *n.* an acrobat's cycle having but one wheel.

uniform (ū'ni-fôrm), *adj.* having always the same form or manner; not variable; of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode; having the same degree or state.

uniform, *n.* a dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.

uniformity (ū-ni-fôrm'i-ti), *n.* conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance.

unify (ū'ni-fī), *v.t.* to make into one.

unigeniture (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr), *n.* the state of being the only begotten.

unilateral (ū-ni-lat'ēr-al), *adj.* being on one side or party only; having one side.

unimaginable (un-i-maj'i-na-bl), *adj.* not to be imagined; not to be conceived.

unimaginative (un-i-maj'i-na-tiv), *adj.* not imaginative.

unimagined (un-i-maj'ind), *adj.* not imagined; not conceived.

unimpaired (un-im-pārd'), *adj.* not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury.

unimpassioned (un-im-pash'und), *adj.* not endowed with passions; calm; not violent.

unimpeachable (un-im-pēch'a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be impeached; that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt, or fault.

unimpeached (un-im-pēcht'), *adj.* not impeached; not charged or accused; fair.

unimpeded (un-im-pēd'ed), *adj.* not impeded; not hindered.

unimportant (un-im-pôr'tant), *adj.* not important; not of great moment.

unimposing (un-im-pōz'ing), *adj.* not imposing; not commanding respect.

unimpressive (un-im-pres'iv), *adj.* not impressive; not forcible; not

adapted to affect or awaken the passions.

unimproved (un-im-prōōvd'), *adj* not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence.

unincumbered (un-in-kum'bĕrd), *adj.* not encumbered; not burdened.

uninfluenced (un-in'flū-ensd), *adj.* not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.

uninfluential (un-in-flū-en'shal), *adj.* not having influence.

uninformed (un-in-fôrmd'), *adj.* not informed; not instructed; untaught.

uninhabited (un-in-hab'i-ted), *adj.* not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.

uninjured (un-in'jōōrd), *adj.* not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.

uninspired (un-in-spīrd'), *adj.* not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

uninsured (un-in-shūrd'), *adj.* not insured; not assured against loss.

unintellectual (un-in-tel-ekt'ū-al), *adj.* not intellectual.

unintelligent (un-in-tel'i-jent), *adj.* not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding.

unintelligible (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl), *adj.* not intelligible; that cannot be understood.

unintended (un-in-tend'ed), *adj.* not intended; not designed.

unintentional (un-in-ten'shun-al), *adj.* not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.

uninterested (un-in'tĕr-est-ed), *adj.* not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake.

uninteresting (un-in'tĕr-est-ing), *adj.* not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions.

uninterrupted (un-in-tĕr-rupt'ed), *adj.* not interrupted; not broken; not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.

uninured (un-in-ūrd'), *adj.* not inured; not hardened by use or practice.

uninvested (un-in-vest'ed), *adj.* not invested; not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money.

uninvited (un-in-vīt'ed), *adj.* not invited; not requested; not solicited.

uninviting (un-in-vīt'ing), *adj.* not inviting.

union (ūn'yun), *n.* the act of joining two or more things into one, or the junction or coalition of things thus united; a trades-union. See trades-union. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter; among painters, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting; in architecture, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building; States united, as the United States of America are called the Union. In the flag of the United States, a square portion at the upper left-hand corner, in which the stars are united on a blue ground, denoting the union of the States.

unionism (ūn'yun-izm), *n.* see trades-unionism.

Union-jack (un'yun-jak), *n.* the device emblematic of union, which in a complete national flag occupies the upper left-hand corner, used alone as a flag.

unique (ū-nēk'), *adj.* sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence. [French.]

unison (ū'ni-sn), *n.* in music, an accordance of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. Sounds of very different qualities and force may be in unison: as the sound of a bell may be in unison with a sound of a flute. Unison then consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness

unit (ū'nit), *n.* one; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number; in mathematics, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any other quantity of the same kind is measured.

Unitarian (ū-ni-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.

unite (ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to put together or join two or more things, which make

one compound or mixture; to join; to connect in a near relation or alliance.

unite, *v.i.* to join in an act; to concur; to act in concert; to coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine; to grow together, as the parts of a wound.

united (ū-nīt'ed), *adj.* joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.

unity (ū'ni-ti), *n.* the state of being one; oneness. Unity may consist of a simple substance or existing being, as the soul; but usually it consists in a close junction of particles or parts, constituting a body detached from other bodies. Unity is a thing undivided itself, but separate from every other thing; concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity.

univalve (ū'ni-valv), *adj.* having only one valve or shell: *n.* a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece.

universal (ū-ni-vēr'sal), *adj.* in logic, a universal is complex or incomplex. A complex universal is either a universal proposition, as "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal. An incomplex universal is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many.

universe (ū'ni-vērs), *n.* the collective name of heaven and earth and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things.

university (ū-ni-vēr'si-ti), *n.* an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A university is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning in the various faculties of theology, medicine, law, political science, engineering, and the arts.

unjust (un-just'), *adj.* not just; partial.

unkempt (un-kempt'), *adj.* uncombed; rough.

unkind (un-kīnd'), *adj.* not kind; harsh; severe.

unlawful (un-law'fool), *adj.* not according to law.

unlearned (un-lērnd'), *adj.* ignorant; illiterate.

unless (un-les'), *conj.* except; if not.

unlike (un-līk'), *adj.* not like; having no resemblance.

unlikelihood (un-līk'li-hood), *n.* improbability.

unlikely (un-līk'li), *adj.* not likely; improbable.

unlimited (un-lim'i-ted), *adj.* not limited; boundless.

unlock (un-lok'), *v.t.* to unfasten what is locked; to open.

unloose (un-lōōs'), *v.t.* to make loose; to set free.

unlucky (un-luk'i), *adj.* not fortunate; ill-omened.

unman (un-man'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unmanned, *p.pr.* unmanning], to deprive of courage or fortitude; emasculate.

unmanageable (un-man'āj-a-bl), *adj.* not easily controlled or directed.

unmannerly (un-man'ēr-li), *adj.* ill-bred.

unmarried (un-mar'id), *adj.* not married; single.

unmeaning (un-mēn'ing), *adj.* having no meaning; senseless.

unmentionable (un-men'shun-a-bl), *adj.* unworthy of mention.

unmitigated (un-mit'i-gā-ted), *adj.* not abated; having full force.

unmoved (un-mōōvd'), *adj.* not moved; firm; calm.

unnatural (un-nat'ū-ral), *adj.* not according to nature.

unnecessary (un-nes'e-sa-ri), *adj.* not essential; useless.

unnerve (un-nērv'), *v.t.* to deprive of strength or power; weaken.

unobjectionable (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl), *adj.* not liable to objection.

unobservant (un-ob-zēr'vant), *adj.* inattentive.

unobtrusive (un-ob-trōō'siv), *adj.* not obtrusive or forward.

unparalleled (un-par'a-leld), *adj.* without parallel or precedent.

unplaced (un-plāst'), *adj.* not placed; not holding a governmental office; not among the first three at the end of a race.

unpleasant (un-plez'ant), *adj.* not pleasant; disagreeable.
unpopular (un-pop'ū-lar), *adj.* disliked by the people.
unprecedented (un-pre'sē-den-ted), *adj.* without precedent; unparalleled in the past.
unprejudiced (un-prej'ū-dist), *adj.* not prejudiced; impartial.
unpremeditated (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted), *adj.* not planned beforehand.
unprepared (un-prē-pārd'), *adj.* without preparation.
unprepossessing (un-prē-po-zes'ing), *adj.* not pleasing; not winning.
unpretentious (un-prē-ten'shus), *adj.* not making pretense; modest.
unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld), *adj.* without settled principles; unscrupulous.
unproductive (un-prō-duk'tiv), *adj.* not productive; inefficient.
unprofessional (un-prō-fesh' un-al), *adj.* having no profession; exceeding professional limits; contrary to the rules or ethics of a particular profession.
unprofitable (un-prof'i-ta-bl), *adj.* not profitable; serving no purpose.
unpropitious (un-prō-pish'us), *adj.* not propitious; inauspicious.
unprovoked (un-prō-vōkt'), *adj.* not having received provocation; uncalled for.
unpublished (un-pub'lisht), *adj.* not made public; secret.
unqualified (un-kwol'i-fīd), *adj.* incompetent; unrestricted.
unquenchable (un-kwen'sha-bl), *adj.* that cannot be quenched or extinguished.
unquestionable (un-kwes'chun-a-bl), *adj.* not to be questioned.
unravel (un-rav'l), *v.t.* to separate; to unfold or explain.
unreadable (un-rēd'a-bl), *adj.* not to be deciphered; too dull to be read.
unready (un-red'i), *adj.* not prepared; slow; awkward.
unreal (un-rē'al), *adj.* not real; illusive.
unreasonable (un-rē'zn-a-bl), *adj.* not agreeable to reason; exceeding the bounds of reason.
unreconciled (un-rek'n-sīld), *adj.* not reconciled; not made consistent.
unredeemable (un-rē-dēm'a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being redeemed.
unregenerate (un-rē-jen'ēr-at), *adj.* not renewed in heart through regeneration.
unrelenting (un-rē-lent'ing), *adj.* not relenting; inflexible; cruel.
unreliable (un-rē-lī'a-bl), *adj.* not to be relied on; untrustworthy.
unremitting (un-rē-mit'ing), *adj.* not remitting; continued; incessant.
unreserved (un-rē-zērvd'), *adj.* not restrained; withholding nothing.
unrest (un-rest'), *n.* want of rest; disquiet of mind or body.
unrestrained (un-rē-strānd'), *adj.* not restrained; licentious.
unrighteous (un-rīt'yus), *adj.* wicked; unjust.
unrivalled (un-rī'vald), *adj.* without a rival or competitor; unique.
unroll (un-rōl'), *v.t.* to roll down; to open out: *v.i.* to become uncoiled or opened out.
unruffled (un-ruf'ld), *adj.* not ruffled; calm.
unruliness (un-rū'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being unruly.
unruly (un-rū'li), *adj.* disregarding restraint or authority; ungovernable; turbulent.
unsaddle (un-sad'l), *v.t.* to take the saddle off; to throw from the saddle.
unsafe (un-sāf'), *adj.* not safe.
unsaid (un-sed'), *adj.* not said.
unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *adj.* not satisfying.
unsavory (un-sā'vor-i), *adj.* tasteless; unpleasing.
unscathed (un-skā*th*d'), *adj.* not harmed or injured.
unschooled (un-skōōld'), *adj.* not taught or trained.
unscrupulous (un-skrōō'pū-lus), *adj.* unprincipled.
unseal (un-sēl'), *v.t.* to remove the seal of; to open anything that is sealed.
unseasonable (un-sē'zn-a-bl), *adj.* not in the proper season; untimely.
unseemly (un-sēm'li), *adj.* not seemly; not becoming; indecent.
unseen (un-sēn'), *adj.* not seen; invisible.
unsettle (un-set'l), *v.t.* to make uncertain: *v.i.* to become unfixed.

unsex (un-seks'), *v.t.* to deprive of the characteristic qualities of a woman.
unshackle (un-shak'l), *v.t.* to set free.
unshaken (un-shā'kn), *adj.* not shaken; firm; steady.
unsheathe (un-shēth'), *v.t.* to draw from the scabbard, as a sword.
unshod (un-shod'), *adj.* without shoes; barefoot.
unshorn (un-shôrn'), *adj.* unshaven; unclipped.
unsightly (un-sīt'li), *adj.* not pleasing to the eye; ugly.
unskilful (un-skil'fool), *adj.* wanting skill or experience; awkward.
unsophisticated (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted), *adj.* genuine; simple; inexperienced; unworldly.
unsought (un-sawt'), *adj.* not sought; not solicited.
unsound (un-sound'), *adj.* not sound; dishonest; erroneous.
unsparing (un-spār'ing), *adj.* not sparing; liberal; unmerciful.
unspeakable (un-spēk'a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being spoken, uttered or described.
unstable (un-stā'bl), *adj.* not stable; infirm; unreliable.
unsteady (un-sted'i), *adj.* not steady; changeable.
unstudied (un-stud'id), *adj.* done without premeditation; natural; easy.
unsuitable (un-sū'ta-bl), *adj.* not adequate; not fitting; unbecoming.
unsuspected (un-sus-pek'ted), *adj.* not suspected; not known.
untamable (un-tām'a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being tamed.
untamed (un-tāmd'), *adj.* not tamed; not domesticated.
untarnished (un-tär'nisht), *adj.* not tarnished or soiled.
untaught (un-tawt'), *adj.* not taught; illiterate.
untenable (un-ten'a-bl), *adj.* not tenable; not defensible.
untidy (un-tī'di), *adj.* not tidy or neat.
until (un-til'), *prep.* till; to; as far as.
untimely (un-tīm'li), *adj.* not timely; unseasonable.
untiring (un-tīr'ing), *adj.* unwearied.
unto (un'tōō), *prep.* to.
untold (un-tōld'), *adj.* not told.
untoward (un-tō'ērd), *adj.* not easily guided; froward; awkward.
untried (un-trīd'), *adj.* not yet having stood trial; not tested.
untrimmed (un-trimd'), *adj.* not adorned with trimmings.
untrodden (un-trod'n), *adj.* not trodden; unfrequented.
untruth (un'trōōth'), *n.* a falsehood.
untutored (un-tū'tērd), *adj.* uninstructed; raw; inexperienced.
unusual (un-ū'zhū-al), *adj.* strange; out of the ordinary; exceptional.
unutterable (un-ut'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being uttered or expressed.
unvarnished (un-vär'nisht), *adj.* not varnished; not embellished; plain.
unveil (un-vāl'), *v.t.* to remove a veil from; to disclose; to reveal.
unwarranted (un-wor'an-ted), *adj.* without warrant; not guaranteed.
unwary (un-wā'ri), *adj.* not wary; not cautious.
unwearied (un-wē'rid), *adj.* not becoming wearied; indefatigable.
unwelcome (un-wel'kum), *adj.* not welcome; causing unhappiness.
unwell (un-wel'), *adj.* not well; not in good health.
unwholesome (un-hōl'sum), *adj.* not wholesome; repulsive.
unwieldy (un-wēl'di), *adj.* not easily moved or handled.
unwilling (un-wil'ing), *adj.* not willing; reluctant.
unwise (un-wīz'), *adj.* not wise; injudicious; foolish.
unwitting (un-wit'ing), *adj.* not knowing; unaware.
unwomanly (un-woom'an-li), *adj.* not befitting or becoming a woman.
unwonted (un-wun'ted), *adj.* not accustomed; uncommon.
unworldly (un-wērld'li), *adj.* above worldly or selfish considerations.
unworthy (un-wēr'thi), *adj.* not worthy; unbecoming.
unwritten (un-rit'n), *n.* not written; not formally recognized; formally accepted as "the unwritten law."
unyielding (un-yēld'ing), *adj.* not yielding or bending; stiff; obstinate.
unyoke (un-yōk'), *v.t.* to loose from a yoke; to disjoin.
up (up), *adv.* on high; above the horizon; from a lower to a higher position.

upbraid (up-brād′), *v.t.* to reproach.
upbringing (up′bring-ing), *n.* the process of nourishing and training.
upbuilding (up-bild′ing), *n.* the act of building up; edification.
upcast (up′kast), *adj.* directed upwards: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine through which the air passes after circulating below.
upheaval (up-hēv′al), *n.* a lifting from below; a lifting of strata by some internal force.
upheave (up-hēv′), *v.t.* to lift up from beneath.
uphold (up-hōld′), *v.t.* to support; maintain.
upholster (up-hōl′stēr), *v.t.* to supply with house-furnishings.
upholsterer (up-hōl′stēr-ēr), *n.* one who supplies upholstery.
upholstery (up-hōl′stēr-i), *n.* the business of an upholsterer; articles of house-furnishing.
uplift (up-lift′), *v.t.* to lift up or raise aloft: *n.* (up′lift), the act of lifting up.
upon (up-on′), *prep.* on; resting on the top or surface; relating to; noting assumption, security, or time.
upper (up′ēr), *adj.* higher in place, rank, or dignity.
uppish (up′ish), *adj.* arrogant; assuming.
upright (up′rīt), *adj.* erect; just; honest; equitable; elevation of a building; timber supporting a rafter.
uprising (up-rīz′ing), *n.* the act of rising up; ascent; any strong outburst of popular feeling.
uproar (up′rōr), *n.* noisy disturbance; bustle and clamor.
uproarious (up-rōr′i-us), *adj.* making great noise and tumult.
uproot (up-rōōt′), *v.t.* to tear up by the roots; to destroy.
upset (up-set′), *v.t.* to overthrow; put out of normal condition: *n.* (up′set) the act of upsetting.
upshot (up′shot), *n.* final result.
upstart (up′stärt), *n.* one who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth or influence.
uptown (up′toun), *adj.* situated in, or living in, the upper part of a town.
upturn (up-tērn′), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn up.
upwards (up′wērdz), *adv.* towards a higher place or source. Also upward.
uranium (ū-rā′ni-um), *n.* a metallic element.
urban (ēr′ban), *adj.* pertaining to a city or town.
urbane (ēr-bān′), *adj.* polite; refined.
urbanity (ēr-ban′i-ti), *n.* politeness; refinement.
urceolus (ēr-sē′ō-lus), *n.* a small graceful urn with oval body. [Latin.]
urchin (ēr′chin), *n.* originally a hedgehog; a small boy.
urea (ū′rē-a), *n.* the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals.
uremia (ū-rē′mi-a), *n.* poisoning of the blood by the presence of urea and other hurtful substances.
urge (ērj), *v.t.* to incite; impel; provoke: *v.i.* act with earnestness; insist upon; allege proofs.
urgency (ērj′en-si), *n.* pressure of necessity; importunity.
urgent (ērj′ent), *adj.* pressing; calling for immediate attention.
urinal (ū′ri-nal), *n.* a place of convenience.
urine (ū′rin), *n.* the excretion from the kidneys.
urn (ērn), *n.* a roundish vessel of various materials bulging in the middle, usually with a foot or pedestal; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead are preserved.
ursine (ēr′sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.
us (us), *pron.* objective of we.
usage (ū′zāj), *n.* mode of using; treatment; habitual or long continued use or custom.
usance (ū′zans), *n.* the time fixed for the payment of a bill of exchange.
use (ūs), *n.* the act of using; application of anything to a particular purpose; employment; custom or practice; treatment: *v.t.* (ūz) to make use of; employ; avail one's self of; possess or enjoy for a time; habituate: *v.i.* to be accustomed.
useful (ūs′fool), *adj.* full of use, profit, or advantage; beneficial.
useless (ūs′les), *adj.* having, or being of, no use.
usher (ush′ēr), *n.* a doorkeeper; an officer who introduces strangers or

walks before persons of rank; assistant master [English]: *v.t.* to introduce or escort (with *in* or *forth*).

usual (ū'zhū-al), *adj.* habitual; customary.

usufruct (ū'sū-frukt), *n.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements belonging to another.

usurer (ū'zhūr-ēr), *n.* one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.

usurious (ū-zhū'ri-us), *adj.* practicing usury.

usurp (ū-sērp'), *v.t.* to take possession of by force, or without right; applied to seizure and use of office, functions, powers, rights, &c.

usurper (ū-sērp'ēr), *n.* one who usurps.

usury (ū'zhū-ri), *n.* interest on money beyond the current rate of interest; practice of lending money at exorbitant interest.

utensil (ū-ten'sil), *n.* an implement, especially one used for domestic or culinary purposes.

uterine (ū'tēr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

uterus (ū'tēr-us), *n.* the womb.

utilitarian (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or aiming at, utility: *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

utility (ū-til'i-ti), *n.* usefulness; intrinsic value.

utilize (ū'til-īz), *v.t.* to make useful or profitable.

utmost (ut'mōst), *adj.* in the greatest degree; most distant; furthest; extreme: *n.* the extreme limit or extent.

utter (ut'ēr), *adj.* entire; absolute; unqualified; total: *v.t.* to speak; pronounce; publish abroad; circulate, especially counterfeit coins or notes.

utterance (ut'ēr-ans), *n.* vocal expression; speech; style of speaking.

uttermost (ut'ēr-mōst), *adj.* extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *n.* the furthest extent or degree.

uvea (ū'vē-a), *n.* the posterior, dark colored layer of the iris.

uvula (ū'vū-la), *n.* the fleshy, conical body, attached to the soft palate, hanging at the back part of the tongue.

uxorious (uk-sō'ri-us), *adj.* foolishly or excessively fond of a wife.

V

V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. As to its history see U. It may be noted that most words in English commencing with *v* have a foreign source. As a symbol, *V* in chemistry denotes the rare chemical element, vanadium.

vacancy (vā′kan-si), *n.* [*pl.* vacancies (vā′kan-siz)], state of being vacant or empty; listlessness; unoccupied office; open or unoccupied space.

vacant (vā′kant), *adj.* empty; free from thought or reflection; not occupied.

vacate (vā′kāt), *v.t.* to make vacant; annul; give up the possession of.

vacation (vā-kā′shun), *n.* the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, or judicial proceedings; school holidays.

vaccinate (vak′si-nāt), *v.t.* to inoculate with vaccine matter as a protection against smallpox.

vaccine (vak′sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, cows; caused by the cowpox: *n.* a liquid taken from the udder of a cow affected with cowpox.

vacillate (vas′i-lāt), *v.i.* to fluctuate in mind or opinion; be unsteady; waver. [Latin.]

vacuity (va-kū′i-ti), *n.* emptiness; vacant state of mind or expression.

vacuum (vak′ū-um), *n.* a space devoid of all matter; void.

vagabond (vag′a-bond), *adj.* without fixed habitation; roaming; idle: *n.* a vagrant; scamp. [Latin.]

vagary (vā′ga-ry or va-gā′ri), *n.* [*pl.* vagaries (vā′ga- or va-gā′riz)], a wild freak; whim.

vagina (va-jī′na), *n.* the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; sheath. [Latin.]

vagrancy (vā′gran-si), *n.* a state of wandering without a settled home; habits and life of a vagrant.

vagrant (vā′grant), *adj.* wandering from place to place without a settled home: *n.* a tramp.

vague (vāg), *adj.* indefinite; unsettled.

vain (vān), *adj.* [*comp.* vainer, *superl.* vainest], empty; unreal; deceitful; producing no good results; conceited; ostentatious. [Latin.]

valance (val′ans), *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, window, &c.

vale (vāl), *n.* a tract of low land between hills; valley.

valedictory (val-e-dik′tō-ri), *n.* a parting address: *adj.* bidding farewell.

valence (vā′lens), *n.* the degree of combining power of an atom.

valentine (val′en-tīn), *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; love missive sent on February 14th.

valet (val′ā or val′et), *n.* a servant who attends on a gentleman's person: *v.t.* to act as valet to.

valetudinarian (val-e-tū-di-nā′ri-an), *adj.* sickly; seeking to recover health: *n.* an invalid. [Latin.]

valiant (val′yant), *adj.* brave; heroic.

valid (val′id), *adj.* having legal force; not weak or defective; sound; well-grounded.

validity (va-lid′i-ti), *n.* legal force; soundness; strength; justness.

valise (va-lēs′), *n.* small portmanteau. [French.]

vallation (val-lā′shun), *n.* a rampart.

valley (val′i), *n.* [*pl.* valleys (val′iz)], a tract of land situated between ranges of hills or mountains, usually traversed by a river.

valor (val′ẽr), *n.* bravery; intrepidity.

valorous (val′ẽr-us), *adj.* brave; intrepid.

valuable (val′ū-a-bl), *adj.* possessing useful qualities; having value or

worth; costly: *n.* a thing or possession of value. [Old French.]

value (val'ū), *n.* that which renders anything useful or estimable; price; importance; excellence: *v.t.* to estimate the worth of; appraise; esteem.

valve (valv), *n.* a lid or cover opening in one direction and shutting in another; one of the divisions of a shell.

vamose (va-mōs'e), *v.i.* to decamp. [Spanish.]

vamp (vamp), *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe

vampire (vam'pīr), *n.* a fabled demon or ghost that sucks the blood of persons asleep; a kind of bat.

van (van), *n.* the front of an army or fleet; a large covered wagon for moving household goods, &c.

vanadium steel (van-ād'ī-um stēl), *n.* steel containing vanadium. The effect of adding vanadium to low-carbon steel is to raise its tensile strength.

vane (vān), *n.* a weather-cock.

vanguard (van'gärd), *n.* the advance guard of an army.

vanilla (va-nil'a), *n.* the dried fruit of an orchid, used for flavoring.

vanish (van'ish), *v.i.* to disappear.

vanity (van'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* vanities (van'i-tiz)], love of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride or conceit; fruitless desire or endeavor; idle show; emptiness.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *v.t.* to conquer; subdue; refute in argument.

vantage (van'tāj), *n.* advantage; in lawn tennis, the first point ter deuce.

vapid (vap'id), *adj.* dull; insipid.

vapor (vā'pēr), *n.* the gas into which most liquids and solids are converted by heat; steam; mist; whim: *pl.* hysteria; melancholia: *v.i.* to pass off in vapor; bully.

vaporize (vā'pēr-īz), *v.t.* to convert into vapor.

vaporous (vā'pēr-us), *adj.* full of, or like, vapor; unreal.

variable (vā'ri-a-bl), *adj.* changeable; inconstant; fickle.

variance (vā'ri-ans), *n.* difference; quarrel.

variant (vā'ri-ant), *adj.* variable; different: *n.* a different form of substantially the same thing.

variation (vā-ri-ā'shun), *n.* partial change; difference; inflection; deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north; tendency in organisms produced by the same parents to vary slightly.

varicose (var'i-kōs), *adj.* abnormally swollen or enlarged; said of veins.

varied (vā'rid), *adj.* altered; partially changed; various.

variegate (vā'ri-e-gāt), *v.t.* to mark with different colors or tints; diversify.

variety (vā-rī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* varieties (vā-rī'e-tiz)], intermixture or succession of different things; variation; diversity; change; subdivision or peculiar form of a species.

variola (vā-rī'ō-la), *n.* smallpox.

variorum (vā-ri-ō'rum), *adj.* noting an edition of a book with the notes of various commentators.

various (vā'ri-us), *adj.* different; several.

varlet (vär'let), *n.* formerly a servant, footman, or page; a scoundrel.

varnish (vär'nish), *n.* a viscid, resinous liquid used for giving a gloss to wood or metal work: *v.t.* to cover with varnish; give a gloss to or over; palliate. [French.]

vary (vā'ri), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* varied, *p.pr.* varying], to change; make of different kinds; alter: *v.i.* to undergo a change; alternate; swerve; disagree.

vas (vās), *n.* a vessel or duct.

vase (vās or väz), *n.* a vessel for various purposes, especially one of antique or ornamental pattern.

vaseline (vas'e-lin), *n.* petroleum jelly.

vassal (vas'al), *n.* a dependent; retainer; bondman: *adj.* servile. [French.]

vast (vast), *adj.* of great extent; great in number or degree; very spacious; immense: *n.* boundless space; empty waste; sea.

vat (vat), *n.* a large tub or vessel, especially one used for brewing or leather making.

Vatican (vat'i-kan), *n.* the palace of the Pope at Rome; the papal authority. [Latin.]

vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* a light, gay, or topical song; a short drama with comic songs. [French.]
vault (vawlt), *n.* an arched roof; cellar; prison; cavern; tomb of masonry; sky; leap: *v.t.* to shape as a vault; arch : *v.i.* to leap, spring, or bound; exhibit feats of leaping.
vaunt (vänt or vawnt), *v.i.* to boast: *v.t.* to brag of; display boastfully: *n.* a boast; vain display.
veal (vēl), *n.* calf's flesh.
vector (vek'tēr), *n.* a directive quantity, as a straight line, force, or velocity.
Veda (vā'da), *n.* [*pl.* vedas (vā'daz)], one of the four oldest sacred books or collection of hymns of the Hindus, of great antiquity, the basis of Brahmanism.
vedette (ve-det'), *n.* a mounted sentinel. Also vidette.
veer (vēr), *v.i.* to change direction, as the wind; wear: *v.t.* to turn; direct to a different course.
vegetable ((vej'e-ta-bl), *adj.* pertaining to, having the nature of, produced by, or consisting of, plants: *n.* a plant deriving its nourishment from the earth by means of roots; a plant or root cultivated for the table, &c. [Old French.]
vegetarian (vej-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who abstains from a meat diet and lives on fruit, vegetables, or farinaceous food: *adj.* pertaining to vegetarians or vegetarianism.
vegetate (vej'e-tāt), *v.i.* to grow as a plant; live a useless, indolent life.
vegetation (vej-e-tā'shun), *n.* plants or vegetables collectively.
vehemence (vē'he-mens), *n.* impetuosity; violent ardor; animated fervor. Also vehemency.
vehement (vē'he-ment), *adj.* very violent or forcible; passionate; ardent; energetic.
vehicle (vē'hi-kl), *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance; a medium.
veil (vāl), *n.* a covering more or less transparent for the face; curtain or covering for concealment: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a veil; hide; conceal.
vein (vān), *n.* one of the vessels which convey blood from the arteries to the heart; branching rib of a leaf; seam of rock filled with metallic or mineral matter; train of thought; particular disposition, genius, or style: *v.t.* to fill or cover with, or as with, veins.
veinous (vān'us), *adj.* full of or provided with veins.
velar (vē'lär), *adj.* sounds that are made by contact of the tongue with the soft palate, or velum.
veldt (velt), *n.* open country [South Africa]. Also veld.
vellum (vel'um), *n.* fine parchment.
velocipede (ve-los'i-pēd), *n.* a light carriage propelled by the feet: the original form of the bicycle.
velocity (ve-los'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* velocities (ve-los'i-tiz)], speed; rate of movement of a body.
velum (vel'um), *n.* the soft palate.
velvet (vel'vet), *n.* a silk fabric with short, close, soft nap; fine down on the horns of young deer.
velveteen (vel-ve-tēn'), *n.* imitation velvet.
venal (vē'nal), *adj.* that may be bought, or bribed; mercenary; of or pertaining to the veins.
venation (ve-nā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of veins in a leaf, or insect's wing.
vend (vend), *v.t.* to sell; offer for sale.
vendetta (ven-det'a), *n.* a kind of blood-feud.
veneer (ve-nēr'), *v.t.* to overlay with a thin slice of ornamental or more valuable wood: hence give a gloss to: *n.* a thin strip of superior wood for overlaying; outside show; pretense. [French.]
venerable (ven'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of being venerated or reverenced; rendered sacred by religious or lofty associations; title of an archdeacon.
venerate (ven'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to esteem as sacred; regard with the highest respect; revere. [Latin.]
veneration (ven-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect associated with awe.
venereal (ve-nē'rē-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac. [Latin.]
vengeance (venj'ans), *n.* the infliction of pain on another for an injury received.

vengeful (venj'fool), *adj.* vindictive; retributive.
venial (vē'ni-al), *adj.* pardonable.
venison (ven'zn), *n.* deer's flesh.
venom (ven'um), *n.* poison introduced into the system by a bite or sting; spite. [Old French.]
venomous (ven'um-us), *adj.* full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful.
venous (vē'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or consisting of, veins.
vent (vent), *n.* a small opening for the escape of air, &c.; chimney-flue; outlet; rectum; utterance: *v.t.* to give an opening to.
ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to open to the free passage of air; expose to free discussion. [Latin.]
ventilation (ven-ti-lā'shun), *n.* the act of ventilating; state of being ventilated; free discussion.
ventilator (ven'ti-lā-tēr), *n.* a contrivance for regulating the free admission of air.
ventral (ven'tral), *adj.* pertaining to the belly.
ventricle (ven'tri-kl), *n.* a small cavity in an animal body.
ventriloquism (ven-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* the act or art of speaking as from another source than the voice.
venture (ven'tūr), *n.* an undertaking of chance or danger; risk; speculation: *v.t.* to risk; send on a venture: *v.i.* to dare.
venturesome (ven'tūr-sum), *adj.* intrepid; rash. Also venturous.
venue (ven'ū), *n.* the place where an action in law is laid. [French.]
Venus (vē'nus), *n.* the daughter of Jupiter and Juno; the goddess of Beauty and Love.
veracious (ve-rā'shus), *adj.* truthful; true.
veracity (ve-ras'i-ti), *n.* truthfulness; truth.
veranda (ve-ran'da), *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico supported by light pillars. Also verandah.
verb (vērb), *n.* that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.
verbal (vērb'al), *adj.* expressed in words; oral; literal: *n.* a noun derived from a verb.
verbatim (vēr-bā'tim), *adv.* word for word.
verbiage (vēr'bi-āj), *n.* verbosity.
verbose (vēr-bōs'), *adj.* wordy; prolix.
verbosity (vēr-bos'i-ti), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary. Also verboseness.
verdant (vēr'dant), *adj.* green; fresh; inexperienced; gullible.
verdict (vēr'dikt), *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial; judgment; decision.
verdigris (vēr'di-grēs), *n.* the blue-greeen substance which forms on copper or brass: used as a pigment.
verdure (vēr'dūr), *n.* freshness of vegetation.
verge (vērj), *n.* a rod, mace, &c., carried as an emblem of authority; shaft of a column; spindle of a watch-balance; border or limit: *v.i.* to approach or come near.
verger (vērj'ēr), *n.* a sword or mace bearer; an official who has care of the interior of an English cathedral.
verification (ver-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of proving to be true; confirmation; state of being verified.
verify (ver'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* verified, *p.pr.* verifying], to prove to be true; fulfil.
verily (ver'i-li), *adv.* in truth; certainly.
verisimilitude (ver-i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* the appearance of truth; probability.
veritable (ver'i-ta-bl), *adj.* true; genuine.
verity (ver'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* verities (ver'i-tiz)], agreement with fact; truth; reality.
verjuice (vēr'jōōs), *n.* an acid liquor expressed from unripe grapes, apples, &c.: hence sourness; tartness.
vermicelli (vēr-mi-sel'i), *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine flour made into tubes.
vermifuge (vēr'mi-fūj), *n.* a medicine or substance to expel or destroy worms from or in the body. Also vermicide.
vermilion (vēr-mil'yun), *n.* a brilliant red pigment: *v.t.* to color or dye with vermilion.
vermin (vēr'min), *n.* noxious small animals or insects, as rats, fleas, &c.; low, despicable persons.
vermuth (vēr'mōōth), *n.* a liqueur of

absinthe, aromatic herbs, &c., for creating an appetite.

vernacular (vēr-nak'ū-lēr), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, one's native country or language: *n.* native idiom.

vernal (vēr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or appearing in, the spring.

versatile (vēr'sa-til), *adj.* turning with ease from one thing, subject, or opinion to another; many-sided; variable.

versatility (vēr-sa-til'i-ti), *n.* quality of being versatile.

verse (vērs), *n.* a measured line of poetry; stanza; poetry; short division of any composition, especially of the chapters of the Bible; part of an anthem for performance by a single voice to each part.

versed (vērst), *adj.* skilled; conversant.

versification (vēr-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or practice of composing metrical verses.

version (vēr'shun), *n.* a translation from one language into another; particular account or description.

verst (vērst), *n.* the Russian mile = 3,500 English feet.

versus (vēr'sus), *prep.* against. [Latin.]

vertebra (vēr'te-bra), *n.* [*pl.* vertebræ (vēr'te-brē)], a single bone of the spinal column.

vertebral (vēr'te-bral), *adj.* pertaining to, or forming part of, the vertebræ.

vertex (vēr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vertices (vēr'-ti-sēz)], the top, summit, or crown; apex; zenith; point in any figure, opposite to, and most distant from, the base.

vertical (vēr'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the vertex; directly overhead; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

vertigo (vēr'ti-gō), *n.* giddiness.

vertu (vēr'tōō), *n.* artistic skill; hence works of art, curios, &c. [Italian.]

verve (verv), *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist; spirit; energy. [French.]

very (ver'i), *adj.* [*comp.* verier, *superl.* veriest], real; actual; true: *adv.* extremely.

vesicle (ves'i-kl), *n.* a bladder-like vessel or cavity; cyst; sac.

vespers (ves'pērz), *n.pl.* the sixth hour of the Roman Breviary; evening songs or services generally.

vessel (ves'el), *n.* a utensil for holding something, especially liquids; hollow structure made to float on water; ship; tube or canal in which the fluids of a body are contained; instrument; recipient.

vest (vest), *n.* waistcoat; body garment, usually with short sleeves: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, a garment; invest closely; give fixed right of possession.

vesta (ves'ta), *n.* a wax match.

Vestal (ves'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or sacred to, the Roman goddess Vesta; chaste; pure: *n.* a virgin; nun.

vested (ves'ted), *adj.* clothed; fixed.

vestibule (ves'ti-būl), *n.* porch or entrance into a house; small bony cavity of the ear.

vestige (ves'tij), *n.* a mark left in passing; track; remains of something pre-existent.

vestment (vest'ment), *n.* a garment, especially a priestly garment; dress.

vestry (ves'tri), *n.* [*pl.* vestries (ves'-triz)], a room in a church where ecclesiastical vestments, &c., are kept and parochial meetings held; meeting of parishioners for parish business.

vesture (ves'tūr), *n.* clothing; covering.

vetch (vech), *n.* a common name for leguminous plants used for green fodder, as tares. [English.]

veteran (vet'ēr-an), *adj.* long exercised or experienced, especially in military life: *n.* one thus experienced.

veterinary (vet'ēr-i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals, as horses, &c.

veto (vē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* vetoes (vē'tōz)], the right of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law; authoritative prohibition: *v.t.* to reject by veto; refuse assent to; prohibit.

vex (veks), *v.t.* to irritate by small annoyances or provocations; harass; tease; agitate.

vexation (veks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of

vexing; state of being vexed; annoyance; worry.

vexatious (veks-ā'shus), *adj.* causing vexation; annoying; troublesome; harassing.

vexed (vekst), *adj.* much debated or contested, but not settled.

via (vī'a), *adv.* by way of. [Latin.]

viaduct (vī'a-dukt), *n.* an arched structure for conveying a railway, road, &c., over low ground.

vial (vī'al), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put in a vial. Also phial.

viands (vī'andz), *n.pl.* dressed meat; food.

viaticum (vī-at'i-kum), *n.* the Eucharist administered in the Roman Catholic Church to a person in danger of death.

vibrate (vī'brāt), *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards; oscillate; shake; quiver; swing; waver: *v.t.* to cause to quiver.

vibration (vī-brā'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating; oscillation; resonance.

vibratory (vī'bra-tō-ri), *adj.* consisting in, or causing, vibrations.

vicar (vik'ēr), *n.* a deputy; incumbent of an appropriated benefice, who receives the small tithes.

vicarage (vik'ēr-āj), *n.* the benefice, or residence, of a vicar.

vicarious (vī-kā'ri-us), *adj.* substituted, or performed, in the place of another.

vice (vīs), *n.* a fault, defect, or blemish; immoral practice or habit; depravity; immorality; a vise.

vice, *prefix* meaning *in place of, second in rank.*

vicegerent (vīs-jē'rent), *n.* one deputed by superior authority to exercise the functions of another.

Vice-President (vīs-prez'i-dent), *n.* the officer to succeed the President of the United States in case of death or incapacity; he is also President of the Senate.

viceregal (vīs-rē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to a viceroy.

viceroy (vīs'roi), *n.* a governor of a country ruling in the name and by the authority of the sovereign.

vice versa (vī'se vēr'sa), a Latin phrase meaning in the reverse order.

vicinage (vis'i-nāj), *n.* a neighborhood.

vicinity (vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* nearness in place; proximity.

vicious (vish'us), *adj.* characterized by vice or blemish; faulty; corrupt in moral principles or conduct; unruly; spiteful.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* change.

victim (vik'tim), *n.* a living being, usually some animal, sacrificed to a deity; some person or thing destroyed or injured in the pursuit of some object, or by some accident; dupe.

victimize (vik'tim-īz), *v.t.* to make a victim of; swindle.

victor (vik'tēr), *n.* conqueror; one who wins or gains an advantage: *Feminine* victoress.

victoria (vik-tō'ri-a), *n.* a kind of carriage for two persons.

victorious (vik-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having conquered in battle or contest; emblematic of victory; triumphant.

victory (vik'to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* victories (vik'to-riz)], the defeat of an enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a contest.

victual (vit'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* victualed, *p.pr.* victualing], to supply or store with provisions for food: *n.pl.* food; meat.

vide (vī'dē), *v.t.* see. [Latin.]

videlicet (vi-del'i-set), *adv.* to wit; namely. [Latin.]

vie (vī), *v.i.* to strive for superiority; rival; endeavor.

view (vū), *v.t.* to look upon; see; regard attentively; survey mentally; examine intellectually; consider: *n.* the act of seeing; prospect; survey; purpose; mental or intellectual perception; sketch or picture; judgment; opinion.

vigil (vij'il), *n.* a watching; devotion in the usual hours of sleeping; eve preceding a feast of the Church.

vigilance (vij'i-lans), *n.* watchfulness; caution.

vigilant (vij'i-lant), *adj.* attentive to discover and avoid danger; alert; cautious.

vignette (vin-yet'), *n.* a small engraving not enclosed by a definite border; a portrait of the head and bust only.

vigor (vig'ēr), *n.* physical or mental strength and energy; force.

vigorous (vig'ĕr-us), *adj.* full of physical or mental strength and energy; robust; forcible.
viking (vī'king), *n.* one of the old Scandinavian pirates, who (eighth to tenth centuries) ravaged the coasts of Europe.
vile (vīl), *adj.* worthless; despicable; morally base or impure; wicked.
vilify (vil'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vilified, *p.pr.* vilifying], to defame; debase by slander.
villa (vil'a), *n.* a country seat; suburban residence.
village (vil'āj), *n.* a small assemblage of houses, less than a town but larger than a hamlet.
villain (vil'in or vil'ān), *n.* originally a serf or feudal tenant of the lowest class; scoundrel.
villainous (vil'an-us), *adj.* characterized by extreme depravity; vile; mean.
villainy (vil'an-i), *n.* extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.
villanage (vil'an-āj), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also villeinage.
villi (vil'ī), *n.pl.* long, straight, soft hairs on plants; velvet-like hairs set closely together.
villous (vil'us), *adj.* covered with long, thin, soft hairs; downy; shaggy.
vim (vim), *n.* energy; swift use of power. [Latin.]
vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* a small perforated box of gold, &c., for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts. [French.]
vincible (vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being conquered or overcome.
vinculum (ving'kū-lum), *n.* a bond of union; tie; horizontal bar placed over several algebraical quantities to indicate they are to be treated as one.
vindicate (vin'di-kāt), *v.t.* to prove to be valid; defend successfully; assert a right to; justify.
vindication (vin-di-kā'shun), *n.* justification against denial, censure, or oppression; defense; support by proof.
vindictive (vin-dik'tiv), *adj.* given to, or prompted by, revenge.
vine (vīn), *n.* any woody, climbing plant of the genus Vitis, especially the common grape.
vinegar (vin'e-gĕr), *n.* an acid obtained by fermentation from wine, beer, &c.: hence anything sour, actually or metaphorically.
vineyard (vin'yärd), *n.* a plantation of vines producing grapes.
vinous (vī'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or like, wine.
vintage (vin'tāj), *n.* the yearly crop or produce of the grape; wine produced in one season.
vintner (vint'nĕr), *n.* wine merchant.
viol (vī'ol), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow.
viola (vē-ō'la), *n.* the tenor violin.
violate (vī'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to transgress; break forcibly; injure; ravish; outrage; desecrate; treat with irreverence; disturb.
violation (vī-ō-lā'shun), *n.* the act of violating, infringing, or injuring; rape; outrage; act of irreverence or profanation.
violence (vī'ō-lens), *n.* physical or moral force; vehemence; unjust strength or power; applied to any purpose; assault; outrage; crime; rape; eagerness; infringement.
violent (vī'ō-lent), *adj.* urged or driven by force; vehement; impetuous; forcible; furious; severe.
violet (vī'ō-let), *n.* a plant of the genus Viola; a color like that of the violet.
violin (vī-ō-lin'), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow.
violoncello (vē-ō-lon-chel'ō), *n.* a large four-stringed instrument of the viol class.
violone (vē-ō-lō'nā), *n.* a double-bass viol. [Music.]
viper (vī'pĕr), *n.* a venomous serpent of various species; a crafty, malignant person.
virago (vī-rā'gō), *n.* a bold, turbulent woman.
virgin (vĕr'jin), *n.* a woman who has preserved her chastity; maiden; the Virgin Mary (with *the*): *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, a virgin; chaste; modest; pure; new; unmixed.
virginity (vĕr-jin'i-ti), *n.* the state of a virgin; maidenhood; virgin purity.
virile (vir'il), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, mature manhood; masculine; manly; procreative.

virility (vir-il'i-ti), *n.* manhood; power of procreation.
virtu, same as vertu.
virtual (vēr'tū-al), *adj.* in essence or effect, though not in fact; having the efficacy without the material or sensible part.
virtue (vēr'tū), *n.* rectitude; strength; efficacy; valor; chastity; legal force.
virtuoso (vēr-tū-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* virtuosi (vēr-tū-ō'sē)], one skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, &c.; a skilled performer on a musical instrument.
virtuous (vēr'tū-us), *adj.* possessing, or exhibiting, virtue; moral; chaste.
virulence (vir'ū-lens), *n.* the state or quality of being virulent; extreme bitterness.
virulent (vir'ū-lent), *adj.* very poisonous or venomous; actively injurious to life or health; bitter in enmity; malignant.
virus (vī'rus), *n.* organic, contagious, or poisonous matter, by which disease or poison is introduced into the system; something that acts as a moral poison.
vis (vis), *n.* power; force. [Latin.]
visage (viz'āj), *n.* the countenance.
vis-à-vis (vē-za-vē'), *n.* one who is face to face with another: *adv.* face to face. [French.]
viscera (vis'ēr-a), *n.pl.* the intestines.
viscid (vis'id), *adj.* sticky; glutinous.
viscount (vī'kount), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl. *Feminine* viscountess. [French.]
viscous (vis'kus), *adj.* adhesive or glutinous. [Latin.]
viscus (vis'kus), *n.* an entrail.
vise (vīs), *n.* a two-jawed instrument for holding work.
visible (viz'i-bl), *adj.* perceptible by the eye, in view; obvious; apparent.
vision (vizh'un), *n.* the act or sense of seeing; sight; object of sight; divine revelation; apparition; creation of the imagination. [French.]
visionary (vizh'un-a-ri), *adj.* existing only in the imagination; unreal: *n.* an unpractical schemer.
visit (viz'it), *n.* the act of calling to see another; brief stay of friendship, courtesy, or business; official inspection: *v.t.* to call upon; inspect officially; overtake or chastise: *v.i.* to be in the habit of making calls; maintain social intercourse.
visitant (viz'i-tant), *n.* a visitor.
visitation (viz-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of visiting; official visit; infliction of good or evil; retributive affliction.
visitor (viz'i-tēr), *n.* one who visits; official inspector.
visor, see vizor.
vista (vis'ta), *n.* [*pl.* vistas (vis'taz)], a view, especially through an avenue; the trees forming such an avenue.
visual (vizh'ū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, sight. [Old French.]
visualize (vizh'ū-al-īz), *v.t.* to make visible; see in fancy.
vital (vī'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, supporting, or necessary to, life; mortal; essential. [Latin.]
vitality (vi-tal'i-ti), *n.* vital force.
vitalize (vī'tal-īz), *v.t.* to endow with life; animate.
vitals (vī'talz), *n.pl.* the organs of the body essential to life, as the heart, lungs, &c.
vitascope (vī'ta-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for projecting kinetographic pictures in life size upon a canvas.
vitellus (vī-tel'us), *n.* the yolk of an egg.
vitiate (vish'i-āt), *v.t.* to render faulty or defective; taint; deprave; annul.
vitreo, a Latin *prefix* meaning *pertaining to,* or *like glass,* as *vitreo*-electric, exhibiting positive or vitreous electricity.
vitreous (vit're-us), *adj.* consisting of, like, or obtained from, glass.
vitrescent (vi-tres'ent), *adj.* capable of being turned into or becoming like glass.
vitrifaction (vit-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the art or process of vitrifying.
vitrify (vit'ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vitrified, *p.pr.* vitrifying], to convert by heat and fusion into glass: *v.i.* to be converted into glass.
vitriol (vit'ri-ol), *n.* the popular name for sulphuric acid.
vituperate (vī-tū'per-āt), *v.t.* to censure abusively.
vituperative (vī-tū'pēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or containing, abuse.
viva (vē'vä), *interj.* hurrah! [Italian.]
vivacious (vī-vā'shus), *adj.* lively; gay.

vivacity (vī-vas'i-ti), *n.* liveliness; animation.
viva voce (vī'va vō'sē), orally. [Latin.]
vive (vēv), *interj.* long life or success to! [French.]
vivid (viv'id), *adj.* life-like; realistic; forming brilliant images.
vivify (viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vivified, *p.pr.* vivifying], to endue with life; quicken.
viviparous (vī-vip'a-rus), *adj.* producing young alive.
vivisect (viv-i-sekt'), *v.t.* to dissect the living body of.
vivisection (viv-i-sek'shun), *n.* the dissection of a living animal for scientific study.
vixen (viks'n), *n.* a female fox; quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.
viz. (viz), *adv.* namely. [From the Latin *videlicet*.]
vizier (vi-zēr'), *n.* a high officer or councilor of state in Mohammedan countries.
vizor (vī'zēr), *n.* the upper movable part of a helmet; the fore-piece of a cap.
vocable (vō'ka-bl), *n.* a word; term.
vocabulary (vō-kab'ū-la-ri), *n.* [*pl.* vocabularies (vō-kab'ū-la-riz)], a collection of words of a language, science, &c., arranged alphabetically and explained; words used.
vocal (vō'kal), *adj.* pertaining to, full of, or endowed with, voice or speech; oral; having a vowel character; produced in the larynx.
vocalize (vō'kal-īz), *v.t.* to form into voice; utter distinctly.
vocation (vō-kā'shun), *n.* calling; occupation.
vocative (vok'a-tiv), *adj.* noting the case of a noun, adjective, or pronoun in which a person or thing is addressed: *n.* the vocative case. [In Latin, the fifth case of the noun.]
vociferate (vō-sif'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to clamor; bawl: *v.t.* to utter with a loud voice.
vociferous (vō-sif'ēr-us), *adj.* clamorous; noisy.
vodka (vod'ka), *n.* a Russian intoxicant distilled from rye.
vogue (vōg), *n.* fashion.
voice (vois), *n.* sound uttered by the mouth, especially by a human being; utterance or mode of utterance: faculty of speech; language; expressed opinions; vote or suffrage: *v.t.* to give utterance or expression to.
voiceless (vois'les), *adj.* without voice; speechless.
void (void), *adj.* empty; wanting: *v.t.* to nullify; declare vacant; quit; to emit or send out: *n.* a vacuum.
volant (vō'lant), *adj.* flying; nimble.
Volapük (vō-la-pūk'), *n.* a system of universal language for commercial intercourse.
volatile (vol'a-til), *adj.* easily passing into the aeriform state; diffusing freely; lively; sprightly; fickle.
volatility (vol-a-til'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being volatile.
volatilize (vol'a-til-īz), *v.t.* to render volatile; evaporate.
volcanic (vol-kan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or produced by, a volcano. [Italian.]
volcano (vol-kā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* volcanoes (vol-kā'nōz)], a conical hill or mountain from which the products of volcanic action are ejected with great heat in the form of lava, &c.
volition (vō-lish'un), *n.* the act or power of willing or exerting choice.
volitive (vol'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the power of, will.
volley (vol'i), *n.* [*pl.* volleys (vol'iz)], the simultaneous discharge of a number of small-arms; explosive burst; return of a ball at tennis before it reaches the ground; bowling a ball full to the top of the wicket: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* volleyed, *p.pr.* volleying], to discharge with, or as with, a volley: *v.i.* to be thrown out at once; return a ball before it touches the ground. [French.]
volt (vōlt), *n.* the sudden wheeling of a horse; sudden leap to avoid a thrust in fencing; standard unit of electromotive force.
voltaic (vol-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to electricity generated by chemical action or galvanism.
voltameter (vol-tam'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the work of a voltaic current.
volubility (vol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* excessive fluency of speech.
voluble (vol'ū-bl), *adj.* fluent in speech.
volume (vol'ūm), *n.* a single book; space occupied, measured in cubic

units; mass or bulk; quantity or fullness of voice or tone: *pl.* a great deal.

voluminous (vol-ū'mi-nus), *adj.* extensive; copious; consisting of, or having produced, many books.

voluntary (vol'un-ta-ri), *adj.* acting from choice or free will; spontaneous; designed; gratuitous: *n.* an organ solo played before, during, or after, a church service.

volunteer (vol-un-tēr'), *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will, especially military service; a foreigner who gives his services in exchange for board and residence: *v.i.* to offer one's services voluntarily, especially for military service: *v.t.* to offer or bestow without constraint or compulsion.

voluptuary (vō'lup-tū-ā-ri), *n.* one given to sensual enjoyments or luxury: *adj.* devoted to luxury or pleasure. [Latin.]

voluptuous (vō-lup'tū-us), *adj.* given to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures or luxury; sensual; exciting sensual desires.

volute (vō-lūt'), *n.* a spiral scroll forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital.

vomer (vō'mēr), *n.* the thin, slender bone forming the partition between the nostrils.

vomit (vom'it), *v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.t.* to throw up from the stomach; discharge with violence: *n.* matter ejected by the stomach; an emetic.

voodoo (vōō-dōō'), *n.* a system of magic and superstitious rites, said to be accompanied with cannibalism and human sacrifices, prevalent among certain negro races.

voracious (vō-rā'shus), *adj.* greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious.

voracity (vō-ras'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being voracious.

vortex (vôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vortices (vôr'ti-sēz)], the hollow and circular form assumed by a liquid when set in rotation; whirlpool.

votary (vō'ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* votaries (vō'ta-riz)], one addicted to some particular pursuit or condition of life; one consecrated by a vow.

vote (vōt), *n.* an expression of choice or preference for candidates.

voting-machine (vōt'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* a machine, related in principle of operation to the cash-register and counting machines, for recording and counting automatically the votes at an election. It usually has a vertical key-board and the voter records his choice by pressing a key opposite the name of his candidate or party.

votive (vōt'iv), *adj.* given, consecrated, or promised by vow.

vouch (vouch), *v.t.* to attest; guarantee. [Old French.]

vouchsafe (vouch-sāf'), *v.t.* to condescend to grant; concede.

vow (vou), *n.* a solemn promise or pledge to fulfil some engagement hereafter, especially one made to God; pledge of fidelity or affection; *v.t.* to promise solemnly; consecrate to God: *v.i.* to make a solemn promise.

vowel (vou'el), *n.* a simple vocal sound; a letter representing such a sound: *adj.* vocal.

voyage (voi'āj), *n.* a journey by water from one country or place to another: *v.i.* to make a voyage: *v.t.* to travel or pass over.

vulcanize (vul'kan-īz), *v.t.* to change the properties of (india-rubber) by combination with sulphur, white lead, and other substances, rendering it hard and non-elastic.

vulgar (vul'gēr), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or used by, the multitude of common people; common; general vernacular; plebeian; unrefined; coarse; mean: *n.* the uneducated or unrefined class.

vulgarism (vul'gēr-izm), *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.

vulgarity (vul-gar'i-ti), *n.* coarseness of manners or language.

vulnerable (vul'nēr-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injury.

vulpine (vul'pin), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a fox; cunning.

vulture (vul'tūr), *n.* a large, carnivorous, voracious bird of prey.

vulva (vul'va), *n.* an entrance or opening; the female generative organ. [Latin.]

W

W, the twenty-third letter in the English alphabet, formed by writing two *v*'s or *u*'s, to transliterate the vocalic *v* in Latin (sounded like our *w*). Traces of the character are found as early as the seventh century; and it was generally adopted in the thirteenth century. As a chemical symbol it stands for *tungsten*, the German name of which is *Wolframium*.

wabble, same as wobble.

wad (wod), *n.* a mass of soft or flexible material used for stuffing garments; small mass of tow, &c., used for keeping the powder, &c., in place in a gun; a kind of plumbago; a slang term for money: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wadded, *p.pr.* wadding], to form into, or stuff with, a wad.

wadding (wod'ing), *n.* a soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments, etc.

waddle (wod'l), *v.i.* to move from side to side in walking: *n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.

wade (wād), *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, snow, etc.: *v.t.* to ford.

wafer (wā'fēr), *n.* a small colored paste disk for securing letters, etc.; small disk of unleavened bread used in the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.

waffle (wof'l), *n.* a soft indented cake, baked in an iron utensil over a flame or coals.

waft (waft), *v.t.* to bear along on a buoyant medium: *v.i.* to float.

wag (wag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wagged, *p.pr.* wagging], to move backwards and forwards: *v.t.* to cause to oscillate: *n.* the act of wagging; a droll, humorous fellow.

wage (wāj), *v.t.* to engage in, or carry on, especially war; venture: *n.* payment for service rendered; hire (usually *pl.*).

wager (wāj'ēr), *n.* a subject on which bets are laid; something staked on an issue: *v.t.* to hazard to stake: *v.i.* to bet.

waggery (wag'ēr-i), *n.* mischievous merriment; tricks of a wag; good-humored sarcasm.

waggish (wag'ish), *adj.* humorous; sportive.

waggle (wag'l), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move from side to side: *n.* a movement from side to side.

wagon (wag'un), *n.* a four-wheeled heavy vehicle for carrying goods, agricultural produce, &c. [Dutch.]

wagonette (wag-un-et'), *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

waif (wāf), *n.* anything found without an owner; a homeless wanderer.

wail (wāl), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sorrow audibly: *n.* loud lamentation. Also wailing.

wain (wān), *n.* a wagon.

wainscot (wān'skut), *n.* paneled wooden lining on walls: *v.t.* to line with paneled boarding.

wainwright (wān'rīt), *n.* a maker of wagons.

waist (wāst), *n.* the narrowest part of the body just below the ribs; middle part.

waistcoat (wes'kut), *n.* a short, sleeveless garment for men covering the chest and waist.

wait (wāt), *v.i.* to stay in expectation; lie in ambush; watch; remain quiet; follow someone; attend: *v.t.* to await; postpone.

waiter (wāt'ēr), *n.* a servant in attendance at table; salver or tray. *Feminine* waitress.

waits (wāts), *n.pl.* nocturnal musicians who perform in the streets of an English town at Christmastide.

waive (wāv), *v.t.* to give up a claim to; forego.
wake (wāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waked or woke, *p.pr.* waking], to be awake; be roused from sleep; cease to sleep; be active: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; revive; watch: *n.* a vigil; watching of a dead body prior to burial; track.
wakeful (wāk'fool), *adj.* watchful.
waken (wāk'n), same as wake.
wale (wāl), *n.* a mark left by the stroke of a whip, &c.; *v.t.* to mark with a wale.
walk (wawk), *v.i.* to advance by alternate steps; go at a moderate pace; take exercise; go restlessly about; pursue a certain course of life or action: *v.t.* to traverse; cause to walk: *n.* act or manner of walking; step or pace; road; place for pedestrian exercise; course of life or action; deportment; frequented track.
wall (wawl), *n.* a structure of stone, brick, &c.; side of a building; rampart; means of protection: *v.t.* to enclose with, or as with, a wall; defend or protect.
wallet (wol'et), *n.* a bag or knapsack; a pocketbook.
wallop (wol'up), *v.i.* to boil with a continued bubbling: *v.t.* to beat soundly: *n.* a blow; gallop. [Scotch.]
wallow (wol'ō), *v.i.* to roll one's body in the mire; tumble or roll in anything soft; live in vice or filth: *n.* a kind of rolling walk; a place to which an animal resorts to wallow.
walnut (wawl'nut), *n.* a tree of the genus Juglans, yielding an edible fruit and valuable wood.
walrus (wol'rus), *n.* a large, carnivorous, marine mammal with powerful tusks; called by sailors, "sea-hog."
waltz (wawltz), *n.* a kind of dance; music for such a dance: *v.i.* to dance a waltz.
wampum (wom'pum), *n.* beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money and for ornamental belts.
wan (won), *adj.* pale; sickly.
wand (wond), *n.* a long, slender rod; staff of authority.
wander (won'dēr), *v.i.* to ramble about aimlessly; stroll; depart from; be delirious.
wane (wān), *v.i.* to grow less; decrease: said of the illuminated part of the moon; fail: *n.* the decrease of the illuminated part of the moon.
want (wawnt), *n.* absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; necessity; penury: *v.t.* to be destitute of; have need of; desire: *v.i.* to be deficient; not to be present; come short.
wanton (won'tun), *adj.* licentious; lustful; unrestrained; roving; sportive; luxurious; trifling: *n.* a lascivious man or woman.
war (wawr), *n.* a contest between states carried on by force; armed conflict; state of hostility; enmity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* warred, *p.pr.* warring], to make war; fight; strive violently.
warble (wawr'bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sing in a trilling or quavering manner; sing, as birds; utter musically: *n.* a soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; carol.
warbler (wawr'blēr), *n.* one who warbles; a singing-bird.
war-cry (wawr'crī), *n.* a summons to battle; in politics, some catching phrase that is shouted by the partisans who approve its sentiments.
ward (wawrd), *v.t.* to guard; defend from danger; turn aside (with *off*): *v.i.* to be vigilant; act on the defensive: *n.* guard; defense; particular division of a city or town; custody; person entrusted to the care of a guardian.
warden (wawrd'en), *n.* a guardian; keeper; head official; churchwarden.
wardrobe (wawrd'rōb), *n.* portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.
warehouse (wār'hous), *n.* a building for storing goods: *v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.
wares (wārz), *n.* merchandise; goods.
warfare (wawr'fār), *n.* hostilities; war; contest; military life or service.
warlock (wawr'lok), *n.* a wizard.
warm (wawrm), *adj.* having heat in a moderate degree; subject to heat; zealous; excited; passionate; well-off: *v.t.* to make warm; excite: *v.i.* to become warm.
warmth (wawrmth), *n.* moderate

heat; earnestness or irritability; animation; glowing effect produced by the use of warm colors.

warn (wawrn), *v.t.* to give notice of possible danger; caution; expostulate; summon by authority.

warning (wawrn'ing), *n.* caution against danger; previous notice; notice to quit.

warp (wawrp), *n.* the threads which extend lengthwise in the loom, and are crossed by the woof; towing-rope; a twist out of the true shape: *v.t.* to turn or twist out of shape; pervert; arrange (yarns) on a warp beam; tow or move (a vessel) with a warp attached to some fixed object; run, as yarn, off the winches into hulks to be tarred: *v.i.* to swerve or deviate.

warrant (wor'ant), *v.t.* to guarantee; give assurance to; authorize; maintain; mark as safe; assure: *n.* a commission giving authority; writ for arresting a person; voucher; security.

warranty (wor'an-ti), *n.* guarantee; security. [Old French.]

warren (wor'en), *n.* an enclosure for protecting game or animals, especially rabbits; fish preserve.

warrior (wawr'i-ēr), *n.* a soldier; fighter. [Old French.]

wart (wawrt), *n.* a dry excrescence on the human skin and certain animals.

warty (wawrt'i), *adj.* having warts.

wary (wā'ri), *adj.* [*comp.* warier, *superl.* wariest], cautious; circumspect.

was (waz), *p.t.* of be.

wash (wosh), *v.t.* to cleanse with water; cover with water; overlay with thin metal; cover with a thin coat of color; cleanse from moral pollution: *v.i.* to cleanse by washing: *n.* the act of washing; waste liquor; alluvial matter; shallow part of an arm of a sea or of a river; bog or marsh; cosmetic lotion.

washable (wosh'a-bl), *adj.* that can be washed without injury.

washing (wosh'ing), *n.* the act of cleansing with water; clothes washed at one time.

wash-out (wosh'out), *n.* a chasm or deep groove made by the rushing of water.

wasp (wosp), *n.* a winged insect with a sharp sting; peevish, irritable person.

wassail (wos'el), *n.* a merry-making accompanied with drinking, especially at Christmas-time; liquor of ale, apples, and sugar: *v.i.* to carouse.

waste (wāst), *v.t.* to destroy wantonly; diminish; squander; impair: *v.i.* to be diminished: *adj.* lying unused; unproductive; devastated; untilled: *n.* the act of wasting; dissipation of property; useless expenditure; uncultivated country; refuse.

wasteful (wāst'fool), *adj.* causing waste; spending property extravagantly or uselessly. [Old French.]

wastrel (wos'trel), *n.* a waif; a profligate.

watch (woch), *n.* close observation; guard; vigilance; sentry; attendance without sleep; watchman; division of the night; period during which part of a crew are on duty on deck (4 hours); pocket timepiece: *v.i.* to be or keep awake; keep guard; act as an attendant: *v.t.* to tend; guard; keep in view.

watchful (woch'fool), *adj.* vigilant; wary.

watchmaker (woch'māk-ēr), *n.* one who makes clocks and watches, or who repairs them.

watchman (woch'man), *n.* a man employed either by a community or by private individuals to watch over public or private property.

watchword (woch'wērd), *n.* a password.

water (waw'tēr), *n.* a colorless, inodorous, transparent fluid, consisting of 2 volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen; rain; sea; any collection of water; luster of a diamond; urine: *v.t.* to supply with water; irrigate; wet with water; dilute: *v.i.* to get or take in water; have a longing desire.

watercourse (waw'tēr-kōrs), *n.* a course or channel for water.

waterfall (waw'tēr-fawl), *n.* a body of water falling over a precipice; a cataract; a cascade.

watermain (waw'tēr-mān), *n.* a great underground pipe supplying water in cities.

waterproof (waw'tēr-prōōf), *adj.* per-

mitting no water to enter: *n.* a storm-coat.

waterspout (waw'tĕr-spout), *n.* a great column of moving spray or mist with considerable masses of water in the lower parts, forming a whirlwind over the sea.

watt (wot), *n.* an electrical unit of power.

wattle (wot'l), *n.* a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle of interwoven rods; fleshy lobe under the throat of a fowl, turkey, &c.; kind of acacia: *v.t.* to twist or interweave (twigs or rods) one with another: *n.* bird with wattles.

waul (wawl), *n.* the cry of a cat.

wave (wāv), *n.* the alternate rising and falling of water above its natural level; undulation; state of vibration propagated through a system of particles or elastic medium: *v.i.* to move like a wave; undulate: *v.t.* to brandish; beckon.

waver (wāv'ĕr), *v.i.* to move to and fro; vacillate; hesitate or be undetermined.

wax (waks), *n.* beeswax; any tenacious substance like beeswax; cerumen of the ear; rage: *v.t.* to smear, rub, or join, with wax: *v.i.* to increase in size; become.

way (wā), *n.* a road; route; progression; motion; course; length of space; distance; relative position or motion; tendency; advance in life; manner; will; plan.

wayfarer (wā'fār-ĕr), *n.* one who travels on foot.

waylay (wā'lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waylaid, *p.pr.* waylaying], to beset by the road or in ambush.

wayward (wā'wĕrd), *adj.* perverse; froward.

we (wē), *pron., pl.* of I.

weak (wēk), *adj.* wanting strength, vigor, spirit, discernment, or wisdom; feeble; soft; pliant; unfortified; vacillating.

weaken (wēk'n), *v.t.* to make weak; reduce in quality or strength: *v.i.* to become weak.

weakfish (wēk'fish), *n.* an edible American fish, silvery, with streaks that undulate across the body.

weakling (wēk'ling), *n.* a person of no physical or moral force.

weal (wēl), *n.* welfare; prosperity; mark of a stripe: *v.t.* to mark with stripes.

weald (wēld), *n.* a wood or forest; wold.

wealth (welth), *n.* riches; affluence.

wealthy (welth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* wealthier, *superl.* wealthiest], rich; affluent.

wean (wēn), *v.t.* to accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast; alienate the affections from any object or habit.

weapon (wep'n), *n.* any instrument of offense or defense.

wear (wār), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wore, *p.p.* worn, *p.pr.* wearing], to impair or waste by time, usage, friction, &c.; carry as covering on the body; put (a vessel) on another tack; bear or carry: *v.i.* to be wasted or worn by friction or usage; last under use: *n.* the act of wearing; state of being worn.

weariness (wēr'i-nes), *n.* the state of being wearied.

wearisome (wēr'i-sum), *adj.* fatiguing; tedious.

weary (wēr'i), *adj.* [*comp.* wearier, *superl.* weariest], worn out physically or mentally; having the patience exhausted; causing weariness; irksome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wearied, *p.pr.* wearying], to wear out or make weary; harass by something irksome: *v.i.* to become weary, tired or fatigued; become impatient.

weasand (wē'zand), *n.* the windpipe.

weasel (wē'zel), *n.* a small carnivorous animal with short legs and a long body.

weather (we*th*'ĕr), *n.* the state of the atmosphere with respect to cold, heat, wet, dryness, &c.: *v.t.* to expose to, or season by exposure to, the air; endure or resist bravely: *v.i.* to undergo change by the action of the weather.

weather-cock (we*th*'ĕr-kok), *n.* a vane.

weather-gage (we*th*'ĕr-gāj), *n.* the situation of a vessel when to the windward of another.

weave (wēv), *v.t.* to twist or interlace, as threads, together; form, as cloth, in a loom; compose or fabri-

cate: *v.i.* to practice weaving; work with a loom.

weazen (wē′zn), *n.* sharp and thin; withered.

web (web), *n.* texture of threads, or thread-like materials; anything carefully contrived; tissue or texture; large roll of paper for newspapers; membrane uniting the fingers and toes in many water-birds and amphibians: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* webbed, *p.pr.* webbing], to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; entangle.

wed (wed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wedded or wed, *p.pr.* wedding], to marry; unite together: *v.i.* to contract marriage.

wedding (wed′ing), *n.* marriage; nuptial ceremonies or festivities.

wedge (wej), *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, used for rending or compressing, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; mass of metal: *v.t.* to cleave, force, drive, or fasten, with a wedge; press closely.

wedlock (wed′lok), *n.* matrimony.

Wednesday (wenz′dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *adj.* very small.

weed (wēd), *n.* any plant growing uncultivated or noxious to cultivated crops; anything useless or troublesome: *pl.* a widow's mourning garments; a cigar or tobacco: *v.t.* to free from weeds, or anything offensive or hurtful.

week (wēk), *n.* a period of seven days.

weekday (wēk′dā), *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

weekly (wēk′li), *adj.* continuing for, or produced within, or happening in, a week: *adv.* once a week: *n.* [*pl* weeklies (wēk′liz)], a periodical issued once a week.

ween (wēn), *v.i.* to think; fancy.

weep (wēp), *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: *v.t.* to lament; pour forth.

weevil (wē′vl), *n.* a small beetle, the larvæ of which are very destructive to grain, &c.

weft (weft), *n.* the woof or piling of cloth crossing the warp.

weigh (wā), *v.t.* to ascertain the weight of; examine by the balance; reflect on carefully: *v.i.* to have weight; bear heavily: *n.* a certain quantity by weight.

weight (wāt), *n.* the quality of being heavy; gravity; quantity of matter as ascertained by the balance; a definite mass of metal for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; mass; something oppressive; pressure; power; importance.

weighty (wāt′i), *adj.* [*comp.* weightier, *superl.* weightiest], having weight; heavy; ponderous; momentous; important; serious.

weir (wēr), *n.* a dam across a stream to raise the level of the water; enclosure of twigs, &c., for catching fish.

weird (wērd), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, fate or destiny; supernatural; caused by magical influence: *n.* a spell or charm.

welch (welsh), *v.i.* to run off from a race-course without paying one's bets; to cheat out of a wager. Also welsh.

welcome (wel′kum), *adj.* received with gladness or hospitality; producing gladness; free to enjoy gratuitously: *n.* kind reception to a guest or newcomer: *v.t.* to salute with kindness; receive with hospitality.

weld (weld), *v.t.* to unite together by hammering or fusion, as two pieces of heated iron.

welfare (wel′fār), *n.* prosperity; happiness.

welkin (wel′kin), *n.* the sky.

well (wel), *n.* a spring or fountain; shaft sunk to reach a supply of water or other liquid; something resembling a well in shape: *v.i.* to flow or issue forth: *adv.* right; justly; suitably; adequately; favorably; far; not a little: *adj.* good in condition or circumstances; fortunate, sound in body; healthy; safe.

well-spring (wel′spring), *n.* a source of water that does not fail.

welt (welt), *n.* a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole: *v.t.* to furnish with a welt.

welter (welt′ẽr), *v.t.* to roll in mud or foul matter; wallow: *v.t.* to cause to rise and fall, as waves: *n.* that in which any person or animal welters:

adj. pertaining to, or noting, the most heavily weighted race of a meeting.

wen (wen), *n.* a fleshy and movable tumor.

wench (wench), *n.* a young girl or maiden: usually in an invidious or bad sense; female colored servant.

wend (wend), *v.i.* to go; pass: *v.t.* to direct (one's way or course).

went, *p.t.* of go.

wept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of weep.

were (wēr), *p.t. pl.* of be.

werewolf (wer'woolf), *n.* a person transformed into a wolf in form or appetite, either permanently or at certain periods. Also werwolf.

wert (wērt), 2 *per. sing.* of were.

west (west), *n.* one of the four cardinal points, exactly opposite the east; point where the sun appears to set: *adj.* pertaining to, situated at, lying toward, proceeding toward, or coming from, the west: *adv.* towards the west.

West, *n.* the Occident; country or region lying west of any particular place.

western (west'ern), *adj.* tending to, or passing toward, the west.

westward (west'wērd), *adv.* towards the west. Also westwards.

wet (wet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wetted or wet, *p.pr.* wetting], to make wet; saturate or moisten with water or some other liquid: *n.* water; moisture; rainy or misty weather; a drink: *adj.* containing, consisting of, or soaked with, water or some other liquid; very damp; rainy or misty.

wether (we*th*'ēr), *n.* a castrated ram.

whack (hwak), *n.* a smart resounding blow; large piece: *v.t.* to strike with a smart resounding blow.

whale (hwāl), *n.* a large mammal of the Cetacea, many species of which yield oil and whalebone; a fish of great size.

wharf (hwawrf), *n.* [*pl.* wharfs or wharves (hwawrfs, hwawrvz)], a quay or erection on the shore of a harbor, river, &c., for discharging or taking in cargoes, passengers, &c.

what (hwot), *pron.* that which; the thing that; how great; something: *adj.* of what sort, character, &c.

whatnot (hwot'not), *n.* an article of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* an annual cereal grain from which flour is manufactured.

wheedle (hwē'dl), *v.t.* to entice with flattering words; cajole; coax.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular frame or solid piece of wood or metal turning on its own axis; any wheel-shaped mechanical contrivance; an old instrument of torture; a circular revolving firework: *v.t.* to cause to rotate; convey on wheels: *v.i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis.

wheelbarrow (hwēl'bar-ō), *n.* a barrow with one or more wheels.

wheeler (hwēl'ēr), *n.* one who wheels; the horse nearest to the wheels of a carriage.

wheelwright (hwēl'rīt), *n.* a maker of wheels and wheeled carriages.

wheeze (hwēz), *v.i.* to breathe hard and audibly: *n.* a puffing or blowing, as in labored breathing.

whelm (hwelm), *v.t.* to overwhelm.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* the young of a dog, lion, fox, &c.; cub: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of the female of certain animals, as the dog.

when (hwen), *adv.* at, or after, the time that; at what time; although.

whence (hwens), *adv.* from what place, source, or origin; how.

where (hwār), *adv.* at which place or places; whither.

whereabouts (hwār'a-bouts), *adv.* about where, *interj.* or *conj.*: *n.* an indefinite place.

whereas (hwār-az'), *adv.* when in fact or truth; since.

wherefore (hwār'fōr), *adv.* for which or what reason; why.

wherry (hwer'i), *n.* a light, shallow boat, sharp at both ends; small-decked fishing-vessel; liquor made from the juice of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed.

whet (hwet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whetted, *p.pr.* whetting], to sharpen, especially by rubbing or friction; stimulate.

whether (hwe*th*'ēr), *pron.* which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives (followed by *or*).

whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* a stone for sharpening edged tools, &c.

whey (hwā), *n.* the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, after separation from the curd.

which (hwich), *pron.* a word of interrogation in all genders; the relative serving as the neuter of *who.*

whiff (hwif), *n.* a sudden breath of air, smoke, &c., as from the mouth; light puff; kind of outrigged boat: *v.t.* to puff or emit in whiffs.

whiffet (hwif'et), *n.* a useless trifler.

whiffle (hwif'l), *v.i.* to veer about like the wind; be fickle or unsteady; prevaricate.

whiffletree (hwif'l-trē), same as swingletree.

while (hwīl), *n.* space of time; duration: *conj.* during the time that: *v.t.* to cause to pass; spend; usually followed by *away.*

whilom (hwī'lōm), *adv.* formerly; long ago.

whim (hwim), *n.* a capricious fancy; freak; notion.

whimper (hwim'pēr), *v.t.* to utter in a low, whining or crying tone: *v.i.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice.

whimsical (hwim'zi-kal), *adj.* full of whims; fantastical; odd in appearance.

whin (hwin), *n.* a wild, prickly plant of the genus Ulex; furze.

whine (hwīn), *v.i.* to express sorrow by a plaintive cry; murmur in an unmanly manner: *n.* a plaintive tone; mean or affected complaint.

whinny (hwin'i), *v.i.* to utter a sound like the cry of a horse: *n.* the act of whinnying: *adj.* abounding in whins or furze.

whip (hwip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whipped, or whipt, *p.pr.* whipping], to strike or punish with a lash or some other instrument of punishment or correction; flog; lash with sarcasm; beat into a froth; beat out; sew lightly; fish in with a rod and artificial fly: *v.i.* to move nimbly; start suddenly and run: *n.* an instrument for driving horses or other animals or for correction; coachman or driver; whipper-in; endless line used for saving life in shipwreck; small tackle with a single rope for hoisting; a member of the British Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to important divisions; the summons issued.

whipper-in (hwip-ēr-in'), *n.* a huntsman who keeps the hounds in restraint.

whippoorwill (hwip'pēr-wil), *n.* a small American bird, named from its cry.

whir (hwēr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whirred, *p.pr.* whirring], to revolve quickly with a whizzing noise: *n.* a whizzing noise.

whirl (hwērl), *v.t.* to turn round rapidly: *v.i.* to turn or move round with velocity; move along swiftly: *n.* a turning with velocity; rapid rotation or whirling motion.

whirligig (hwērl'i-gig), *n.* a child's toy which is whirled or spun round.

whirlpool (hwērl'pōōl), *n.* a body of water moving with a circular motion forming a vortex or gulf.

whirlwind (hwērl'wind), *n.* a violent wind moving spirally; sudden violent rush.

whisk (hwisk), *v.t.* to sweep or stir rapidly; move, or carry off, nimbly: *v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly: *n.* the act of whisking; small bundle of grass, hair, &c., used as a brush; small instrument used for beating or whisking, especially eggs.

whiskers (hwisk'ērz), *n.pl.* the hair on a man's cheeks; the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.

whisky (hwis'ki), *n.* an intoxicant distilled from barley, rye, &c. Also whiskey.

whisper (hwis'pēr), *v.i.* to speak in a low voice or as not to be overheard: *v.t.* to say under the breath: *n.* a low, soft tone of voice audible only to the listener; suggestion or insinuation.

whist (hwist), *n.* a card game: *interj.* hush!

whistle (hwis'l), *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips; utter a shrill sound: *v.t.* to call or signal by a whistle: *n.* the shrill noise of one who whistles; small wind-instrument; throat.

whit (hwit), *n.* the smallest particle.

white (hwīt), *adj.* being without color or of the hue of pure snow; hence pure; innocent

white book (hwīt book), *n.* a collection of state-papers, so-called from the color of the covers, issued by a government, as England or Germany. Those containing the diplomatic correspondence by these two countries relating to the outbreak of the European War in 1914 are especially notable.

white-feather (hwīt-fe*th*'ēr), *n.* cowardice.

white-swelling (hwīt'swel-ing), *n.* a scrofulous inflammation about the joints.

whither (hwi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to what place; to what; how far.

whiting (hwīt'ing), *n.* pulverized chalk cleansed from impurities; an edible fish.

whitlow (hwit'lō), *n.* a sore about the quick of the nail; felon; a foot disease in sheep.

whittle (hwit'l), *v.t.* to cut, dress, or sharpen with a knife; reduce bit by bit.

whiz (hwiz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whizzed, *p.pr.* whizzing], to make a humming or hissing noise: *n.* a humming or hissing noise.

who (hōō), *pron.* referring to one or more persons; used relatively and interrogatively.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* a word of command addressed to horses or cattle, meaning "stop!"

whoever (hōō-ev'ēr), *pron.* every one who; whatever person.

whole (hōl), *adj.* containing all; complete; not defective; hale and sound; unbroken.

wholesale (hōl'sāl), *n.* sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity: *adj.* buying or selling in large quantities.

wholesome (hōl'sum), *adj.* sound; promoting or favoring morals, religion, or prosperity; salubrious; salutary.

wholly (hōl'li), *adv.* entirely; exclusively.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* objective of who.

whoop (hōōp), *v.i.* to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout: *n.* a loud shout of, or as of, pursuit or attack.

whooping-cough (hōōp'ing-kôf), *n.* a violent, convulsive cough, characterized by its whooping sound.

whop (hwop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whopped, *p.pr.* whopping], to thrash or beat: *v.i.* to fall down suddenly: *n.* a blow or fall.

whopper (hwop'ēr), *n.* something unusually large; a monstrous lie.

whore (hōr), *n.* a female who prostitutes her body for hire; prostitute; adulteress: *v.i.* to fornicate; practice idolatry.

whorl (hwērl or hwôrl), *n.* any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, as flowers or leaves; turn of the spire of a univalve shell; fly of a spindle.

whortleberry (hwēr'tl-ber-i), *n.* a small shrub and its edible blue fruit.

whose (hōōz), *pron. poss.* of who or which.

why (hwī), *adv.* for what cause, reason, or purpose: *interj.* used emphatically: *n.* the reason or cause.

wick (wik), *n.* the cotton or substance of a candle or lamp which supplies the flame.

wicked (wik'ed), *adj.* evil in principle or practice; sinful; immoral; roguish.

wickedness (wik'ed-nes), *n.* sin; crime; vice; moral depravity.

wicker (wik'ēr), *n.* a pliant osier: *adj.* made of plaited osiers.

wicket (wik'et), *n.* a small gate; the three upright stumps in cricket at which the ball is bowled.

wide (wīd), *adj.* extended far each way; broad; vast; very capacious; failing to hit the mark: *adv.* to a great distance; far apart: *n.* a ball bowled outside the bowling-crease.

widow (wid'ō), *n.* a woman bereaved of her husband and remaining unmarried: *v.t.* to bereave of a husband.

widower (wid'ō-ēr), *n.* a man bereaved of his wife and remaining unmarried.

width (width), *n.* extent of a thing from side to side.

wield (wēld), *v.t.* to use or employ with the hand; control or sway; handle.

wife (wīf), *n.* [*pl.* wives (wīvz)], a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man; woman in some humble employment.

wig (wig), *n.* false hair worn on the head.

wigging (wig'ing), *n.* a scolding.

wiggle, same as wriggle.

wight (wīt), *n.* a person, usually male. The word commonly conveys a shade of mirth or contempt.

wigwag (wig'wag), *n.* a signaling flag: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by means of a wigwag; to wave to and fro.

wigwam (wig'wawm), *n.* an Indian hut.

wild (wīld), *adj.* living in a state of nature; untamed; uncultivated; native; savage; violent; passionate; unreasonable: *n.* a desert.

wildcat (wīld'kat), *adj.* unsafe; speculative; running without control: *n.* a small feline carnivorous animal somewhat resembling the domestic cat.

wilderness (wil'dĕr-nes), *n.* a region or tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited; desert.

wile (wīl), *n.* a sly artifice; trick: *v.t.* to cause to pass pleasantly (with *away*); cajole. [Scotch.]

wilful (wil'fool), *adj.* governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; inflexible.

will (wil), *n.* the faculty of the mind by which one chooses or determines; command; pleasure; divine determination; choice; desire; feeling towards; legal disposition of one's property at death: *v.i.* to exercise the will; decree: *v.t.* to determine in the mind; command; direct; bequeath.

will-o'-the-wisp (wil-o-*the*-wisp'), *n.* the ignis fatuus; any deceiving person or thing.

willow (wil'ō), *n.* a tree of the genus Salix.

wilt, 2 *per. sing.* of will.

wily (wī-li), *adj.* cunning; crafty.

wimple (wim'pl), *n.* a kind of silk or linen headcovering formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns.

win (win), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* won, *p.pr.* winning], to gain by superiority in a contest or competition; gain or obtain; bring over to one's party; render friendly or favorable: *v.i.* to be successful; triumph.

wince (wins), *v.i.* to twist or turn as in pain or uneasiness; shrink; kick: *n.* the act of wincing.

wincey (win'si), *n.* linsey-woolsey.

winch (winch), *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle.

wind (wind), *n.* air in perceptible motion; lungs; power of respiration; breath; flatulence; anything insignificant or light as wind; idle words: *v.t.* to ventilate; scent with the nose as hounds; render scant of breath; allow to rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover breath: *v.i.* (wīnd) to turn round something; twist; meander: *v.t.* to coil or encircle.

windage (wind'āj), *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and of a shot or shell; deflection of a missile caused by the wind.

windfall (wind'fawl), *n.* fruit blown down by the wind; unexpected good fortune.

winding (wīnd'ing), *n.* turning; twisting.

windlass (wind'las), *n.* a horizontal cylinder or roller by means of which heavy weights, &c., are raised.

windmill (wind'mil), *n.* a sort of tower containing a grinding apparatus or an arrangement for raising water, the motive power being furnished by the wind which drives enormous sails at the top of the tower.

window (win'dō), *n.* an aperture, usually glazed, in a building to admit light; frame in such an opening; anything resembling a window.

windpipe (wind'pīp), *n.* the trachea.

windward (wind'wērd), *n.* the direction from which the wind blows: *adv.* toward the wind: *adj.* on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

windy (wind'i), *adj.* [*comp.* windier, *superl.* windiest], pertaining to, like, or consisting of, wind; boisterous; windward; exposed to the wind; flatulent; empty.

wine (wīn), *n.* the fermented juice of grapes; liquor made from the juice of certain fruits; intoxication; wine party.

wing (wing), *n.* one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect, by which it flies; anything resembling a wing; passage by the wing; flight; side of a building, army, fleet, &c.; care or protection: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, wings; transport

by flight; supply with side-pieces; wound in the wing: *v.i.* to fly.

wink (wingk), *v.i.* to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; hint by the motion of the eyelids; connive; tolerate: *n.* act of winking; hint given.

winning (win'ing), *adj.* adapted to gain favor; attractive; charming: *n.pl.* money gained in any contest or game.

winnow (win'ō), *v.t.* to separate and drive the chaff from (grain) by the wind; fan; sift or examine: *v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

winsome (win'sum), *adj.* attractive; pretty.

winter (win'tĕr), *n.* the cold season of the year; period or condition resembling winter: *v.i.* to pass the winter; hibernate: *v.t.* to feed or maintain during the winter.

wipe (wīp), *v.t.* to rub or dust the surface of with something soft; dry by rubbing; cleanse, as from abuses; obliterate (with *out*): *n.* act of cleansing by rubbing; blow or crushing repartee; the lapwing.

wire (wīr), *n.* a metallic thread of uniform diameter; telegraph wire; telegram: *v.t.* to bind, or snare, with wire; telegraph.

wireless (wīr'les), *n.* a wireless telegram; a message sent without wires.

wire-pulling (wīr'pool-ing), *n.* secret influence or intrigue, especially for political purposes.

wiry (wīr'i), *adj.* made of, or like, wire; strong and flexible; lean and sinewy.

wisdom (wiz'dom), *n.* knowledge practically applied to the best ends; natural sagacity; prudence; skill in affairs; piety.

wise (wīz), *adj.* judging correctly from experience; possessing wisdom; skilful; learned; discreet; containing, or directed by, wisdom: *suffix* denoting *manner* or *mode of acting.*

wiseacre (wīz'ā-kĕr), *n.* a would-be wise person; pretender to learning.

wisely (wīz'li), *adv.* in a wise manner.

wish (wish), *v.i.* to have a strong desire: *v.t.* to desire or long for; express desire for: *n.* strong or eager desire; thing desired.

wishy-washy (wish'i-wosh'i), *adj.* feeble; slovenly; weak (as of tea).

wisp (wisp), *n.* a handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay.

wistful (wist'fool), *adj.* sadly longing; pensive.

wit (wit), *v.i.* to know: *n.* knowledge; intellect or mental faculties; sagacity; talent; ingenuity; power of combining ideas with ludicrous effect; one who possesses wit; humorist.

witch (wich), *n.* a woman supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, by whose means she possessed supernatural powers; sorceress; fascinating young woman: *v.t.* to bewitch; enchant.

witchcraft (wich'kraft), *n.* the practice of witches; supernatural or magical powers.

witchery (wich'ĕr-i), *n.* witchcraft; fascination.

witch-hazel (wich'hā-zel), *n.* a shrub or small tree of the genus Hamamelis.

witching, same as bewitching.

with (*with*), *prep.* denoting nearness or connection: *prefix* meaning *opposition, departure, privation,* as *with*stand, *with*hold, &c.

withal (*with*-al'), *adv.* likewise. See also.

withdraw (*with*-draw'), *v.t.* to take away, or apart: *v.i.* to retire.

withe (with), *n.* a tough flexible twig, especially of willow; band of twigs twisted together.

wither (*with*'ĕr), *v.t.* to cause to fade and become dry; decay: *v.i.* to become sapless.

withers (*with*'ĕrz), *n.pl.* the highest part of a horse's back, between the shoulder-blades.

withhold (*with*-hōld'), *v.t.* to keep back; restrain from action.

within (*with*-in'), *prep.* inside; in reach of: *adv.* inwardly.

without (*with*-out'), *prep.* outside (*of*); not having: *adv.* on the outside.

withstand (*with*-stand'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* withstood, *p.pr.* withstanding], to stand against; to oppose; to resist.

withy (with'i), *n.* a large species of willow; twig: *adj.* flexible and tough.

witless (wit'les), *adj.* devoid of wit; stupid; dull.

witness (wit'nes), *n.* attestation of a fact or event; testimony; evidence; *n.* one who sees or has personal

knowledge of anything; one who attests: *v.t.* to have direct knowledge of; see; give testimony to; see the execution of (a document) and subscribe it: *v.i.* to give evidence.

witticism (wit'i-sizm), *n.* a witty remark.

witty (wit'i), *adj.* [*comp.* wittier, *superl.* wittiest], smartly or cleverly facetious; characterized by, or possessed of, wit; satirical.

wive (wīv), *v.t.* to provide with a wife: *v.i.* to marry.

wizard (wiz'ērd), *n.* one supposed to possess supernatural powers, usually from the Evil One; enchanter; sorcerer; conjurer.

wizen (wiz'en), *adj.* dried up; shriveled: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dry up or shrivel.

wobble (wob'l), *v.i.* to sway unsteadily from side to side; to rock; to vacillate: *n.* an unsteady motion.

woe (wō), *n.* sorrow; grief; misery.

woebegone (wō'be-gôn), *adj.* dolorous; doleful; dreary looking. Also wobegone.

woeful (wō'fool), *adj.* full of, or expressing, woe; sad; mean. Also woful.

wold (wōld), *n.* a forest or wood; plain or open country: *pl.* a hilly district.

wolf (woolf), *n.* [*pl.* wolves (woolvz)], a fierce carnivorous animal of the dog kind: hence a person noted for rapacity or cruelty.

wolfish (woolf'ish), *adj.* like a wolf; ravenously hungry.

woman (woom'an), *n.* [*pl.* women (wim'en)], an adult person of the female sex; female attendant; wife.

womanhood (woom'an-hood), *n.* the state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.

woman suffrage (woom'an-suf'raj), *n.* the legalized right of women to cast a vote.

womb (wōōm), *n.* the uterus of a female; place where anything is produced; large or deep cavity: *v.t.* to breed in secret.

won (wun), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of win.

wonder (wun'dēr), *n.* the state of mind produced by anything new, strange, unexpected, or surprising; astonishment; cause of wonder; marvel; miracle; prodigy: *v.i.* to feel wonder; be astonished at.

wonderful (wun'dēr-fool), *adj.* exciting wonder; strange. Also wondrous.

wont (wunt), *adj.* used or accustomed: *n.* habit or custom.

wonted (wunt'ed), *adj.* habitual; usual.

woo (wōō), *v.t.* to solicit in love; invite with importunity: *v.i.* to court.

wood (wood), *n.* a large and thick collection of growing trees; solid part of trees; trunk of trees sawn for use.

woodbine (wood'bīn), *n.* a woody creeper, indigenous in Europe, now common in the U. S. where it is called (incorrectly) honeysuckle.

woodchuck (wood'chuk), *n.* the marmot or ground-hog.

woodcock (wood'kok), *n.* a wild fowl allied to the snipe.

woodcut (wood'kut), *n.* a block of finely grained wood, engraved with a picture or design.

wooden (wood'n), *adj.* made, or consisting of, wood; produced as from wood; stiff; awkward; expressionless.

woodman (wood'man), *n.* a forest officer; forester; one who fells timber; a hunter.

woodpecker (wood'pek-ēr), *n.* a bird that taps the trunks of trees to discover insects.

woof (wōōf), *n.* the weft or cross-threads in weaving; texture.

wool (wool), *n.* the soft fine hair which covers sheep, goats, &c.; fine fiber resembling wool; soft, thick hair.

wool-gathering (wool'ga*th*-ēr-ing), *adj.* indulgence of idle fancies.

woolsack (wool'sak), *n.* a sack of wool; the Lord Chancellor's seat in the British House of Lords.

word (wērd), *n.* an articulate sound, or combination of sounds expressing an idea; constituent part of a sentence; tidings; message or communication; declaration; promise: *pl.* language; speech; conversation; dispute: *v.t.* to express in words; phrase.

word-book (wērd'book), *n.* a vocabulary.

word-building (wērd'bil-ding), *n.* the formation or composition of words.
wording (wērd'ing), *n.* the manner in which anything is expressed in words.
wordless (wērd'les), *adj.* lacking words.
word-painting (wērd'pānt-ing), *n.* the description of an event, &c., in vivid, realistic language.
wordy (wērd'i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, many words; verbose.
wore (wōr), *p.t.* of wear.
work (wērk), *n.* physical or intellectual effort directed to some end; result of work; labor; employment; duty; a production of an art or science; causing of motion against a resisting body: *pl.* moving parts of a mechanism; industrial manufacturing establishment; structures in civil or military engineering; moral duties as external to faith: *v.i.* to be occupied in business or labor; perform; act; be in a state of severe exertion; ferment: *v.t.* to make by labor; influence or effect; excite; manage or carry out; sew or embroider.
workhouse (wērk'hous), *n.* a poorhouse; a house where convicts are confined to labor.
workman (wērk'man), *n.* one who is engaged in manual labor; a worker; in a higher sense, an artist.
world (wērld), *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; whole system of created things; universe; present state of existence; people generally; public life or society; secular life; sphere or domain; very much.
worldliness (wērld'li-nes), *n.* the state of being addicted to gain and temporal pleasures.
worldling (wērld'ling), *n.* one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present.
worldly (wērld'li), *adj.* pertaining to, or devoted to, this life and its enjoyments and advantages.
worm (wērm), *n.* any small creeping animal entirely destitute of feet, or having very short ones; anything that gnaws or torments the mind; thread of a screw; spiral pipe in a still or condenser; a groveling, debased creature: *v.i.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually: *v.t.* to undermine by slow and secret means.
wormwood (wērm'wood), *n.* the bitter plant Absinthium, used as a powerful tonic; source of bitterness.
worn (wôrn), *p.p.* of wear.
worried (wur'id), *adj.* harassed; tired.
worry (wur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* worried, *p.pr.* worrying], to tear or mangle with the teeth; harass with anxiety or care; vex or annoy; tease: *v.i.* to feel or express undue anxiety; be fretful; fight, as dogs: *n.* harassing trouble; anxiety; perplexity.
worse (wērs), *adj.* [*comp.* of bad]: *n.* loss; defeat; inferior state or condition: *adv.* bad in a greater degree.
worship (wēr'ship), *n.* in England, a title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates, especially mayors; act of paying divine honor to God: *v.t.* to pay divine honors, or religious service, to; reverence with great respect: *v.i.* to perform acts of homage or adoration, especially religious service.
worshipful (wēr'ship-fool), *adj.* claiming or worthy of respect or honor; a term of respect in England.
worst (wērst), *adj.* *superl.* of bad; bad or evil in the highest degree; most severe or dangerous: *adv.* worse than all others: *n.* the most evil or calamitous state: *v.t.* to get the advantage of in a contest; overthrow; defeat.
worsted (woor'sted), *n.* twisted thread spun out of woolen yarn: *adj.* made of worsted.
wort (wērt), *n.* the saccharine infusion of malt which ferments and makes beer; an herb.
worth (wērth), *n.* value; price; moral excellence: *adj.* equal in value to; having estate or wealth to the value of; deserving of.
worthless (wērth'les), *adj.* having no value, virtue, or excellence; morally bad; contemptible.
worthy (wēr'*thi*), *adj.* [*comp.* worthier, *superl.* worthiest], having worth or excellence; estimable: *n.* a man of eminent worth.
would (wood), *p.t.* of will.
wound (wōōnd), *n.* a breach of the skin and flesh given to an animal

body by violence; hurt; injury: *v.t.* to make a wound in; lacerate; injure; hurt the feeling of: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wind (wound).

wove (wōv), *p.t.* of weave.

woven (wōv'n), *p.p.* of weave.

wrack (rak), *n.* seaweed cast ashore; ruin; destruction; a thin, flying cloud.

wraith (rāth), *n.* the supposed ghost of a person in his exact likeness seen immediately before, or at the time of, his death. [Scotch.]

wrangle (rang'gl), *v.i.* to dispute angrily or noisily: *n.* an angry or noisy dispute.

wrap (rap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrapped (wrapt), *p.pr.* wrapping], to roll or wind together; cover with something rolled around; involve; conceal by enveloping: *n.* a wrapper, shawl, or rug.

wrath (räth), *n.* violent anger; indignation.

wrathful (räth'fool), *adj.* violently angry.

wreak (rēk), *v.t.* to execute in vengeance or passion; inflict.

wreath (rēth), *n.* anything curled or twisted; garland or chaplet.

wreathe (rē*th*), *v.t.* to twist into a wreath; intertwine: *v.i.* to be interwoven.

wreck (rek), *n.* the destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, or on a rock, &c.; ruins of a ship so destroyed; remains of anything ruined; destruction: *v.t.* to destroy or cast away, as a ship, by violence; ruin or destroy.

wrecker (rek'ẽr), *n.* one who plunders, or causes, wrecks; one who removes the cargo from a wrecked vessel.

wren (ren), *n.* a small perching bird.

wrench (rench), *v.t.* to wring or pull with a twist; strain: *n.* a violent twist; sprain; instrument for exerting a twisting strain.

wrest (rest), *v.t.* to twist, wrench, or force from by violence; distort; turn from its natural meaning; pervert: *n.* violent pulling or twisting; perversion.

wrestle (res'l), *v.i.* to contend, by grappling with, or striving to trip or throw down, another; strive earnestly: *v.t.* to contend against in wrestling: *n.* the act of one who wrestles; struggle. Also wrestling.

wretch (rech), *n.* a despicable or worthless person; one sunk in the deepest woe.

wretched (rech'ed), *adj.* miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep misery or woe; worthless; of miserable quality.

wriggle (rig'l), *v.i.* to twist to and fro: *v.t.* to move by, or as by, wriggling: *n.* a wriggling motion. [Dutch.]

wright (rīt), *n.* one occupied in some mechanical operation; artificer; carpenter.

wring (ring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrung, *p.pr.* wringing], to twist; turn and strain; force or compress; extort: *n.* a forcible twist.

wrinkle (ring'kl), *n.* a small ridge or furrow on a smooth surface; crease; useful hint or idea: *v.t.* to form or cause wrinkles; crease: *v.i.* to become wrinkled.

wrist (rist), *n.* the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

writ (rit), *n.* anything written; a written document to enforce obedience to an order of a court of justice.

write (rīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wrote, *p.p.* written, *p.pr.* writing], to form with a pen or similar instrument on paper, &c.; express in writing; engrave; produce, as an author: *v.i.* to form letters with the pen; send letters; compose books.

writhe (rī*th*), *v.t.* to twist with violence; pervert: *v.i.* to contort the body.

wrong (rông), *adj.* not morally right; false; unjust; mistaken; not fit or suitable; incorrect: *adv.* unjustly; erroneously. Also wrongly.

wrongful (rông'fool), *adj.* contrary to moral law or justice; injurious.

wrote (rōt), *p.t.* of write.

wroth (rawth), *adj.* much exasperated.

wrought (rawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of work.

wrung (rung), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wring.

wry (rī), *adj.* distorted; twisted; turned to one side; perverted; false; showing distaste, disgust, impatience, &c.

X

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, derived in form from a Greek variant of T, which had two sounds. That of the Western Greek alphabet had the phonetic value of *ks*, and this was taken into the Latin alphabet and ultimately into English. It is now of varied sound, equivalent to *ks*, *gs*, *gz* (*exact*). As an algebraic symbol, *x* is the unknown variable quantity. In wireless telegraphy, *x* represents a local disturbance causing a false signal. In chemistry, x or xi stands for xenon (a newly discovered element).

xanthein (zan'the-in), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of certain plants and flowers; a whitish powder, allied to uric acid, obtained from urine or guano. Also xanthin.

Xanthippe (zan-tip'ē), *n.* a scolding woman; from the termagant wife of Socrates.

xantho, a Greek *prefix*, meaning *yellow*, as *xantho*carpous: *adj.* having yellow fruit.

xanthophyll (zan'thō-fil), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of withering leaves.

xanthous (zan'thus), *adj.* yellow; noting races having brown, flaxen, or red hair and blue eyes.

xebec (zē'bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel with lateen and square sails.

xenium (zē'ni-um), *n.* in ancient Greece, a present given to a guest or foreign ambassador.

xeno, a Greek *prefix* meaning a *stranger*, as *xeno*genesis, heterogenesis.

xenomania (zen-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* a mania for foreign persons or things.

xenon (zen'on), *n.* the heaviest of the five recently discovered elementary substances present in gaseous form in the atmosphere.

xerasia (zē-rā'si-a), *n.* a morbid dryness of the hair. Also xerosis.

xeres (sher'i), *n.* sherry, so-called from the town of Xeres in Spain, whence it was first exported. [Sp. hā'ris.]

xeroderma (zē-rō-dēr'ma), *n.* a disease of the skin characterized by dryness.

X-rays (eks'rāz), *n.* the Roentgen rays which have the peculiarity of not being refractive when passed through water.

xylene (zī'lēn), *n.* a colorless oily liquid found in coal and wood tar. Also xylol.

xylite (zī'līt), *n.* a kind of asbestos.

xylo, a Greek *prefix*, meaning *wood*.

xylograph (zī'lō-graf), *n.* an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving.

xylography (zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* the art or process of making prints from the natural grain of wood; a kind of decorative painting on wood.

xyloidin (zī-loid'in), *n.* an explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

xylonite (zī'lō-nīt), *n.* a kind of compressed gun-cotton, resembling ivory, used for making various articles, as combs, &c.

xylophone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, and sounded by means of small wooden hammers.

Xyris (zī'ris), *n.* a genus of tropical sedge-like plants.

xyst (zist), *n.* in Classical Antiquity, a hall or covered portico used for athletic exercises, chiefly in stormy weather. Also xystos and xystus.

xyster (zis'tēr), *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

xystos (zis'tos), *n.* in surgery, scraped lint. Also xystus.

Y

Y, the twenty-fifth letter in the English alphabet, derived in its form from the (capital) Greek letter Υ (*ypsilon*), which in turn was the Phœnician *vau*. Y was not an original character of the Latin alphabet, but was adopted in translating Greek words that contained *ypsilon*, previously represented by V. Hence U, V, and W all come from a like source. As a symbol in chemistry, Y stands for the element *yttrium*. In algebra, *y* is the second of the two variable unknown quantities, of which *x* is the first.

yacare (yak'a-rā), *n.* a South American crocodile.

yacca-wood (yak'a-wood), *n.* the wood of a tree of Jamaica, used for cabinet-work.

yacht (yot), *n.* a light, and quick-sailing vessel used for pleasure or racing: *v.i.* to sail or cruise about in a yacht.

yachting (yot'ing), *adj.* pertaining to a yacht: *n.* the practice of sailing a yacht.

yachtsman (yots'man), *n.* [*pl.* yachtsmen (yots'men)], the owner or sailer of a yacht.

yager, same as jäger.

yahoo (yā-hōō'), *n.* a savage: from a race of brutes in "Gulliver's Travels." Any loathsome creature; man-shaped.

yak (yak), *n.* a species of ox found in Central Asia, with long silky hair fringing the shoulders, sides and tail. [Tibetan.]

yak-lace (yak'lās), *n.* a coarse lace.

yaksha (yak'sha), *n.* a Hindu gnome.

yam (yam), *n.* a large edible tuber of various climbing plants of the genus Dioscorea.

yank (yangk), *v.t.* to jerk or twist: *v.i.* to work cleverly and pushingly: *n.* a jerk or twist.

Yankee (yank'ē), *n.* the popular name of New England Americans: used generally for citizens of the United States: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, citizens of the United States.

Yankee-Doodle (yank'ē-dōō'dl), *n.* a popular melody of the United States, derived, however, from a rustic English ditty, first sung in Yorkshire about 1625.

Yankeeism (yank'ē-izm), *n.* a Yankee idiom, practice, or custom.

yanking (yank'ing), *adj.* active; pushing.

yanolite (yan'ō-līt), *n.* a kind of garnet.

yaourt (yourt), *n.* a fermented liquor prepared from milk, similar to koumiss.

yap (yap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* yapped, *p.pr.* yapping], to yelp or bark, as a dog: *n.* a yelp or bark; a foolish noisy person.

yapock (yap'uk), *n.* a South American aquatic opossum.

yapon (yaw'pun), *n.* a kind of holly, the leaves of which are used as tea. South Sea tea.

yard (yärd), *n.* a standard measure of length = 3 ft.; a long piece of timber on a mast for spreading square sails; an enclosure adjoining or attached to a house, or where some manufacture is carried on.

yard-arm (yärd'ärm), *n.* either end of a ship's yard.

yardstick (yärd'stik), *n.* a stick three feet in length, used for measuring.

yarn (yärn), *n.* spun thread; one of the threads of a rope; a sailor's story, especially one of doubtful veracity: *v.i.* to tell a story.

yashmak (yash'mak), *n.* the double veil worn by Moslem women in public. [Arabian.]

yataghan (yat'a-gan), *n.* a dagger-like, double-curved saber. [Turkish.]

yaup (yawp), *n.* the blue titmouse.
yaw (yaw), *v.i.* to steer wildly; deviate from the right course: said of a ship; rise in blisters or white froth.
yawl (yawl), *n.* a light, decked, two-masted boat; jolly-boat: *v.i.* to howl. [Dutch.]
yawn (yawn), *n.* an involuntary opening of the jaws through drowsiness, &c.: *v.i.* to gape involuntarily.
yawning (yawn'ing), *adj.* gaping; drowsy.
yawp (yawp), *n.* a loud boisterous hoot as uttered by a vagabond or person of bad manners.
yaws (yawz), *n.* a contagious skin disease prevalent in tropical countries.
yclad (ē-klad'), *adj.* clothed.
ycleped (ē-klept'), *adj.* called. Also yclept.
ye (yē), *pron.*; *nom. pl.* of thou.
yea (yā), *adv.* yes; truly.
yean (yēn), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to lamb.
yeanling (yēn'ling), *n.* a lamb.
year (yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun (365¼ days): *pl.* age; old age.
yearbook (yēr'book), *n.* a book which is practically an annual cyclopedia, giving information for the previous year.
yearling (yēr'ling), *n.* a young animal (colt or calf) more than one year and less than two years old.
yearly (yēr'li), *adv.* happening every year; lasting a year.
yearn (yērn), *v.i.* to feel an earnest desire; be filled with eager longing or desire.
yeast (yēst), *n.* the barm or ferment of beer or other liquor in fermentation; froth; any preparation for raising dough.
yeastiness (yēst'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being yeasty.
yeggman (yeg'man), *n.* a desperate burglar; a safe breaker.
yelk, same as yolk.
yell (yel), *n.* a sharp, discordant cry, as of agony: *v.t.* to scream: *v.i.* to utter a sharp, discordant cry.
yellow (yel'ō), *adj.* of a bright, pure color resembling gold; jaundiced.
yellow book (yel'ō-book), *n.* a collection of diplomatic documents issued by the French government, in particular the correspondence relating to the outbreak of the European War in 1914, so called from the color of the covers.
yelp (yelp), *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark: *n.* a sharp bark.
yeoman (yō'man), *n.* [*pl.* yeomen (yō'men)], in England, a man possessed of a small landed estate; farmer; freeholder; an officer of the Royal household; in the United States navy, a petty officer in charge of stores.
yeomanry (yō'man-ri), *n.* yeomen collectively; volunteer cavalry.
yerba (yēr'ba), *n.* an herb of the pepper family, said to be a remedy for rheumatism. The original name of San Francisco was Yerba Buena. [Spanish.]
yerk (yērk), *v.t.* to jerk; thrust suddenly; lash [Scotch]: *v.i.* to kick: *n.* a sudden, smart thrust.
yes (yes), *adv.* yea: opposed to no.
yesterday (yes'tēr-dā), *n.* the day last past; recent time: *adv.* on the day last past.
yet (yet), *adv.* in addition; still; moreover: *conj.* nevertheless; however.
yew (yōō), *n.* a large evergreen tree of the genus Taxus: *adj.* pertaining to yew trees.
yewen (yōō'en), *adj.* made of yew.
Yiddish (yid'ish), *n.* a kind of composite language spoken by foreign Jews in England and the U. S. It is a jargon made up chiefly of Hebrew and German, but often with a marked strain of Russian and Polish.
yield (yēld), *v.t.* to submit; produce; concede: *v.i.* to assent; comply; give way; cease opposition; give a return or produce: *n.* product; return.
yielder (yēld'ēr), *n.* one who yields.
yielding (yēld'ing), *adj.* inclined to give way or comply; accommodating: *n.* the act of producing; submission; compliance.
yl, a Greek *suffix*, meaning *basis*: used as a characteristic termination of chemical radicals.
Y-level (wī'lev-el), *n.* an instrument for measuring heights and distances.
yodel (yō'del), **yodle,** *v.t.* and *v.i.* to

sing, changing quickly from a natural tone to falsetto and back, as in the Tyrolese melodies: *n.* a song or refrain, sung in this manner to meaningless syllables or merely vocalized.

yogi (yō′gē), *n.* an ascetic who follows the Yoka philosophy and in India is supposed to have power of healing. [Sanskrit.]

yojan (yō′jan), *n.* in the East Indies, a measure of length = five miles.

yoke (yōk), *n.* a piece of hollowed timber for connecting two draught oxen together; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended to each end; bond, tie, or link; pair or couple; service; mark of slavery; bar attached to the rudder-head to which the steering lines are fastened: *v.t.* to join together; couple; place a yoke upon; enslave; confine.

yokel (yō′kl), *n.* a rustic.

yolk (yōk), *n.* yellow part of an egg; vitellus, the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

yonder (yon′dēr), *adj.* at a distance, but in view: *adj.* being at a distance, but in view. Also yon.

yore (yōr), *adv.* in old time; long ago.

you (ū), *pron. nom.* & *obj.pl.* of thou: now used for thou and thee.

young (yung), *adj.* being in the early part of life or growth; inexperienced; not matured; raw; vigorous; fresh; pertaining to youth; of youthful appearance: *n.* offspring collectively.

youngish (yung′ish), *adj.* somewhat young.

youngster (yung′stēr), *n.* a young person; lad.

younker (yung′kēr), *n.* a young fellow; stripling.

your (yōōr), *pron. poss. pl.* of thou or you. Also yours.

yourself (yōōr-self′), *pron.* [*pl.* yourselves (yōōr-selvz′)], you in your own person.

yourts (yōōrts), *n.* the underground dwellings of the Eskimaux.

youth (yōōth), *n.* [*pl.* youths (yōōths)], early life; a young person; young persons collectively; condition of being young.

youthful (yōōth′fool), *adj.* pertaining to youth or the early part of life; fresh; vigorous.

youthfully (yōōth′foo-li), *adv.* in a youthful manner.

yowl (youl), *n.* a howl as of a dog or wolf: *v.i.* to howl or yell.

yponomeutidæ (i-pon-o-mū′ti-dē), *n. pl.* ermine moths.

ypsiliform (ip-sil′i-fôrm), *adj.* formed like the Greek capital letter upsilon, Υ.

ytterbium (i-tēr′bi-um), *n.* a rare chemical element discovered by the spectroscope.

yttria (it′ri-a), *n.* the oxide of yttrium.

yttrium (it′ri-um), *n.* the metallic base of yttria; an element discovered by Gadolin in 1794. It is a metal, usually in the form of a grayish powder.

yttrocerite (it-rō-sē′rīt), *n.* a mineral of violet-blue color.

yucca (yuk′a), *n.* a sub-*ardopical* American plant characterized by its stiff lanceolate leaves; Adam's needle.

yuck (yuk), *v.t.* to snatch forcibly; to scratch; to itch.

yucker (yuk′ēr), *n.* the flicker bird.

yufts (yufts), *n.* a kind of Russian leather.

yuga (yōō′ga), *n.* one of the Hindu ages of the world. Also yug. [Sanskrit.]

yulan (yōō′lan), *n.* a Chinese magnolia with snow-white flowers.

Yule (yōōl), *n.* Christmas.

Yule-log (yōōl′log), *n.* a large block of wood formerly put upon the hearth on Christmas eve to form the basis of the Christmas fire.

Yule-tide (yōōl′tīd), *n.* Christmastide.

yunx (yunx), *n.* a wryneck bird.

yurga (yur′ga), *n.* the Afghan yabu, or ambling mountain pony.

Yurucari (yū′rū-ca′ri), *n.* a linguistic stock of South American Indians.

yutu (yū′tū), *n.* the Peruvian tinamou bird.

Z

Z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, sometimes called *zed* [English rustic]. It is in form, and nearly in sound, the Greek *zeta* (Z). The Romans borrowed it, as they did Υ, and in English, as an initial letter it usually indicates a foreign origin. In algebra it denotes the third unknown quantity.

zaffre (zaf′ẽr), *n.* impure oxide of cobalt, of an intensely blue color, used in enameling, pottery, &c. Also zaffer.

zamouse (za-mōōs′), *n.* a West African buffalo, with hair-fringed ears and without a dewlap.

zander (tsan′dẽr), *n.* the European pike-perch. [German.]

zanella (tsa-nel′a), *n.* a mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas.

zany (zā′ni), *n.* a buffoon; merry-andrew.

zaptiah (zap′ti-ä), *n.* a Turkish policeman.

zariba (zä-rē′ba), *n.* a stockade such as is constructed in the Soudan; a fortified camp.

zeal (zēl), *n.* intense interest; enthusiasm for a cause.

zealot (zel′ot), *n.* an enthusiast; fanatic. [Greek.]

Zealot, *n.* one of a fanatical sect of Jews which carried on a desperate struggle with the Romans until the fall of Jerusalem (70 A. D.).

zealous (zel′us), *adj.* ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

zebec, same as xebec.

zebra (zē′bra), *n.* a wild animal of Africa of the genus Equus, with black and white stripes; a wood much used in cabinet-making.

zebu (zē′bū), *n.* the Indian ox or cow, with long pendulous ears, and large prominent hump on the shoulders.

Zeitgeist (tsīt′gīst), *n.* the spirit of the age; the drift of thought. [German.]

Zemstvo (zems′tvō), *n.* a Russian provincial assembly, elective, and composed of landed proprietors, the artisans and traders.

zenana (ze-nä′na), *n.* in India, the women's apartments; the East-Indian harem.

Zend (zend), *n.* the Iranian language of ancient Persia. [Old Persian.]

Zend-Avesta (zend-a-ves′ta), *n.* the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians, ascribed to Zoroaster.

zendik (zen′dik), *n.* in the East, a name for an unbeliever.

zenith (zē′nith), *n.* the point in the heavens directly over the head of the spectator; greatest height.

zeolite (zē′ō-līt), *n.* an extensive group of minerals, consisting of hydrated silicates: so called from their frothing when under the blowpipe.

zephyr (zef′ẽr), *n.* the west wind; soft, gentle breeze. [Greek.]

Zeppelin (zep′pe-lin), *n.* a type of German dirigible balloon invented by Count Zeppelin.

zero (zē′rō), *n.* a cipher; nothing; neutral point (°) between any ascending or descending scale or series.

zest (zest), *n.* relish; keen enjoyment.

zeugma (zūg′ma), *n.* a figure in grammar by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech, relating to one noun, is referred to another.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* the same as Jupiter. [Greek.]

zibeline (zib′e-lin), *adj.* pertaining to the sable: *n.* the fur of the sable.

zigzag (zig′zag), *adj.* having short, sharp turns: *n.* something with short, sharp turns.

zillah (zil′a), *n.* a governmental district in India. [Hindu.]

zinc (zingk), *n.* a bluish-white metal.

zincode (zingk′ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a voltaic battery.

zincograph (zingk′ō-graf), *n.* an impression from a zinc plate.

zincoid (zingk'oid), *adj.* zinc-like.
Zingaro (thing-gä'rō), *n.* a Gipsy. [Spanish.]
Zion (zī'un), *n.* a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors: hence the Church of God.
zircon (zēr'kon), *n.* a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral.
zirconium (zēr-kō'ni-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.
zither (zith'ēr), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, consisting of a sounding box and 28 to 31 strings.
zoanthropy (zō-an'thrō-pi), *n.* a kind of mania, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into an animal. [Greek.]
zodiac (zō'di-ak), *n.* an imaginary broad belt in the heavens, containing the twelve constellations or signs of the zodiac which the sun traverses annually.
zoetic (zō-et'ik), *adj.* vital.
zoetrope (zō'e-trōp), *n.* an optical instrument by means of which figures, &c., on a circular card appear to be in active motion when viewed through slots in the upper side.
zollverein (tsol'fēr-īn), *n.* the German customs union, formed 1827 and further extended in 1867 to establish uniform rates; a customs union.
zone (zōn), *n.* one of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided with respect to latitude and temperature; that belt or district within which certain animal or plant forms of life are confined; a girdle or belt: *v.t.* to encircle with, or as with, a zone.
zoö, a Greek *prefix* meaning *animal*, as *zoö*-chemistry, animal chemistry.
zoo (zōō), *n.* a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition; zoölogical garden.
zoögeography (zō-ō-jē-og'ra-fi), *n.* the study of the geographical distribution of animals.
zoögraphy (zō-og'ra-fi), *n.* the description of animals, their forms and habits.
zoöid (zō'oid), *n.* an animal in one of its inferior stages of development; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organization.
zoölatry (zō-ol'a-tri), *n.* animal-worship.
zoölogical (zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to zoölogy.
zoölogy (zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that part of biology that treats of animals, their structure, classification, habits, and distribution.
zoömorphism (zō-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* the representation of a deity in the form, or with the attributes, of an animal.
zoön (zō'ōn), *n.* an animal which is the sole product of a single ovum.
zoöpathy (zō-op'a-thi), *n.* animal pathology.
zoöphilist (zō-of'i-list), *n.* a lover of animals.
zoöphysiology (zō-ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-gi), *n.* physiology of the lower animals.
zoöphyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* an animal of low organization, bearing some external resemblance to a plant.
zoösperm (zō'ō-spĕrm), *n.* the male seed-cell.
zoöspore (zō'ō-spōr), *n.* the active spores of certain algæ endowed with motion by means of ciliated processes.
zoötomy (zō-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the dissection or anatomy of animals.
Zoroastrianism (zō-rō-as'tri-an-izm), *n.* the religious system, contained in the Zend-Avesta, said to have been founded by Zoroaster (Zarathustra), the legislator and prophet of ancient Persia.
zouave (zōō-äv'), *n.* a soldier of a light infantry corps of the French army, wearing an Arab dress.
Zulu (zōō'lōō), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Kaffirs, north of Natal.
Zuñi (zōō'nyē), *n.* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.
Zweibund (tsvī-boont), *n.* a dual alliance; the sympathetic union of two nations, as of France and Russia in 1897 and later.
zygoma (zig-ō'ma), *n.* the cheek-bone.
zygosis (zig-ō'sis), *n.* coalescence; junction; conjugation.
zygospore (zig'ō-spôr), *n.* the conjugated spore of two gametes.
zyme (zīm), *n.* the germ supposed to be the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases.
zymic (zim'ik), *adj.* produced by fermentation.
zymogen (zī'mo-jen), *n.* any sub-

stance that by internal changes gives rise to a ferment. Also zymogene.

zymology (zī-mol′ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation. Also zumology.

zymometer (zī-mom′e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation in different liquids. Also zymosimeter.

zymophyte (zī′mō-fīt), *n.* a bacteroid ferment.

zymoscope (zī′mō-scōp), *n.* an instrument invented by Zenneck to measure the degrees of fermenting power.

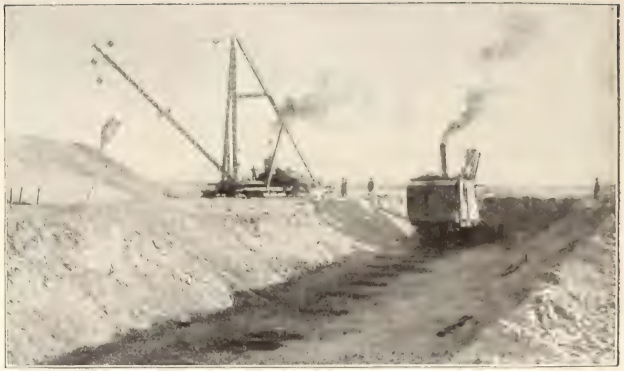
zymosis (zī-mō′sis), *n.* a fermentation.

zymotic (zī-mot′ik), *adj.* producing fermentation, or a disease in which a virus works through the body like a ferment, as cholera.

zymurgy (zī′mēr-ji), *n.* that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of fermentation in brewing, wine-making, &c.

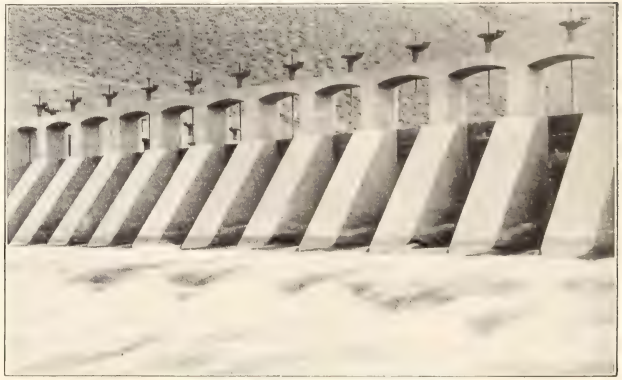
zythum (zī′thum), *n.* an ancient beverage resembling beer, made from malt and wheat.

GRADING FOR CANAL



DIGGING CANAL

SUNKEN CANAL



DIVISION DAM AND GATES

IRRIGATION

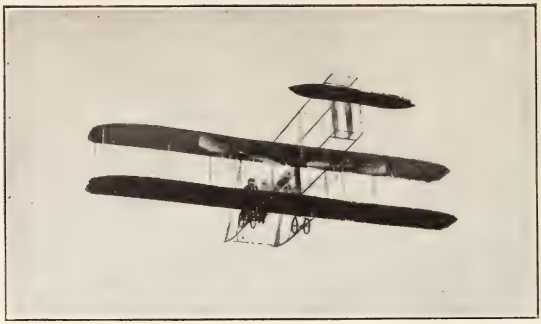
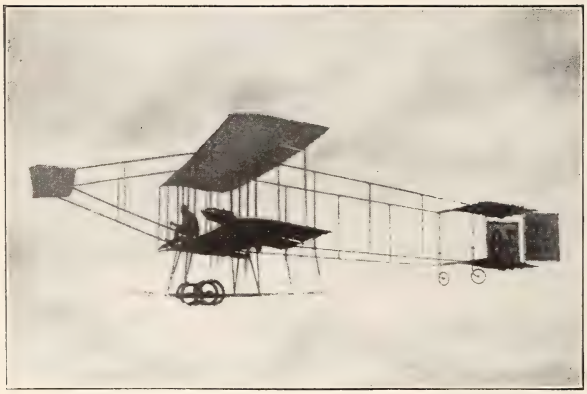


Photo E. Levick, N. Y.
WRIGHT BIPLANE FLYING NEAR THE MEXICAN BORDER

CLEMENT–BAYARD



FARMAN BIPLANE

BLERIOT

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "CLEMENT–BAYARD"

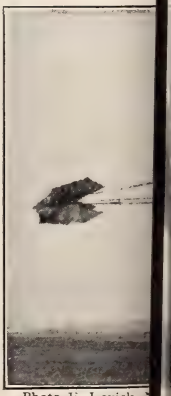
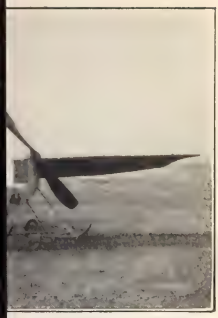


Photo E. Levick, N
DEMOISE

AERONAUTICS (AEROPLANES



SSHOPPER"

CURTISS BIPLANE IN FULL FLIGHT

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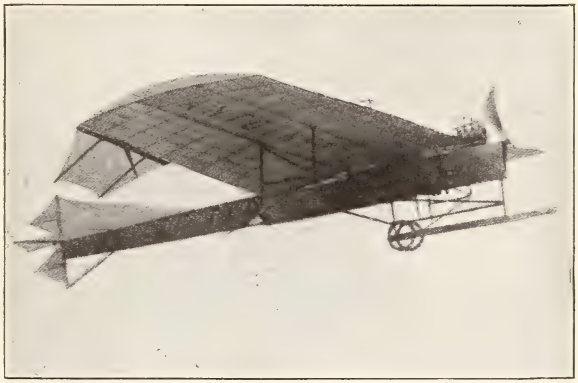
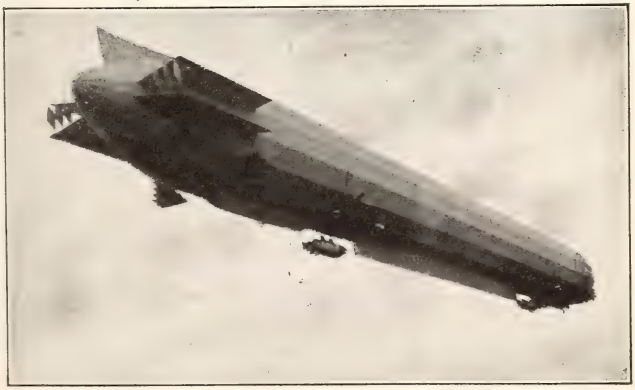


ANTOINETTE MONOPLANE

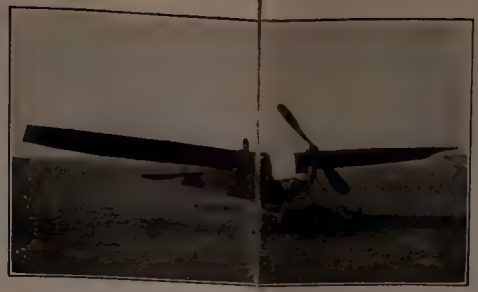
OPLANE



DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "ZEPPELIN I"—LENGTH 460 FEET

RIGIBLE BALLOONS, ETC.)

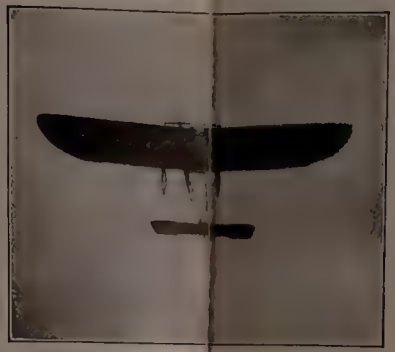
Photo E. Levick, N. Y.
WRIGHT BIPLANE FLYING NEAR THE MEXICAN BORDER



CLEMENT-BAYARD "GRASSHOPPER"

CURTISS BIPLANE IN FULL FLIGHT

FARMAN BIPLANE



BLERIOT MONOPLANE

ANTOINETTE MONOPLANE

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "CLEMENT-BAYARD"

Photo E. Levick, N. Y.
DEMOISELLE MONOPLANE

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "ZEPPELIN I"—LENGTH 460 FEET

AERONAUTICS (AEROPLANES, DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS, ETC.)

AN UP-TO-DATE BARN

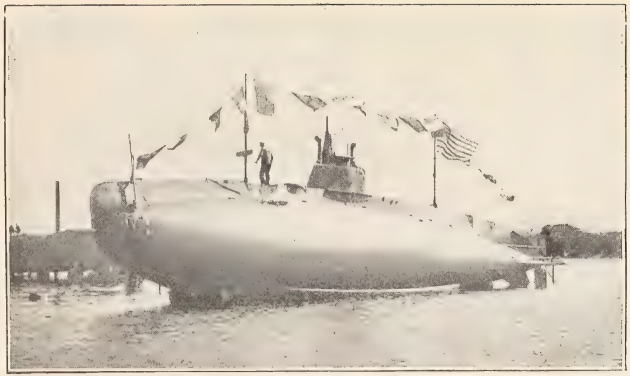
BOTTLING MILK FOR MARKET

MODERN DAIRY

MAIN BUILDING

WINTER SCENE AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY



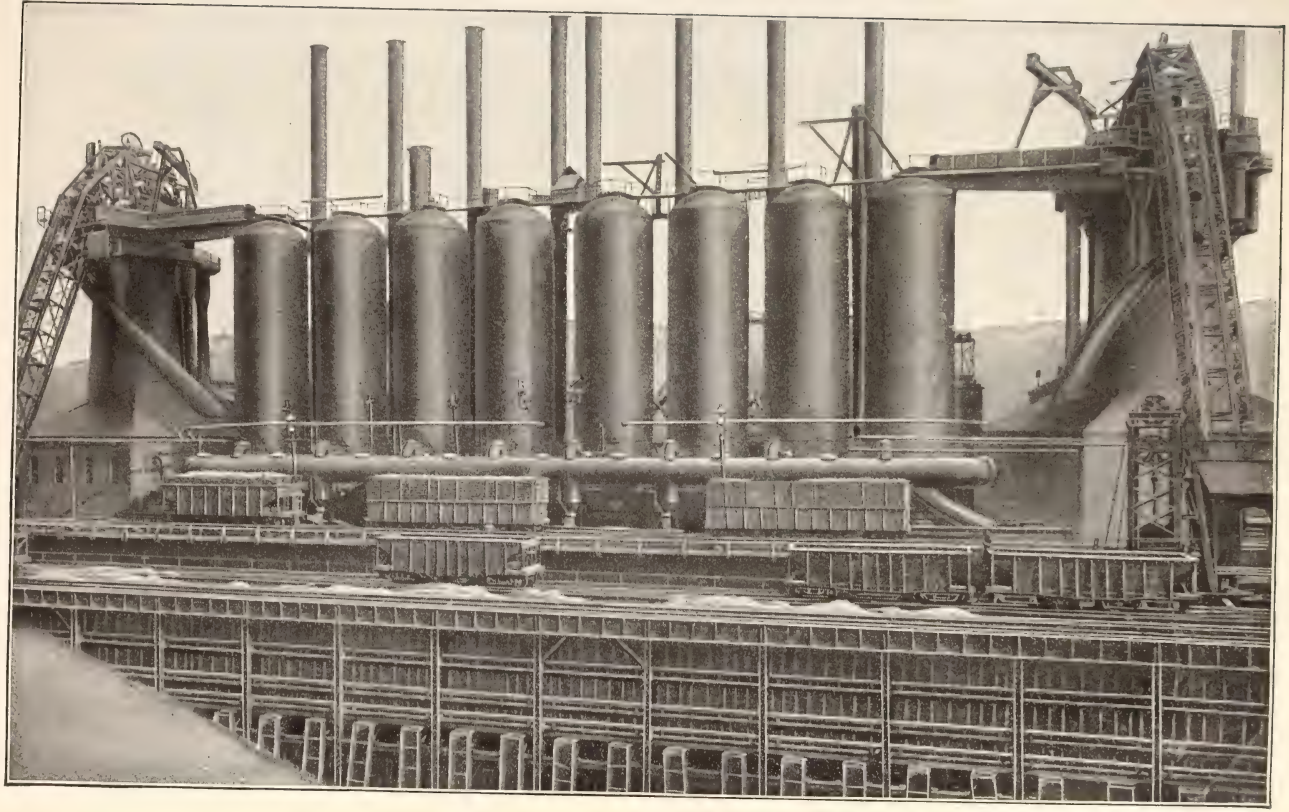
SUBMARINE

SUBMARINE ON SURFACE AT FULL SPEED

TORPEDO BOAT

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

NAVAL AUXILIARIES



BLAST FURNACE FOR SMELTING IRON ORES

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SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Collected and Arranged

By LILIAN H. DU BOIS

Instructor in the Wharton Combined School, Philadelphia

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND WORDS OF SIMILAR AND CONTRASTED MEANINGS

IN order to make use of the English Language with exactness and at the same time with variety, one should be thoroughly acquainted, not merely with words which compose its vocabulary, but also with the words in groups which show the likeness and unlikeness of both sets. Words of similar meaning, though of entirely different form, are called *Synonyms;* their direct opposites, which contain ideas contrasted with the others, are called *Antonyms,* and when used to bring out the vivid antithesis, they admit of very striking figures of speech.

No people ever studied their own language so minutely as the French. From their earliest school-days, French children are taught to speak and write with the most careful choice of words, so that when they grow older they become familiar with the most delicate shades of meaning, and the most exquisite variations between one word and another. Gustave Flaubert, the great novelist and scholar, claimed that for every thought there was some special word which exactly gave the meaning as no other word could do; and he would spend hours, when he wrote, in searching for such a word which he styled *le mot juste,* the unique expression of the idea in its relation to the rest of the sentence. This is so true, as to give weight to the French proverb: "What is not clear is not French."

The English language deserves to be studied with the same minuteness as the French, since it is a far richer language, and one to which the whole world has contributed. Therefore, a collection of Synonyms and Antonyms gives one who masters it, felicity and facility of diction, and opens up a whole vista of collateral ideas. The following collection of contrasted words, while not exhaustive, is comprehensive; and by cross-reference it will be found to answer almost all requirements.

A

abandon, leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forego, let go, waive. (Keep, cherish.)

abandoned, deserted, forsaken, wicked, reprobate, dissolute, profligate, flagitious, corrupt, depraved, vicious. (Cherished, virtuous, upright.)

abandonment, leaving, desertion, dereliction, renunciation, defection. (Protection, maintenance, support.)

abasement, degradation, fall, degeneracy, humiliation, abjection, debasement, servility. (Honor, exaltation.)

abash, bewilder, disconcert, discompose, confound, confuse, shame. (Embolden, encourage, hearten.)

abbreviate, shorten, abridge, curtail, contract, condense, reduce. (Extend, expand, enlarge, amplify.)

abdicate, give up, resign, renounce, abandon, forsaken, relinquish, quit, forego. (Persist, persevere.)

abet, help, encourage, instigate, incite, stimulate, aid, assist. (Resist, oppose, hinder.)

abettor, assistant, accessory, accomplice, promoter, instigator, particeps criminis, coadjutor, associate, companion, co-operator. (Opponent, antagonist.)

abhor, dislike intensely, view with horror, hate, detest, abominate, loathe, nauseate. (Love, like, adore.)

ability, capability, talent, faculty, capacity, qualification, aptitude, aptness, expertness, skill, efficiency, accomplishment, attainment. (Incompetency, inefficiency, helplessness.)

abject, groveling, low, mean, base, ignoble, worthless, despicable, servile, vile, contemptible. (Noble, high, worthy.)

abjure, recant, forswear, disclaim, recall, revoke, retract, renounce. (Maintain, hold.)

able, strong, powerful, muscular, stalwart, vigorous, athletic, robust, brawny, skillful, adroit, competent, efficient, capable, clever, self-qualified, telling, fitted. (Weak, feckless, futile, feeble.)

abode, residence, habitation, dwelling, domicile, home, quarters, lodging.

abolish, quash, destroy, revoke, abrogate, annul, cancel, annihilate, extinguish, vitiate, invalidate, nullify. (Establish, enforce.)

abominable, hateful, detestable, odious, vile, execrable. (Lovable, amiable, gracious, delightful, pleasing.)

abortive, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, inoperative, vain, futile. (Effectual, competent.)

about, concerning, regarding, relative to, with regard to, as to, respecting, with respect to, referring to, around, nearly, approximately. (Irrelevant, not pertinent.)

abscond, run off, steal away, decamp, bolt. (Remain.)

absent, *a.*, inattentive, abstracted, not attending to, listless, dreamy. (Present, alert, attentive.)

absolute, entire, complete, unconditional, unqualified, unrestricted, despotic, arbitrary, tyrannous, imperative, authoritative, imperious. (Limited, controlled.)

absorb, engross, swallow up, engulf, imbibe, consume, merge. (Eject.)

absurd, silly, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous, irrational, unreasonable, nonsensical, inconsistent. (Wise, dignified, weighty, impressive.)

abuse, *v.*, asperse, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, scandalize, malign, traduce, disparage, depreciate, ill-use. (Praise, eulogize.)

abuse, *n.*, scurrility, ribaldry, contumely, obloquy, opprobrium, foul invective, vituperation, ill-usage. (Praise, eulogy.)

accede, assent to, consent, acquiesce, comply with, agree, coincide, concur, approve. (Protest, oppose.)

accelerate, hasten, hurry, expedite, forward, quicken, despatch. (Retard, hinder, block.)

accept, receive, take, admit. (Refuse, reject.)

acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying, pleasurable, welcome. (Displeasing, undesirable.)

accident, casualty, incident, contingency, adventure, chance. (Plan, design.)

accommodate, serve, oblige, adapt, adjust, fit, suit. (Disoblige, impede.)

accomplice, confederate, accessory, abettor, coadjutor, assistant, ally, associate, particeps criminis. (Adversary, opponent, enemy.)

accomplish, do, effect, finish, execute, achieve, complete, perfect, consummate. (Baffle, defeat, destroy, frustrate, mar, ruin, spoil.)

accomplishment, attainment, qualification, acquirement. (Defect, disability.)

accord, grant, allow, admit, concede. (Deny, refuse.)

accost, salute, address, speak to, stop, greet. (Cut, snub.)

account, narrative, description, narration, relation, detail, recital, moneys, reckoning, bill, charge.

accountable, punishable, answerable, amenable, responsible, liable. (Irresponsible, unreliable.)

accumulate, bring together, amass, collect, gather. (Scatter, dissipate.)

accumulation, collection, store, mass, congeries, concentration.

accurate, correct, exact, precise, nice, truthful. (Erroneous, careless, faulty, slip-shod.)

achieve, do, accomplish, effect, fulfill, execute, gain, win. (Fail, lose.)

achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, attainment, performance, acquirement, gain. (Failure, fiasco.)

acknowledge, admit, confess, own, avow, grant, recognize, allow, concede. (Deny.)

acquaint, inform, enlighten, apprise, make aware, make known, notify, communicate. (Deceive, delude.)

acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, cognizance, fellowship, companionship, knowledge. (Unfamiliarity, ignorance.)

acquiesce, agree, accede, assent, comply, consent, give way, coincide with. (Protest, resist, oppose.)
acquit, pardon, forgive, discharge, set free, clear, absolve. (Condemn, convict.)
act, do, operate, make, perform, play, enact.
action, deed, achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, battle, engagement, agency, instrumentality. (Inaction.)
active, lively, sprightly, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, quick, supple, prompt, vigilant, laborious, industrious. (Lazy, passive, indolent.)
actual, real, positive, genuine, certain. (Fictitious, imaginary.)
acute, shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, piercing, keen. (Dull, obtuse, stupid.)
adapt, accommodate, suit, fit, conform.
addicted, devoted, wedded, attached, given up to, dedicated. (Free, detached, untrammeled.)
addition, increase, accession, augmentation, reinforcement. (Subtraction, separation.)
address, speech, discourse, appeal, oration, tact, skill, ability, dexterity, deportment, demeanor. (Clumsiness, *gaucherie.*)
adhesion, adherence, attachment, fidelity, devotion. (Aversion, antipathy, alienation, aloofness.)
adjacent, near to, adjoining, contiguous, conterminous, bordering, neighboring. (Distant, remote.)
adjourn, defer, prorogue, postpone. (Continue.)
adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, appendency, dependency. (Autonomy.)
adjust, set right, fit, accommodate, adapt, arrange, settle, regulate, organize. (Confuse, disorganize.)
admirable, striking, surprising, wonderful, astonishing. (Detestable, abominable, horrible, hideous.)
admit, allow, permit, suffer, tolerate. (Deny, prohibit.)
advantageous, beneficial. (Hurtful, noxious, harmful.)
affection, love. (Aversion, distaste, hatred.)
affectionate, fond, kind. (Harsh, cold, unfeeling.)
agreeable, pleasant, pleasing, charming. (Rude, curt, gruff, unpleasant.)
alternating, intermittent, interrupted. (Continual, constant.)
ambassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, minister.
amend, improve, correct, better, mend. (Impair, injure.)
anger, ire, wrath, indignation, resentment. (Good nature, poise, self-control.)
appropriate, assume, ascribe, arrogate, usurp. (Yield, render, surrender.)
argue, debate, dispute, reason upon.
arise, flow, emanate, spring, proceed, rise, issue. (Sink, fall.)
artful, disingenuous, sly, tricky, insincere. (Candid, straight-forward, frank, sincere.)
artifice, trick, stratagem, finesse.
association, combination, company, partnership, society.
attack, assail, assault, encounter. (Defend, protect.)
audacity, boldness, effrontery, hardihood. (Meekness, humility.)
austere, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern. (Dissolute, dissipated.)
avaricious, niggardly, miserly, parsimonious. (Generous, free-handed.)
aversion, antipathy, dislike, hatred, repugnance. (Affection.)
awe, dread, fear, reverence. (Familiarity.)
awkward, clumsy. (Graceful.)
axiom, adage, aphorism, apothegm, byword, maxim, proverb, saying, saw. (Fallacy.)

B

babble, chatter, prattle, prate.
bad, wicked, evil. (Good, excellent.)
baffle, confound, defeat, disconcert. (Aid, abet.)
base, vile, mean. (Noble, worthy.)
battle, action, combat, engagement.
bear, carry, convey, transport.
bear, endure, suffer, support.
beastly, brutal, sensual, bestial. (Humane, kindly, gentle.)
beat, defeat, overpower, overthrow, rout.
beautiful, fine, handsome, pretty. (Homely, ugly, unsightly.)
becoming, decent, fit, seemly, suitable. (Incongruous, improper.)
beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit, supplicate. (Give, confer, donate.)

behavior, carriage, conduct, deportment, demeanor.
belief, credit, faith, trust. (Doubt.)
beneficent, bountiful, generous, liberal, munificent. (Covetous, miserly.) See avaricious.
benefit, favor, advantage, kindness, civility. (Injury, harm.)
benevolence, beneficence, benignity, humanity, kindness, tenderness. (Malevolence, malignity, brutality, inhumanity.)
blame, censure, condemn, reprove, reproach, upbraid. (Praise, laud, eulogize.)
blemish, flaw, speck, spot, stain. (Ornament, adornment, embellishment.)
blind, sightless, heedless. (Far-sighted, prudent.)
blot, cancel, efface, expunge, erase, obliterate.
bold, brave, daring, fearless, intrepid, undaunted. (Timid, fearful.)
border, brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge, boundary, confine, frontier.
bound, circumscribe, confine, limit, restrict. (Free, liberated.)
brave, dare, defy. (Cringe, cower.)
bravery, courage, valor. (Cowardice.)
break, bruise, crush, pound, squeeze. (Mend, restore.)
breeze, blast, gale, gust, hurricane, storm, tempest.
bright, clear, radiant, shining, brilliant. (Dull, muggy, murky, stupid.)
brittle, fragile, breakable. (Solid, strong.)
burial, interment, sepulture. (Resurrection.)
business, vocation, employment, engagement, occupation, art, profession, trade. (Avocation.)
bustle, stir, tumult, fuss. (Quiet, repose.)

C

calamity, disaster, misfortune, mischance, mishap. (Good fortune, wind-fall, luck.)
calm, collected, composed, placid, serene. (Stormy, unsettled.)
capable, able, competent. (Incompetent, shiftless.)
captious, fretful, cross, peevish, petulant. (Equable, well-balanced.)
care, anxiety, concern, solicitude, heed, attention. (Heedlessness, negligence, indifference.)
caress, kiss, embrace. (Spurn, buffet, rebuff.)
carnage, butchery, massacre, slaughter.
cause, motive, reason. (Effect, consequence.)
cease, discontinue, leave off, end. (Continue.)
censure, animadvert, criticise. (Praise, approve, commend.)
certain, secure, sure. (Doubtful, hesitating.)
cessation, intermission, rest, stop. (Continuance.)
chance, fate, fortune. (Design, plan.)
change, barter, exchange, substitute.
changeable, fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable. (Steadfast, dependable.)
character, reputation, repute, standing.
charm, captivate, enchant, enrapture, fascinate. (Repel, disgust.)
chastity, purity, continence, virtue. (Lewdness, immorality.)
cheap, inexpensive, inferior, common. (Dear, expensive, costly.)
cheerful, gay, merry, sprightly. (Mournful, sad, doleful.)
chief, chieftain, head, leader. (Subordinate.)
circumstance, fact, happening, incident.
class, degree, order, rank, caste.
clear, bright, lucid, vivid, transparent. (Opaque.)
clever, adroit, dexterous, expert, skillful. (Stupid, unskilled.)
clothed, clad, dressed. (Naked.)
coarse, rude, rough, unpolished. (Fine, well-bred, high-minded.)
coax, cajole, fawn, wheedle.
cold, frigid, wintry, unfeeling, stoical. (Hot, fiery, impetuous, impulsive.)
color, dye, stain, tinge.
colorable, ostensible, plausible, specious.
combination, cabal, conspiracy, plot.
command, injunction, order, precept.
commodity, goods, merchandise, ware.
common, mean, ordinary, vulgar. (Exceptional, extraordinary.)
compassion, sympathy, pity, clemency. (Cruelty, severity.)
compel, force, oblige, necessitate. (Coax, lead, induce.)
compendium, compend, abridgment, abstract. (Enlargement.)
compensation, amends, recompense,

remuneration, requital, reward. (Injury, loss.)
complain, lament, murmur, regret, repine. (Rejoice.)
comply, accede, conform, submit, yield. (Refuse, reject, oppose.)
compound, complex. (Simple, unmixed.)
comprehend, comprise, include, embrace, grasp, understand, perceive. (Exclude, mistake.)
comprise, comprehend, contain, embrace, include. (Exclude.)
conceal, hide, secrete. (Uncover, reveal, divulge.)
conceive, comprehend, understand.
conclusion, inference, deduction.
condemn, censure, blame, disapprove. (Justify, exonerate.)
conduct, direct, guide, lead, govern, regulate, manage.
confirm, corroborate, approve, attest, (Contradict, combat.)
conflict, combat, contest, contention, struggle. (Peace, quiet.)
confute, disprove, refute, oppugn, impeach. (Approve, second.)
conquer, overcome, subdue, surmount, vanquish, defeat. (Cede, fly, resign, retire, surrender, yield.)
consequence, effect, event, issue, result. (See cause.)
consider, reflect, ponder, weigh. (Disregard, forget, ignore, neglect.)
consistent, constant, compatible. (Inconsistent, shifting, self-contradictory.)
console, comfort, solace. (Harrow, worry, harass.)
constancy, firmness, stability, steadiness. (Fickleness, flightiness.)
contaminate, corrupt, defile, pollute, taint. (Purify, ennoble.)
contemn, despise, disdain, scorn. (Esteem, honor.)
contemplate, meditate, muse.
contemptible, despicable, paltry, pitiful, vile, mean. (Noble, worthy.)
contend, contest, dispute, strive, struggle, combat. (Succumb.)
continual, constant, continuous, perpetual, incessant. (Intermittent.)
continuance, continuation, duration, (Cessation, pause.)
continue, persist, persevere, pursue, prosecute. (Cease, stop, halt.)
contradict, deny, gainsay, oppose. (Confirm, strengthen.)
cool, collected, tranquil. (Warm, disturbed.)
correct, rectify, reform. (Muddle.)
cost, charge, expense, price.
covetousness, avarice, cupidity. (Beneficence.)
cowardice, fear, timidity, pusillanimity. (Courage, intrepidity.)
crime, sin, vice, misdemeanor. (Virtue, rectitude.)
criminal, convict, culprit, felon, malefactor. (Benefactor.)
crooked, bent, curved, oblique. (Straight, direct, upright.)
cruel, barbarous, brutal, inhuman, savage. (Kind, gentle, humane.)
cultivation, culture, refinement. (Barbarism, boorishness.)
cursory, desultory, hasty, slight, (Thorough, painstaking.)
custom, fashion, manner, practice, habit. (Unconventionality.)

D

danger, hazard, peril. (Safety, security.)
dark, dismal, opaque, obscure, dim. (Light, bright, clear.)
deadly, fatal, destructive, mortal. (Life-giving, immortal.)
dear, beloved, precious, costly, expensive. (Despised, cheap.)
death, departure, decease, demise. (Life.)
decay, decline, consumption. (Growth, increase.)
deceit, cheat, imposition, trick, delusion, guile, beguilement, treachery, sham. (Truthfulness, sincerity, candor.)
deceive, delude, impose upon, overreach, gull, dupe, cheat. (Enlighten, inform.)
decide, determine, settle, adjudicate, terminate, resolve. (Vacillate, waver.)
decipher, read, spell, interpret, solve.
decision, determination, conclusion, resolution, firmness. (Vacillation.)
declamation, oratory, elocution, harangue, effusion, debate.
declaration, avowal, manifestation, statement, profession.
decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, decline, retrench, curtail, reduce. (Grow, increase, expand, wax.)
dedicate, devote, consecrate, offer, set, apportion.
deed, act, action, commission, achievement, instrument, document.

deem, judge, estimate, consider, think, suppose, conceive.
deep, profound, subterranean, submerged, designing, abstruse, learned. (Shallow, superficial.)
deface, mar, spoil, injure, disfigure. (Beautify, improve.)
default, lapse, forfeit, omission, absence, want, failure, neglect. (Attention, assiduity, diligence, effort.)
defect, imperfection, flaw, fault, blemish. (Beauty, perfection.)
defend, guard, protect, justify. (Betray, abandon.)
defense, excuse, plea, vindication, bulwark, rampart. (Desertion.)
defer, delay, postpone, put off, prorogue, adjourn. (Hasten, expedite.)
deficient, short, wanting, inadequate, scanty, incomplete. (Complete, adequate, sufficient.)
defile, pollute, corrupt, sully, contaminate, spoil, stain. (Purify, cleanse, hallow, sanctify.)
define, fix, settle, determine, limit, circumscribe. (Dilate, distend.)
defray, meet, liquidate, pay, discharge. (Repudiate.)
degree, grade, extent, measure.
deliberate, *v.*, consider, meditate, consult, ponder, debate.
deliberate, *adj.*, purposed, intentional, designed, determined. (Hasty, rash, ill-considered.)
delicacy, nicety, daintiness, refinement, tact, softness, modesty. (Boorishness, indecency.)
delicate, tender, fragile, dainty, refined. (Coarse, rough, clownish.)
delicious, sweet, palatable. (Nauseous.)
delight, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, transport, ecstasy, gladness, rapture, bliss. (Annoyance.)
deliver, liberate, free, rescue, pronounce, give, hand over. (Retain, hold.)
demonstrate, prove, show, exhibit, illustrate. (Hide, conceal, obscure.)
depart, leave, quit, decamp, retire, withdraw, vanish, levant. (Remain, abide, stay.)
deprive, strip, bereave, despoil, rob, divest. (Endow, donate, bestow.)
depute, appoint, commission, charge, intrust, delegate, authorize, accredit.
derision, scorn, contempt, contumely, disrespect. (Respect, deference.)
derivation, origin, source, beginning, cause, etymology, root.
describe, delineate, portray, explain, illustrate, define, picture.
desecrate, profane, secularize, misuse, abuse, pollute. (Consecrate, sanctify.) See defile.
deserve, merit, earn, justify, win.
design, delineation, sketch, drawing, cunning, artfulness, contrivance. (Chance, accident.)
desirable, expedient, advisable, valuable, acceptable, proper, judicious, beneficial, profitable, good. (Detestable, obnoxious.)
desire, *n.*, longing, affection, craving. (Aversion.)
desist, cease, stop, discontinue, drop, abstain, forbear. (Continue, persist, persevere.)
desolate, bereaved, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, wild, waste, bare, bleak, lonely. (Contented, happy, frequented.)
desperate, wild, daring, audacious, determined, reckless. (Calm, unmoved.)
despised, degraded, worthless. (Admired.)
destiny, fate, decree, doom, end.
destructive, detrimental, hurtful, noxious, injurious, deleterious, baleful, baneful, subversive. (Creative.)
desuetude, disuse, discontinuance. (Continuance.)
desultory, rambling, discursive, loose, unmethodical, superficial, unsettled, erratic, fitful. (Thorough, painstaking, systematic.)
detail, *n.*, particular, specification. minutiæ. (Generalities.)
detail, *v.*, particularize, enumerate, specify. (Generalize.)
deter, warn, stop, dissuade, terrify, scare, dishearten. (Encourage.)
detriment, loss, harm, injury, deterioration. (Benefit, help.)
develop, unfold, amplify, expand, enlarge. (Stunt, dwarf, stultify.)
device, artifice, expedient, contrivance.
devoid, void, wanting, destitute, unendowed, unprovided. (Full, complete.)
devoted, attached, fond, absorbed, dedicated. (Indifferent.)
dictate, prompt, suggest, enjoin, order, command.
dictatorial, imperative, imperious, domineering, arbitrary, tyrannical, overbearing. (Submissive, meek.)
die, expire, depart, perish, decline,

languish, wane, sink, fade, decay. (Live, grow, flourish.)

diet, food, victuals, nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, fare.

difference, separation, disagreement, discord, dissent, estrangement, variety. (Consonance, agreement, harmony.)

different, various, manifold, diverse, unlike, separate, distinct. (Similar, like, congruous.)

difficult, hard, intricate, involved, perplexing, obscure, unmanageable. (Easy, simple, plain, clear.)

diffuse, discursive, prolix, diluted, copious. (Concise, condensed.)

dignify, aggrandize, elevate, invest, exalt, advance, promote, honor. (Degrade, dishonor.)

dilate, stretch, widen, expand, swell, distend, enlarge, descant, expatiate. (Contract, shrink.)

dilatory, tardy, procrastinating, behindhand, lagging, dawdling, lingering, slack. (Prompt, nimble, quick, precipitate, swift, headlong.)

diligence, care, assiduity, attention, heed, industry. (Negligence.)

diminish, lessen, reduce, contract, curtail, retrench. (Increase.)

disability, unfitness, incapacity. (Power, ability, fitness.)

discern, descry, observe, recognize, see, discriminate, separate, perceive. (Confuse, blend, mingle, confound, involve.)

discipline, order, strictness, training, coercion, punishment, organization. (Confusion, demoralization.)

discover, make known, find, invent, contrive, expose, reveal. (Conceal, cover, secrete, lose, miss.)

discreditable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, disreputable. (Honorable, creditable.)

discreet, cautious, prudent, wary, judicious, considerate, politic, provident. (Foolish, thoughtless, unwary.)

discrepancy, disagreement, difference, variance. (Agreement, consonance, similarity.)

discrimination, acuteness, discernment, judgment, caution. (Obtuseness, gullibility.)

disease, complaint, malady, disorder, ailment, sickness. (Health, wholesomeness.)

disgrace, *n.*, disrepute, reproach, dishonor, shame, odium. (Honor.)

disgrace, *v.*, debase, degrade, defame, discredit. (Exalt.)

disgust, dislike, distaste, loathing, abomination, abhorrence. (Admiration.)

dishonest, unjust, fraudulent, unfair, deceitful, cheating, deceptive, wrongful. (Honest, upright.)

dismay, *v.*, terrify, frighten, scare, daunt, appal, dishearten. (Encourage.)

dismay, *n.*, terror, dread, fear, fright. (Assurance, confidence.)

dismiss, send off, discharge, discard, banish. (Retain, keep.)

dispel, scatter, drive away, disperse, dissipate. (Collect, gather.)

display, show, spread out, exhibit, expose. (Hide, conceal.)

dispose, arrange, array, place, order. (Confuse, disarrange.)

dispute, *v.*, argue, contest, contend, question, impugn. (Assent.)

dispute, *n.*, argument, debate, controversy, quarrel, disagreement. (Harmony, agreement.)

dissent, disagree, differ, vary. (Assent.)

distinct, clear, plain, obvious, different, separate. (Dim, obscure.)

distinguish, perceive, discern, mark out, divide, discriminate. See discern.

distinguished, famous, glorious, farfamed, noted, illustrious, eminent, celebrated. (Obscure, unknown, ordinary.)

distract, perplex, bewilder. (Calm, soothe, reassure.)

distribute, allot, share, dispense, apportion, deal. (Collect.)

disturb, derange, discompose, agitate, rouse, interrupt, confuse, trouble, annoy, vex, worry. (Pacify, quiet.)

disuse, discontinuance, abolition, desuetude. (Use.)

divide, part, separate, distribute, deal out, sever, sunder. (Unite, combine, associate.)

divine, godlike, holy, heavenly, sacred. (Fiendish, diabolical, devilish.)

do, effect, make, perform, accomplish, finish, transact.

docile, tractable, teachable, compliant, tame. (Stubborn, mulish, unruly, intractable, pig-headed.)

doctrine, tenet, article of belief, creed, dogma, teaching. (Action, conduct, deed, performance, practice.)

doleful, dolorous, woebegone, rueful,

dismal, piteous. (Joyous, happy, cheerful, merry.)

doom, sentence, verdict, judgment, fate, lot, destiny. (Salvation, acquittal.)

doubt, uncertainty, suspense, hesitation, scruple, ambiguity. (Certainty, belief, faith.)

draw, pull, haul, drag, attract, inhale. (Repel, exhale.)

dread, *n.*, fear, horror, terror, alarm, dismay, awe. (Boldness, assurance, confidence.)

dreadful, fearful, frightful, shocking, awful, horrible, horrid, terrific. (Attractive, pleasing, desirable.)

dress, *n.*, clothing, attire, apparel, garments, costume, garb, livery. (Nakedness, nudity.)

drift, purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency, direction, intent.

droll, funny, laughable, comic, whimsical, queer, amusing. (Solemn, grave, mirthless.)

drown, inundate, swamp, submerge, overwhelm, engulf. (Emerge, float.)

dry, *a.*, arid, parched, lifeless, dull, tedious, uninteresting, tiresome. (Wet, moist, damp, juicy.)

due, owing to, attributable to, just, fair, proper. (Exorbitant, unjust.)

dull, stupid, gloomy, sad, dismal, commonplace. (Bright, interesting, entertaining.)

dunce, simpleton, fool, ninny, idiot. (Sage, philosopher.)

durable, lasting, permanent, abiding, continuing. (Ephemeral, perishable.)

dwell, stay, stop, abide, sojourn, linger, tarry. (Stray, wander.)

dwindle, pine, waste, diminish, decrease, fall off. (Grow, increase, augment.)

E

eager, hot, ardent, impassioned, forward, impatient. (Diffident, listless, indifferent, detached.)

earn, acquire, obtain, win, gain, achieve. (Lose, forfeit.)

earnest, *a.*, ardent, serious, grave, warm. (Trifling, flippant, frivolous.)

earnest, *n.*, pledge, pawn.

ease, *n.*, comfort, rest. (Worry, discomfort, unrest.)

ease, *v.*, calm, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, assuage, pacify, disburden, rid. (Annoy, worry, disturb, vex.)

easy, light comfortable, unconstrained. (Difficult, hard.)

eccentric, irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, abnormal, wayward, meticulous, fussy, strange. (Regular, ordinary, normal.)

economical, sparing, saving, provident, thrifty, frugal, careful. (Wasteful, prodigal, lavish.)

edge, border, brink, rim, brim, margin, verge. (Middle, centre.)

efface, blot out, expunge, obliterate, wipe out, cancel, erase. (Preserve, insert.)

effect, *n.*, consequence, result, issue, event, execution, operation. (Cause, origin, source.)

effect, *v.*, accomplish, fulfill, realize, achieve, execute, operate, complete. (Fail, fall short, yield.)

effective, efficient, operative, serviceable. (Vain, ineffectual, footless.)

efficacy, efficiency, energy, agency, instrumentality. (Futility.)

efficient, effectual, effective, competent, capable, able, fitted. (Futile, feckless, inefficient.)

eliminate, drive out, expel, thrust out, eject, cast out, oust, dislodge, banish, proscribe. (Invite, welcome.)

eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, declamation.

elucidate, make plain, explain, clear up, illustrate. (Muddle, perplex, confuse.)

elude, evade, escape, avoid, shun. (Encounter, confront.)

embarrass, perplex, entangle, abash, distress, trouble. (Assist, help.)

embellish, adorn, decorate, bedeck, beautify, deck. (Disfigure, deface, mar.)

embolden, inspirit, animate, encourage, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate. (Discourage, dishearten, deter.)

eminent, distinguished, signal, conspicuous, noted, prominent, elevated, renowned, famous, glorious, illustrious. (Low, obscure, unknown, unimportant).

emit, give out, throw out, exhale, discharge, vent. (Admit, inhale.)

emotion, perturbation, agitation, trepidation, tremor, mental conflict. (Poise, repose, calm.)

employ, occupy, busy, use, engross. (Dismiss, discharge.)

employment, business, vocation, engagement, office, function, trade,

profession, occupation, calling. (Leisure, idleness.)

encompass, encircle, surround, gird, beset. (Avoid, withdraw.)

encounter, attack, conflict, combat, assault, onset, engagement, battle, action. (Retreat, flight.)

encourage, countenance, sanction, support, foster, cherish, inspirit, embolden, animate, cheer, incite, urge, impel, stimulate. (Daunt, deject, depress.) See embolden.

end, *n.*, aim, object, purpose, result, conclusion, upshot, close, expiration, termination extremity, sequel. (Beginning, commencement, introduction, incipiency.)

endeavor, attempt, try, essay, strive, aim. (Relax, shirk.)

endurance, fortitude, patience, resignation. (Weakness, cowardice.)

endure, *v.*, last, continue, support, bear, sustain, suffer, brook, submit to, undergo. (Perish, succumb.)

enemy, foe, antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Friend, comrade.)

energetic, industrious, effectual, efficacious, powerful, forcible, nervous. (Lazy, idle, indolent, passive, sluggish, slothful.)

engross, absorb, take up, occupy, engage, monopolize. (See engulf.)

engulf, swallow up, absorb, imbibe, drown, submerge, bury, entomb, overwhelm. (Cast out, disgorge, disperse, dissipate, eject, emit, exude.)

enjoin, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe. (Accept, follow, obey, yield, submit.)

enjoyment, pleasure, gratification. (Pain, sorrow, sadness.)

enlarge, increase, extend, augment, broaden, swell. (Diminish, contract.)

enlighten, illumine, illuminate, instruct, inform. (Obscure, perplex, confuse.)

enliven, cheer, vivify, stir up, animate, inspire, exhilarate. (Deaden, benumb, dispirit.)

enmity, animosity, hostility, ill-will, maliciousness. (Friendliness, goodwill.)

enormous, gigantic, colossal, huge, vast, immense, prodigious. (Insignificant, little, small, petty.)

enough, sufficient, plenty, abundance. (Want, lack, paucity, poverty.)

enrage, infuriate, madden. (Pacify, soothe, quiet.)

enrapture, enchant, fascinate, charm, captivate, bewitch. (Repel, revolt.)

enroll, enlist, list, register, record. (Disrate, disqualify.)

enterprise, undertaking, endeavor, venture.

enthusiasm, earnestness, devotion, zeal, ardor, fervor, intensity, vehemence. (*Ennui*, indifference, caution, coldness, wariness.)

enthusiast, fanatic, visionary. (Indifferentist.)

equal, same, even, like, alike, uniform. (Disparate, dissimilar, different.)

eradicate, root out, extirpate, exterminate, annihilate. (Implant, inculcate, instil.)

erroneous, incorrect, inaccurate, faulty, inexact. (Exact, correct.)

error, blunder, mistake. (Accuracy, precision.)

especially, chiefly, particularly, principally. (Generally.)

essay, dissertation, tract, treatise.

establish, build up, confirm, strengthen. (Overthrow, demolish, destroy.)

esteem, regard, respect, deference. (Contempt, scorn.)

estimate, appraise, compute, rate.

estrangement, abstraction, alienation. (Reconciliation.)

eternal, endless, everlasting. (Finite, limited.)

evade, equivocate, prevaricate, elude, baffle. (Confront, meet, encounter.)

even, level, plane, smooth. (Uneven, rough, jagged.)

event, accident, adventure, incident, occurrence.

evil, ill, harm, mischief, misfortune. (Good.)

exact, nice, particular, punctual. (Careless, slip-shod.)

exalt, ennoble, dignify, raise. (Humble, debase, degrade.)

examination, investigation, inquiry, research, search, scrutiny.

exceed, excel, outdo, surpass, transcend. (Fall short.)

exceptional, uncommon, rare, extraordinary. (Usual, commonplace.)

excite, awaken, provoke, rouse, stir up. (Lull, quiet, soothe.)

excursion, jaunt, ramble, tour, trip.

execute, fulfill, perform. (See effect.)

exempt, free, cleared. (Subject, inculpated, incriminated.)

exercise, practice.

exhaustive, thorough, complete. (Cursory, superficial.)

exigency, emergency.
experiment, proof, trial, test.
explain, expound, interpret, illustrate, elucidate. (See elucidate.)
express, declare, signify, utter, tell.
extend, stretch, elongate. (Abridge, abbreviate, shorten.)
extravagant, lavish, profuse, prodigal. (Parsimonious, economical, niggardly.)

F

fable, apologue, novel, romance, tale.
face, visage, countenance.
facetious, pleasant, jocular, jocose, witty. (Serious, grave.)
factor, agent.
fail, to fall short, be deficient. (Succeed, accomplish.)
faint, f e e b l e, languid. (Forcible, strong.)
fair, clear. (Stormy.)
fair, equitable, honest, reasonable. (Unfair, dishonest.)
faith, creed, orthodoxy. (Disbelief, infidelity, heterodoxy.)
faithful, true, loyal, constant. (Faithless, treacherous, perfidious.)
fall, drop, droop, sink, tumble. (Rise.)
fame, renown, reputation. (Ignominy, disgrace.)
famous, celebrated, renowned, illustrious. (Obscure, unknown, inconspicuous.)
fanciful, capricious, fantastical, whimsical. (Practical, unimaginative.)
fancy, imagination. (Common-sense.)
fast, rapid, quick, fleet, expeditious. (Slow, sluggish.)
fatigue, weariness, lassitude. (Vivacity.)
fear, timidity, timorousness. (Bravery, courage.)
feeling, sensibility, susceptibility. (Insensibility.)
ferocious, fierce, savage, wild, barbarous. (Mild, gentle, tame.)
fertile, fruitful, prolific, plenteous, productive. (Sterile, barren.)
fiction, falsehood, fabrication. (Fact, truth.)
figure, allegory, emblem, metaphor, symbol, picture, type.
find, descry, discover, espy. (Lose, overlook.)
fine, *a.*, delicate, nice. (Coarse.)
fine, *n.*, forfeit, forfeiture, mulct, penalty. (Gift, donation.)
fire, glow, heat, warmth. (Cold.)
firm, constant, solid, steadfast, fixed, stable. (Weak, yielding.)
first, foremost, chief, earliest, paramount. (Last, subordinate.)
fit, accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit.
fix, determine, establish, settle, limit.
flame, blaze, flare, flash, glare.
flat, level, even. (Hilly, rugged.)
flexible, pliant, pliable, ductile, supple. (Rigid, inelastic, stiff, unbending.)
flourish, prosper, thrive. (Decay, decline, degenerate.)
fluctuating, wavering, hesitating, oscillating, vacillating, changing. (Firm, steadfast, decided, resolute, stable.)
fluent, flowing, glib, voluble, unembarrassed, ready. (Hesitating, halting.)
folks, persons, people, individuals.
follow, succeed, ensue, imitate, copy, pursue. (Precede, originate, create.)
follower, partisan, disciple, adherent, retainer, pursuer, successor. (Predecessor, leader, superior.)
folly, silliness, foolishness, imbecility, weakness. (Wisdom, sanity, reasonableness.)
fond, enamored, attached, affectionate, loving, tender, devoted. (Distant, irresponsive.)
fondness, affection, attachment, kindness, love. (Aversion, dislike, hate.)
foolhardy, venturesome, incautious, hasty, adventurous, rash. (Cautious, careful, provident.)
foolish, simple, silly, irrational, brainless, imbecile, crazy, absurd, preposterous, ridiculous, nonsensical. (Wise, discreet, sensible.)
fop, dandy, dude, beau, coxcomb, puppy, jackanapes. (Gentleman.)
forbear, abstain, refrain, withhold.
force, *n.*, strength, vigor, dint, might, energy, power, violence. (Weakness, feebleness.)
force, *v.*, compel. (Persuade.)
forecast, forethought, foresight, premeditation, prognostication. (Afterthought.)
forego, quit, relinquish, let go, waive. (Insist.)
foregoing, antecedent, anterior, preceding, previous, prior, former. (Following, succeeding, latter.)
forerunner, herald, harbinger, precursor. (Successor.)
forge, coin, invent, frame, feign, fabricate, counterfeit.

forgive, pardon, condone, remit, absolve, acquit, excuse, except. (Condemn, accuse, punish.)

forlorn, forsaken, abandoned, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome. (Cherished, beloved.)

form, *n.*, ceremony, solemnity, observance, rite, figure, shape, conformation, fashion, appearance, representation, semblance. (Vagueness.)

form, *v.*, make, create, produce, constitute, arrange, fashion, mould. (Destroy, demolish.)

formal, ceremonious, precise, exact, stiff, methodical, affected. (Informal, natural, unconventional, careless.)

forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, instantaneously. (Anon, bye and bye, presently.)

fortitude, endurance, resolution, fearlessness, dauntlessness, strength, courage. (Weakness.)

fortunate, lucky, happy, auspicious, prosperous, successful. (Unfortunate, luckless.)

fortune, chance, fate, luck, doom, destiny, property, possession, riches. (Misfortune, poverty.)

foster, cherish, nurse, tend, harbor, nurture. (Neglect, disregard.)

foul, impure, nasty, filthy, dirty, unclean, defiled. (Pure, clean.)

fractious, cross, captious, petulant, touchy, testy, peevish, fretful, splenetic. (Tractable, gentle, submissive, pliant.)

fragile, brittle, frail, delicate, feeble. (Strong, sturdy, solid.)

fragments, pieces, scraps, chips, leavings, remains, remnants. (Entities, wholes, solids, masses.)

frailty, weakness, failing, foible, imperfection, fault, blemish. (Strength, perfection.)

frame, construct, invent, coin, fabricate, forge, mold, feign, make, compose. (Sunder, destroy, dissolve, rend.)

franchise, right, exemption, immunity, privilege, freedom, suffrage.

frank, artless, candid, sincere, free, easy, familiar, open, ingenuous, plain. (Tricky, insincere, wily, shifty.)

frantic, distracted, mad, furious, raving, frenzied. (Quiet, subdued, calm, peaceful, sane, normal.)

fraud, deceit, deception, duplicity, guile, cheat, imposition. (Honesty, straight-forwardness, fairness.)

freak, fancy, humor, vagary, whim, caprice, crotchet. (Purpose, resolution, consistency.)

free, *a.*, liberal, generous, bountiful, bounteous, munificent, frank, artless, candid, familiar, open, independent, unconfined, unreserved, unrestricted, exempt, clear, loose, easy, careless. (Bound, slavish, stingy, artful.)

free, *v.*, release, set free, deliver, rescue, liberate, enfranchise, affranchise, emancipate, exempt. (Enslave, bind, imprison.)

freedom, liberty, independence, unrestraint, familiarity, license, franchise, exemption, privilege. (Slavery, bondage, serfdom.)

frequent, often, common, usual, general. (Rare, unique, exceptional.)

fret, gall, chafe, agitate, irritate, vex. (Please, appease, soothe.)

friendly, amicable, social, sociable. (Distant, reserved, cool.)

frightful, fearful, dreadful, dire, direful, terrific, awful, horrible, horrid. (Pleasing, gentle.)

frivolous, trifling, trivial, petty. (Serious, earnest.)

frugal, provident, economical, saving. (Wasteful, extravagant, prodigal.)

fruitful, fertile, prolific, productive, abundant, plentiful, plenteous. (Barren, sterile.)

fruitless, vain, useless, idle, abortive, bootless, unavailing, without avail. (Fruitful, profitable, valuable, successful.)

frustrate, defeat, foil, balk, disappoint. (Assist, help, satisfy.)

fulfill, accomplish, effect, complete. (Bungle, fail.)

fully, completely, abundantly, perfectly. (Partially, partly.)

fulsome, coarse, gross, sickening, offensive, rank. (Moderate.)

furious, violent, boisterous, vehement, dashing, sweeping, rolling, impetuous, frantic, distracted, stormy, angry, raging, fierce. (Calm, restrained, placid, quiet.)

futile, trifling, trivial, frivolous, useless. (Effective, capable.)

G

gain, *n.*, profit, emolument, advantage, benefit, winnings, earnings. (Loss, failure.)

gain, *v.*, get, acquire, obtain, attain, procure, earn, win, achieve, reap, realize, reach. (Lose, fail.)
gallant, brave, bold, courageous, gay, fine, showy, intrepid, heroic, fearless. (Cowardly, timid, shrinking, fearful, timorous.)
galling, chafing, irritating, vexing. (Soothing.)
game, play, pastime, diversion, sport, amusement. (Work, toil, drudgery.)
gang, band, horde, company, troop, crew. (Individual.)
gap, breach, chasm, hollow, cavity, cleft, crevice, rift, chink.
garnish, embellish, adorn, beautify, deck, decorate. (Pollute, deface, defile.)
gather, pick, cull, assemble, muster, infer, collect. (Scatter, disperse.)
gaudy, showy, flashy, tawdry, gay, glittering, bespangled. (Sombre, dark, plain.)
gaunt, emaciated, scraggy, skinny, meagre, lank, attenuated, spare, lean, thin. (Well-fed, plump, stout.)
gay, cheerful, merry, lively, jolly, sprightly, blithe. (Solemn, funereal, doleful, dismal.)
generate, form, make, beget, produce.
generation, formation, race, breed, stock, kind, age, era.
generous, beneficent, noble, honorable, bountiful, liberal, free. (Niggardly, close, parsimonious, miserly.)
genial, cordial, hearty, festive, joyous. (Distant, cold.)
genius, intellect, invention, talent, taste, nature, character, adept. (Dulness, stupidity, imbecility.)
genteel, refined, polished, fashionable, polite, well-bred. (Boorish, clownish, rude, uncultivated.)
gentle, placid, mild, bland, meek, tame, docile. (Rough, uncouth, boisterous, obstreperous.)
genuine, real, true, unaffected, sincere. (False, deceptive.)
gesture, attitude, action, posture.
get, obtain, earn, gain, attain, procure, achieve. (Lose, fail.)
ghastly, pallid, wan, hideous, grim, shocking. (Florid, high-colored, hectic, radiant.)
ghost, spectre, sprite, apparition, shade, phantom.
gibe, scoff, sneer, flout, jeer, mock, taunt, deride. (Cheer, encourage, applaud, approve.)
giddy, unsteady, flighty, thoughtless. (Steady, reliable, poised, well-balanced, dependable.)
gift, donation, benefaction, grant, alms, gratuity, boon, present, faculty, talent. (Purchase.)
gigantic, colossal, huge, enormous, vast, prodigious, immense. (Diminutive, little, tiny, small, wee.)
give, grant, bestow, confer, yield, impart. (Take, absorb.)
glad, pleased, cheerful, joyful, gladsome, gratified, cheering. (Sad, despondent, melancholy, depressed.)
gleam, glimmer, glance, glitter, shine, flash.
glee, gayety, merriment, mirth, joviality, joy, hilarity. (Sorrow, despondency, sadness.)
glide, slip, slide, run, roll on.
glimmer, *v.*, gleam, flicker, glitter.
glimpse, glance, look, glint.
glitter, gleam, shine, glisten, glister, radiate.
gloom, cloud, darkness, dimness, blackness, dullness, sadness. (Light, brightness, joy.)
gloomy, lowering, lurid, dim, dusky, sad, glum. (Bright, clear, gay, merry.)
glorify, magnify, celebrate, adore, exalt. (Debase, overthrow, ruin, dishonor, disgrace.)
glorious, famous, renowned, distinguished, noble, exalted. (Infamous.)
glory, honor, fame, renown, splendor, grandeur. (Infamy, shame, dishonor, disgrace.)
glut, gorge, stuff, cram, cloy, satiate, block up. (Starve, empty.)
go, depart, proceed, move, budge, stir.
God, Creator, Lord, Almighty, Jehovah, Omnipotence, Providence. (Beelzebub, Lucifer, Satan, the Devil.)
godly, righteous, devout, holy, pious, religious. (Wicked, godless, impious.)
good, benefit, weal, advantage, profit, boon. (Evil, mischief, harm, loss.)
good, *a.*, virtuous, righteous, upright, just, true. (Wicked, bad.)
gorge, glut, fill, cram, stuff, satiate. (Empty, starve.)
gorgeous, superb, grand, magnificent, splendid. (Mean, squalid.)
govern, rule, direct, manage, command, mold, rule, sway. (Comply, obey, submit, yield.)
government, rule, state, control, sway. (Anarchy.)

graceful, becoming, comely, elegant, beautiful. (Awkward, ungainly, clumsy.)
gracious, merciful, kindly, beneficent. (Haughty, disdainful, curt.)
gradual, slow, progressive. (Sudden.)
grand, majestic, stately, dignified, lofty, elevated, exalted, splendid, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, sublime, pompous. (Shabby, poor, mean.)
grant, bestow, impart, give, yield, cede, allow, confer, invest. (Absorb, assume, engross, take.)
grant, gift, boon, donation.
graphic, forcible, telling, picturesque, vivid, pictorial. (Vague, maundering, illusive.)
grasp, catch, seize, gripe, clasp, grapple. (Loose, let go, surrender.)
grateful, agreeable, pleasing, welcome, thankful. (Harsh, ungrateful, thankless.)
gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, reward. (Disappointment.)
grave, *a.*, serious, sedate, solemn, sober, pressing, heavy. (Giddy, frivolous, flighty.)
grave, *n.*, tomb, sepulchre, vault.
great, big, huge, large, majestic, vast, grand, noble, august. (Small, petty, unimportant.)
greediness, avidity, eagerness, voracity. (Generosity.)
grief, affliction, sorrow, trial, woe, tribulation. (Joy, gladness, mirth, pleasure.)
grieve, mourn, lament, sorrow, pain, hurt, wound, bewail. (Rejoice.)
grievous, painful, afflicting, heavy, baleful, unhappy. (Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable.)
grind, crush, oppress, grate, harass, afflict. (Bless, help.)
grisly, terrible, hideous, grim, ghastly, dreadful. (Pleasing, beautiful.)
gross, coarse, outrageous, unseemly, shameful, indelicate. (Delicate, fine.)
group, assembly, cluster, collection, clump, order, class.
grovel, crawl, cringe, fawn, sneak.
grow, increase, expand, advance. (Decay, diminish, decrease, shrink.)
growl, grumble, snarl, complain, croak, find fault, murmur, repine. (Approve, applaud, rejoice.)
grudge, malice, rancor, spite, pique, hatred, aversion.
gruff, rough, rugged, blunt, rude, harsh, surly, bearish. (Pleasant, agreeable, amiable, polite.)
guile, deceit, fraud. (Candor.)
guiltless, harmless, innocent. (Guilty, harmful, sinful, criminal, noxious.)

H

habit, custom, practice.
hail, accost, address, greet, salute, welcome. (Cut, snub.)
happiness, beatitude, blessedness, bliss, felicity. (Unhappiness, sadness, sorrow.)
harbor, haven, port.
hard, firm, solid. (Soft, yielding.)
hard, arduous, difficult. (Easy.)
harm, injury, hurt, wrong, infliction. (Benefit, favour, kindness.)
harmless, safe, innocuous, innocent. (Hurtful, noxious, poisonous.)
harsh, rough, rigorous, severe, gruff, morose. (Gentle, mild.)
hasten, accelerate, dispatch, expedite, speed. (Delay, hinder, impede.)
hasty, hurried, ill-advised. (Deliberate, slow.)
hateful, odious, detestable. (Lovable.)
hatred, enmity, ill-will, r a n c o r. (Friendship, love.)
haughtiness, arrogance, pride. (Modesty, meekness, humility.)
haughty, arrogant, disdainful, supercilious, proud. (Meek, humble.)
hazard, risk, venture, chance, contingency, fortuity, peril. (Certainty, assurance, security, safety.)
healthy, salubrious, salutary, wholesome. (Unhealthy, injurious.)
heap, accumulate, amass, pile up. (Disperse, scatter.)
hearty, *a.*, cordial, sincere, warm. (Insincere, cool.)
heavy, b u r d e n s o m e, ponderous, weighty. (Light.)
heed, care, attention. (Heedlessness, unconcern.)
heighten, enhance, exalt, elevate, raise. (Debase, lower.)
heinous, atrocious, flagitious, flagrant. (Venial, trifling.)
help, aid, assist, relieve, succor. (Hinder, block, check, counteract, embarrass, impede, retard.)
heretic, sectary, sectarian, schismatic, dissenter, non-conformist.
hesitate, falter, stammer, stutter.
hideous, grim, ghastly, grisly, fright-

ful. (Beautiful, lovely, entrancing.)
high, lofty, tall, elevated. (Deep.)
hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent. (See help.)
hint, allude, refer, suggest, intimate, insinuate.
hold, detain, keep, retain. (Let go.)
holiness, sanctity, piety, sacredness. (Wickedness, impiety.)
holy, devout, pious, religious, saintly, blessed, sacred. (Cursed, impure, polluted, abominable, worldly.)
homely, plain, ugly, coarse. (Beautiful.)
honesty, integrity, probity, uprightness. (Dishonesty, fraud.)
honor, respect, reverence, e teem. (Dishonor, ignominy.)
hope, confidence, expectation, trust. (Despair.)
hopeless, desperate, pessimistic. (Buoyant, hopeful, optimistic.)
hot, ardent, burning, fiery. (Cold.)
however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.
humble, modest, submissive, plain, unostentatious, simple. (Haughty, overbearing, supercilious.)
humble, degrade, humiliate, mortify, abase. (Exalt, promote, raise.)
humor, mood, temper.
hunt, seek, chase.
hurtful, noxious, pernicious. (Beneficial.)
husbandry, cultivation, tillage.
hypocrite, dissembler, imposter, canter.
hypothesis, theory, supposition.

I

idea, thought, imagination.
ideal, imaginary, fancied. (Actual, real.)
idle, indolent, lazy. (Industrious, busy.)
ignominious, shameful, scandalous. infamous. (Honorable, noble.)
ignominy, shame, disgrace, obloquy, infamy, reproach. (See honor.)
ignorant, unlearned, illiterate, uninformed, uneducated. (Learned, erudite, well-informed.)
ill, *n.*, evil, wickedness, misfortune, mischief, harm. (Good, blessing.)
ill, *a.*, sick, indisposed, unwell, diseased. (Well, sound, healthy.)
illegal, unlawful, illicit, contraband, illegitimate. (Legal, legitimate.)
illimitable, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited, infinite. (Limited, finite.)
illiterate, unlette ed, unlearned, untaught, uninstructed. (Learned, educated.)
ill-tempered, crabbed, sour, surly, acrimonious. (Good-natured, amiable.)
illusion, fallacy, deception, phantasm.
illusory, imaginary, chimerical, visionary. (Real, actual, tenable.)
illustrate, explain, elucidate, clear. (See elucidate.)
illustrious, celebrated, noble, eminent, famou , renowned. (Obscure, unknown.)
ill-will, enmity, hatred, antipathy. (Good-will, benevolence.)
image, likeness, picture, representation, effigy.
imaginary, ideal, fanciful, illusory. (Real, actual, tangible.)
imagine, conceive, fancy, apprehend, think, presume.
imbecility, silliness, senility, dotage.
imitate, copy, ape, mimic, mock, counterfeit. (Originate, invent.)
immaculate, unspotted, spotless, unsullied, stainless. (Soiled, spotted, defiled, bedraggled.)
immediate, pressing, instant, next, proximate, contiguous. (Distant, far, future, remote.)
immediately, instantly, forthwith, directly, presently.
immense, vast, enormous, huge, prodigious, monstrous. (Tiny, diminutive.)
immunity, privilege, prerogative, exemption. (Responsibility.)
impair, injure, diminish, decrease. (Increase, build up, perfect.)
impart, reveal, divulge, disclose, discover, bestow, afford.
impartial, just, equitable, unbiased. (Partial, prejudiced, interested.)
impassioned, glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, intense. (Cool, unresponsive.)
impeach, accuse, charge, arraign, censure. (Acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, forgive, overlook, pardon, release.)
impede, hinder, retard, obstruct, prevent. (Help, aid, assist.)
impediment, obstruction, hindrance,

obstacle, barrier. (Aid, assistance.)
impel, animate, induce, incite, instigate, embolden. (Retard, check.)
impending, imminent, threatening. (Distant, remote.)
imperative, commanding, despotic, authoritative, dogmatic, domineering, overbearing. (Complaisant, compliant, docile, mild, submissive, yielding.)
imperfection, fault, blemish, defect, vice. (Beauty, perfection.)
imperil, endanger, hazard, jeopardize. (Rescue, save, deliver.)
imperious, commanding, dictatorial, authoritative, imperative, lordly, domineering, overbearing. (See imperative.)
impertinent, intrusive, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, impudent, insolent. (Courteous, suave, polite.)
impetuous, violent, impulsive, boisterous, furious, vehement. (Calm, temperate, self-controlled.)
impious, profane, irreligious, godless. (Reverent, pious.)
implicate, involve, entangle, embarrass, compromise. (Exonerate, clear, exculpate.)
imply, involve, comprise, infold, import, denote, signify.
importance, signification, significance, avail, consequence, weight, gravity, moment. (Insignificance, triviality, pettiness.)
imposing, impressive, striking, majestic, august, noble, grand. (Insignificant, trivial.)
impotence, weakness, incapacity, infirmity, frailty, feebleness. (Power, strength, vigor.)
impotent, weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled, nerveless, infirm. (Strong, capable, effectual.)
impressive, stirring, forcible, exciting, affecting, moving. (See imposing.)
imprison, incarcerate, shut up, immure, confine. (Liberate, set free.)
imprisonment, captivity, durance. (Freedom, liberty.)
improve, amend, better, mend, reform, rectify, ameliorate, apply, use, employ. (Deteriorate, aggravate, corrupt, impair, injure, mar, vitiate.)
improvident, careless, incautious, imprudent, prodigal, wasteful, reckless, rash. (Thrifty, careful, prudent, provident.)
impudence, assurance, impertinence, confidence, insolence, rudeness. (Politeness, good breeding.)
impudent, saucy, brazen, bold, impertinent, forward, rude, insolent, immodest, shameless, aggressive. (Gentle, polite, decorous.)
impulse, incentive, incitement, motive, instigation.
impulsive, rash, hasty, forcible, violent. (Deliberate.)
imputation, blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation.
inadvertency, error, oversight, blunder, inattention, carelessness, negligence.
incentive, motive, inducement, impulse. (Deterrent.)
incite, instigate, excite, provoke, stimulate, encourage, urge, impel. (Deter, dishearten, discourage.)
inclination, leaning, slope, disposition, tendency, bent, bias, affection, attachment, wish, liking, desire. (Aversion, distaste, dislike, repugnance.)
incline, *v.*, slope, lean, slant, tend, bend, turn, bias, dispose.
inclose, surround, shut in, fence in, cover, wrap. (Exclude, debar, eject.)
include, comprehend, comprise, contain, embrace, take in. (See inclose.)
incommode, annoy, plague, molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble. (Accommodate.)
incompetent, incapable, unable, inadequate, insufficient. (Competent, capable, effective.)
increase, *v.*, extend, enlarge, augment, dilate, expand, amplify, raise, enhance, aggravate, magnify, grow. (Diminish, dwindle, shrink.)
increase, *n.*, augmentation, accession, addition, enlargement, extension. (Decrease, diminution, shrinkage.)
incumbent, obligatory.
indefinite, vague, uncertain, unsettled, loose, lax. (Definite, precise, exact, fixed.)
indicate, point out, show, mark.
indifference, apathy, carelessness, listlessness, insensibility. (Application, assiduity.)
indigence, want, neediness, penury, poverty, destitution, privation. (Affluence, wealth, plenty.)
indignation, anger, wrath, ire, resentment.
indignity, insult, affront, outrage, obloquy, opprobrium, reproach, ignominy. (See honor.)

indiscriminate, promiscuous, indistinct, chance, confused. (Select, chosen, picked.)
indispensable, essential, necessary, requisite, expedient. (Unnecessary, supernumerary.)
indisputable, undeniable, undoubted, incontestable, indubitable, unquestionable, sure, infallible. (Uncertain, questionable, erroneous, mistaken.)
indorse, ratify, confirm, superscribe. (Repudiate, abandon, abjure.)
indulge, foster, cherish, fondle. (Deny, refuse.)
ineffectual, vain, useless, unavailing, fruitless, abortive, inoperative. (Effective.)
inequality, disparity, disproportion, dissimilarity, unevenness. (Equality, purity, similarity.)
inevitable, unavoidable, certain. (Doubtful, unlikely.)
infamous, scandalous, shameful, ignominious, opprobrious, disgraceful. (Honorable, noble.)
inference, deduction, corollary, conclusion, consequence.
infernal, diabolical, fiendish, devilish, hellish. (Saintly, heavenly.)
infest, annoy, plague, harass, disturb, haunt, beset.
infirm, weak, feeble, enfeebled. (Robust, sturdy, vigorous, strong.)
inflame, anger, irritate, enrage, chafe, incense, nettle, aggravate, embitter, exasperate. (Allay, soothe.)
influence, *v.*, bias, sway, prejudice, prepossess.
influence, *n.*, credit, favor, reputation, character weight, authority, sway, ascendency.
infringe, invade, intrude, contravene, break, transgress, violate.
ingenuous, artless, candid, generous, open, frank, plain, sincere. (Crafty, sly, cunning.)
inhuman, cruel, brutal, savage, barbarous, ruthless, merciless, ferocious. (Humane, kind, gentle.)
iniquity, injustice, wrong, grievance.
injure, damage, hurt, deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, harm, spoil, mar, sully. (Benefit, help.)
injurious, hurtful, baneful, pernicious, deleterious, noxious, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. (Beneficial, helpful.)
injustice, wrong, iniquity, grievance. (Right, probity, righteousness.)
innocent, guiltless, sinless, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious. (Guilty.)
innocuous, harmless, safe, innocent. (Hurtful, injurious.)
inordinate, intemperate, irregular, disorderly, excessive, immoderate. (Moderate, temperate, orderly.)
inquiry, investigation, examination, research, scrutiny, disquisition, question, query, interrogation.
inquisitive, prying, peeping, curious, peering.
insane, mad, deranged, delirious, demented. (Sane, healthy, sound, normal.)
insanity, madness, mental aberration, lunacy, delirium. (Sanity.)
insinuate, hint, intimate, suggest, infuse, introduce, ingratiate.
insipid, dull, flat, mawkish, tasteless, vapid, inanimate, lifeless. (Bright, sparkling.)
insolent, rude, saucy, pert, impertinent, abusive, scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, offensive. (Courteous.)
inspire, animate, exhilarate, enliven, cheer, breathe, inhale. (Depress.)
instability, utability, fickleness, mutableness, wavering. (Stability, firmness.)
instigate, stir up, persuade, animate, incite, urge, stimulate, encourage. (Abstain, depress, dishearten.)
instil, implant, inculcate, infuse, insinuate. (Deter, uproot, deaden, dull.)
instruct, inform, teach, educate, enlighten, initiate.
instrumental, conducive, assistant, helping, ministerial. (Hindering, impedimental.)
insufficiency, inadequacy, incompetency, incapability, deficiency, lack.
insult, affront, outrage, indignity, blasphemy. (Honor, respect, esteem.)
insulting, insolent, rude, saucy, impertinent, abusive. (Polite, well-mannered, gentle.)
integrity, uprightness, honesty, probity, entirety, entireness, completeness, rectitude, purity. (Dishonesty.)
intellect, understanding, sense, brains, mind, intelligence, ability, talent, genius. (Body, brute force, matter, sense.)
intellectual, mental, ideal, metaphysical. (Physical, real, actual.)
intelligible, clear, obvious, plain, distinct. (Abstruse.)

intemperate, immoderate, excessive, drunken, nimious, inordinate. (Temperate, moderate.)
intense, ardent, earnest, glowing, fervid, burning, vehement. (Indifferent, cold, inert, uninterested.)
intent, design, purpose, intention, drift, view, aim, purport, meaning.
intercourse, commerce, connection, intimacy, acquaintance. (Isolation, separation, aloofness, detachment.)
interdict, forbid, prohibit, inhibit, proscribe, debar, restrain from. (Allow, permit.)
interfere, meddle, intermeddle, interpose. (Avoid, retire, stand off, withdraw.)
interminable, endless, interminate, infinite, unlimited, illimitable, boundless, limitless. (Brief, concise, limited.)
interpose, intercede, arbitrate, meditate, interfere, meddle. (See interfere.)
interpret, explain, expound, elucidate, unfold, decipher. (Confuse, distort, involve, misinterpret, perplex.)
intimate, hint, suggest, insinuate, express, signify, impart, tell.
intimidate, dishearten, alarm, frighten, scare, appal, daunt, cow, browbeat. (Encourage, cheer, countenance, embolden, inspire, promote.)
intolerable, insufferable, unbearable, insupportable, unendurable. (Bearable, supportable, tolerable.)
intrepid, bold, brave, daring, fearless, dauntless, undaunted, courageous, valorous, valiant, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, doughty. (Cowardly, faint-hearted.)
intrigue, plot, cabal, conspiracy, combination, artifice, ruse, amour.
intrinsic, real, true, genuine, sterling, native, natural. (Extrinsic.)
invalidate, quash, cancel, overthrow, vacate, nullify, annul. (Confirm, sustain, strengthen.)
invasion, incursion, irruption, inroad, aggression, raid, fray.
invective, abuse, reproach, railing, censure, sarcasm, satire. (Praise, encouragement, eulogy.)
invent, devise, contrive, frame, find out, discover, design. (See discover.)
investigation, examination, search, inquiry, research, scrutiny.
inveterate, confirmed, chronic, malignant. (Inchoate, incipient.)
invidious, envious, hateful, odious, malignant. (Benevolent, charitable, generous, kindly, humane.)
invigorate, brace, harden, nerve, strengthen, fortify. (Enervate, weaken, enfeeble.)
invincible, unconquerable, impregnable, insurmountable. (Weak, vulnerable.)
invisible, unseen, imperceptible, impalpable, unperceivable. (Visible, tangible, actual.)
invite, ask, call, bid, request, allure, attract, solicit. (Cut, discard, expel, ignore, repel.)
invoke, invocate, call upon, appeal, refer, implore, beseech. (Avoid, dodge, elude, shun.)
involve, implicate, entangle, compromise, envelop. (Disconnect, disentangle, remove, separate.)
irksome, wearisome, tiresome, tedious, annoying. (Pleasant, delightful.)
irony, sarcasm, satire, ridicule, raillery.
irrational, foolish, silly, imbecile, brutish, absurd, ridiculous. (Rational, sensible, sane, sound.)
irregular, eccentric, anomalous, inordinate, intemperate. (Regular, established, fixed, formal, methodical.)
irreligious, profane, godless, impious, sacrilegious, desecrating. (Holy, pious, saintly, godly.)
irreproachable, blameless, spotless, irreprovable. (Blame-worthy, culpable, faulty.)
irresistible, resistless, irrepressible. (See imperative.)
irresolute, wavering, undetermined, undecided, vacillating. (Determined, firm, persistent, resolute.)
irritable, excitable, irascible, susceptible. (Calm, composed, placid.)
irritate, aggravate, worry, embitter, madden, exasperate. (Soothe, comfort.)
issue, *v.*, emerge, rise, proceed, flow, spring, emanate.
issue, *n.*, end, upshot, effect, result, offspring, progeny.

J

jade, harass, weary, tire, worry. (Cheer, relieve, soothe, help.)
jangle, wrangle, conflict, disagree. (Quiet, agree, assuage.)
jarring, conflicting, discordant, in-

consonant, inconsistent. (Harmonious, consistent.)
jaunt, ramble, excursion, trip.
jealousy, suspicion, envy. (Confidence, trust.)
jeopard, hazard, peril, endanger. (Safeguard, protect.)
jest, joke, sport, diversion. (Gravity, seriousness, sobriety.)
journey, travel, tour, passage.
joy, gladness, mirth, delight. (Grief, sadness, sorrow.)
joyful, g l a d, rejoicing, exultant. (Mournful, sorrowful, despondent.)
judge, justice, referee, arbitrator.
judgment, discernment, discrimination, understanding.
justice, equity, right. Justice is right as established by law; equity according to the circumstances of each particular case. (Injustice, wrong.)
justness, accuracy, correctness. (Error, fallacy.)

K

keep, preserve, save. (Abandon.)
kill, assassinate, murder, slay. (Save, protect.)
kindred, affinity, consanguinity, relationship. (Alien, foreign.)
knowledge, erudition, learning, science. (Ignorance, folly.)

L

labor, toil, work, effort, drudgery. (Idleness, indolence, rest, leisure.)
lack, need, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency. (Plenty, abundance.)
lament, mourn, grieve, weep. (Rejoice, exult, triumph.)
language, dialect, idiom, speech, tongue.
lascivious, loose, unchaste, lustful, lewd, lecherous. (Chaste, modest.)
last, final, latest, ultimate. (First.)
laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. (Blamable.)
laughable, comical, droll, ludicrous. (Serious, grave.)
lawful, legal, legitimate, licit. (Illegal, lawless, ungovernable, inequitable.)
lead, conduct, guide. (Follow.)
lean, meager. (Fat.)
learned, erudite, scholarly. (Ignorant.)
leave, *v.*, quit, relinquish, abandon. (Cherish, shelter, nurture, harbor, foster, entertain.)
leave, *n.*, liberty, permission, license. (Prohibition.)
life, existence, animation, spirit, vivacity. (Death.)
lifeless, dead, inanimate, inert, sluggish. (Vigorous, lively, animated.)
lift, erect, elevate, e x a l t, raise. (Lower, depress.)
light, clear, bright. (Dark.)
lightness, flightiness, frivolity, giddiness, levity, volatility. (Seriousness, gravity.)
likeness, resemblance, similarity, similitude. (Difference, variation, unlikeness.)
linger, lag, loiter, tarry, saunter. (Hasten, expedite, urge, quicken.)
little, diminutive, small. (Great.)
livelihood, living, maintenance, subsistence, support.
lively, jocund, m e r r y, sportive, sprightly, vivacious. (Slow, languid, sluggish.)
long, extended, extensive. (Short, brief, concise.)
look, appear, seem, behold, scan, survey, watch, view, regard.
lose, miss, forfeit. (Gain, obtain, secure, achieve.)
loss, detriment, damage, deprivation. (Gain, advantage, profit.)
loud, clamorous, high-sounding, noisy. (Low, quiet, subdued.)
love, affection. (Hatred.)
low, abject, mean. (High, lofty, noble.)
lunacy, derangement, insanity, mania, madness. (Sanity.)
luster, brightness, brilliancy, splendor. (Dullness, gloom.)
luxuriant, exuberant. (Sparse, meager.)

M

machination, plot, intrigue, cabal, conspiracy. (Artlessness, directness, candor.)
mad, crazy, delirious, insane, rabid, violent, frantic. (Sane, rational, quiet.)
madness, insanity, fury, rage, frenzy. (Sanity.)
magisterial, august, dignified, majestic, pompous, stately. (Pitiful, wretched.)
make, form, cause, constitute, construct, create, establish, execute,

fashion, frame, produce, shape. (Annihilate, abolish, break, demolish, destroy.)

malediction, anathema, curse, imprecation, execration. (Benediction, blessing.)

malevolent, malicious, virulent, malignant. (Benevolent, kindly.)

malice, spite, rancor, ill-feeling, grudge, animosity, ill-will. (Benignity, good-will.)

malicious. See malevolent.

manacle, shackle, fetter, chain. (Free, liberate.)

manage, contrive, concert, direct. (See govern.)

management, direction, superintendence, care, economy. (Neglect, remissness.)

mangle, tear, lacerate, mutilate, cripple, maim, rend. (Heal, mend, secure, unite, weld.)

mania, madness, insanity, lunacy. (Sanity.)

manifest, *a.*, clear, plain, evident, open, apparent, visible. (Hidden, occult.)

manifold, several, sundry, various, divers, numerous, complex, many. (Homogeneous, plain, simple, uncombined, uniform.)

manly, masculine, vigorous, courageous, brave, heroic. (Effeminate, weak.)

manner, habit, custom, way, air, look, appearance.

manners, morals, habits, behavior, carriage.

mar, injure, spoil, ruin, disfigure. (Ameliorate, improve.)

march, tramp, tread, walk, step, pace. (Halt, stop.)

margin, edge, rim, border, brink, verge. (Middle, centre.)

mark, *n.*, sign, note, symptom, token, indication, trace, vestige, track, badge, brand. (Avoidance, neglect.)

mark, *v.*, impress, print, stamp, engrave, note, designate.

marriage, wedding, nuptials, matrimony, wedlock. (Divorce.)

martial, military, warlike, soldier like. (Peaceful, civil.)

marvel, wonderful, miracle, prodigy.

marvelous, wondrous, wonderful, amazing, miraculous. (Commonplace, usual.)

massive, bulky, heavy, weighty, ponderous, solid, substantial. (Flimsy, light.)

mastery, dominion, rule, sway, ascendancy, supremacy.

matchless, unrivaled, unequaled, unparalleled, peerless, incomparable, inimitable, surpassing. (Common, ordinary, usual.)

material, *a.*, corporeal, bodily, physical, temporal, momentous, important. (Spiritual, immaterial, ethereal.)

maxim, adage, apothegm, dictum, proverb, saying, by-word, saw, truism. (Absurdity, demonstration, paradox, sophism.)

meager, poor, lank, emaciated, barren, dry, uninteresting. (Rich, abundant, fruitful.)

mean, *adj.*, stingy, niggardly, low, abject, vile, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, vulgar, despicable. (Generous, noble.)

mean, *v.*, design, purpose, intend, contemplate, signify, denote, indicate.

meaning, drift, signification, import, acceptation, sense, purport.

medium, organ, channel, instrument, means.

medley, hodge-podge, mixture, variety, diversity, miscellany.

meek, unassuming, mild, gentle. (Proud, haughty, arrogant.)

melancholy, low-spirited, dispirited, dreamy, sad. (Jolly, buoyant.)

mellow, ripe, mature, soft. (Immature, unripe.)

melodious, tuneful, musical, silver, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant, desonant, grating, harsh.)

memorable, signal, distinguished, marked. (Unimportant, insignificant.)

memorial, annals, archives, monument, memento, commemoration.

memory, remembrance, recollection. (Forgetfulness, oblivion.)

menace, *n.*, threat.

mend, repair, amend, correct, better, ameliorate, improve, rectify. (See improve.)

mention, tell, name, communicate, impart, divulge, reveal, disclose, inform, acquaint.

merciful, compassionate, lenient, clement, tender, gracious, kind. (Cruel, brutal, unfeeling, merciless.)

merciless, hard-hearted, cruel, unmerciful, pitiless, remorseless, unrelenting. (See preceding.)

merriment, mirth, joviality, jollity,

hilarity. (Sorrow, sadness, melancholy.)

merry, cheerful, mirthful, joyous, gay, lively, sprightly, hilarious, jovial, blithe, blithesome, sportive, jolly. (Sad, mournful, morose.)

metaphorical, figurative, allegorical, symbolical, tropical.

method, way, manner, mode, process, order, rule, regularity, system. (Chaos, confusion, disorder, irregularity.)

mien, air, behavior, look, manner, aspect, appearance.

migratory, roving, strolling, wandering, vagrant. (Settled, sedate, permanent, fixed, stationary.)

mimic, imitate, ape, mock. (Change, distort, transform, vary.)

mindful, observant, attentive, heedful, careful, thoughtful. (Heedless, inattentive, careless.)

miscellaneous, promiscuous, indiscriminate, mixed. (Homogeneous.)

mischief, injury, harm, damage, evil, hurt, ill. (Advantage, benefit, blessing, boon, remedy, service, utility.)

miscreant, caitiff, villain, ruffian. (Benefactor, philanthropist.)

miserable, unhappy, wretched, distressed, afflicted. (Happy, gay.)

miserly, stingy, niggardly, avaricious, gripping. (Generous, open handed.)

misery, wretchedness, woe, destitution, penury, privation, beggary. (Happiness, good fortune.)

misfortune, calamity, disaster, mishap, catastrophe. (Good luck, windfall.)

miss, omit, lose, fail, miscarry. (Grasp, accomplish, understand.)

mitigate, alleviate, relieve, diminish, abate. (Aggravate, increase.)

moderate, temperate, abstemious, sober, abstinent. (Immoderate, reckless.)

modest, chaste, virtuous, bashful, reserved. (Immodest, bold, forward, impudent.)

moist, wet, damp, dank, fertile, humid, marshy, swampy. (Arid, dry, parched.)

monotonous, unvaried, dull, undiversified, tiresome. (Diverse, varied.)

monstrous, flagrant, shocking, dreadful, horrible, huge, immense. (Excellent, superior, transcendent.)

monument, memorial, record, remembrancer, cenotaph.

mood, humor, disposition, vein, temper.

morbid, sick, ailing, sickly, diseased, corrupted. (Normal, sound, healthy.)

morose, gloomy, sullen, surly, fretful, crabbed, crusty. (Joyous, merry, gay.)

mortal, deadly, fatal, human. (Immortal, eternal, everlasting.)

motion, proposition, proposal, movement. (Quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, stillness.)

motionless, still, stationary, torpid, stagnant. (Active, moving.)

mount, arise, rise, ascend, soar, tower, climb, scale. (Descend, fall.)

mournful, sad, sorrowful, lugubrious, grievous, doleful, heavy. (Happy, joyous, hilarious.)

move, actuate, impel, induce, prompt, instigate, persuade, stir, agitate, propel, push. (Arrest, halt, stop.)

multitude, crowd, throng, host, mob, swarm. (Few, handful.)

murder, *v.*, kill, assassinate, slay, massacre, dispatch.

muse, *v.*, meditate, contemplate, reflect, think, cogitate, ponder.

music, harmony, melody, symphony. (Discord, noise.)

musical, tuneful, melodious, harmonious, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant, noisy, harsh.)

musty, stale, sour, fetid. (Fresh, sweet.)

mute, dumb, silent, speechless. (Loquacious, talkative.)

mutilate, maim, cripple, disable, disfigure.

mutinous, insurgent, seditious, tumultuous, turbulent, riotous. (Obedient, orderly.)

mutual, reciprocal, interchanged, correlative. (Disconnected, separate, unrequited, unshared.)

mysterious, dark, obscure, hidden, secret, dim, mystic, enigmatical, unaccountable. (Open, clear, plain.)

mystify, confuse, perplex, puzzle. (Clear, explain.)

N

naked, nude, bare, uncovered, rude, unclothed, rough, simple. (Covered, clad, clothed.)

name, *v.*, denominate, entitle, style, designate, term, call, christen.

name, *n.*, appellation, designation,

denomination, title, cognomen, reputation, character, fame, credit, repute.

narrate, tell, relate, detail, recount, describe, enumerate, rehearse, recite. (Deny, hide, hush up, suppress, withhold.)

nasty, filthy, foul, dirty, unclean, indecent, impure, gross, vile. (Pure, good, proper, seemly.)

nation, people, community, realm, state.

native, indigenous, inborn, vernacular. (Foreign, alien.)

natural, original, regular, normal, spontaneous, bastard. (Unnatural, forced.)

near, nigh, neighboring, close, adjacent, contiguous, intimate. (Distant, remote.)

necessary, needful, expedient, essential, requisite, indispensable. (Abortive, bootless, futile, ineffectual, nugatory, vain, valueless, worthless.)

necessitate, compel, force, oblige. (Dissuade, hinder, impede, inhibit, prevent, restrain.)

necessity, need, occasion, exigency, emergency, urgency, requisite. (Choice, fortuity, option, possibility, uncertainty.)

need, *n.*, necessity, distress, poverty, indigence, want, penury. (See preceding.)

need, *v.*, require, want, lack.

neglect, *v.*, disregard, slight, omit, overlook. (Cherish, nourish, foster.)

neglect, *n.*, omission, failure, default, negligence, remissness, carelessness, slight. (Care, watchfulness.)

neighborhood, environs, vicinity, adjacency, nearness, proximity. (Distance, remoteness.)

nervous, timid, timorous, shaky. (Confident, brave.)

new, fresh, recent, novel. (Old, trite, worn-out.)

news, tidings, intelligence, information.

nice, exact, accurate, good, particular, precise, fine, delicate. (Careless, coarse, unpleasant.)

nimble, active, brisk, lively, alert, quick, agile, prompt. (Clumsy, dilatory, heavy, inert, sluggish, unready.)

nobility, aristocracy, greatness, grandeur, peerage. (Smallness, meanness.)

noble, exalted, elevated, illustrious, great, grand, lofty. (Low, mean, vile.)

noise, cry, outcry, clamor, row, din, uproar, tumult. (Quiet, silence.)

nonsensical, irrational, absurd, silly, foolish. (Sensible, rational, sane.)

notable, plain, evident, remarkable, signal, striking, rare. (Obscure, insignificant.)

note, token, symbol, mark, sign, indication, remark, comment.

noted, distinguished, remarkable, renowned, eminent. (Obscure, unknown.)

notice, *n.*, advice, notification, intelligence, information. (Disregard, ignore, overlook, slight.)

notice, *v.*, mark, note, observe, attend to, regard, heed.

notify, publish, acquaint, apprise, inform, declare. (Bury, conceal, hide, suppress, withhold.)

notion, conception, idea, belief, opinion, sentiment.

notorious, open, obvious, ill-famed. (Mysterious, secret, unknown.)

nourish, nurture, cherish, foster, supply. (Starve, famish.)

nourishment, food, diet, sustenance, nutrition.

novel, modern, new, fresh, recent, unused, strange, rare. (Old, ancient, old-fashioned.)

noxious, hurtful, deadly, poisonous, deleterious, baneful. (Beneficial, helpful, advantageous.)

nullify, annul, vacate, invalidate, repeal, quash, cancel. (Confirm, establish.)

nutrition, food, diet, nutriment, nourishment.

O

obdurate, hard, callous, hardened, unfeeling, insensible. (Yielding, tractable, docile.)

obedient, compliant, submissive, dutiful, respectful. (Obstinate, stubborn, disobedient.)

obese, corpulent, fat, fleshy. (Attenuated, slender, thin.)

obey, conform, comply, submit, yield. (Rebel, disobey.)

object, *n.*, aim, end, purpose, design, mark, butt. (Heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight.)

object, *v.*, oppose, except to, contravene, impeach, deprecate. (Assent, agree, uphold.)

obnoxious, offensive, objectionable. (Agreeable, pleasant.)
obscure, undistinguished, unknown. (Distinguished.)
obstinate, contumacious, headstrong, stubborn, obdurate. (Yielding.)
occasion, opportunity.
offense, affront, misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, trespass. (See antonyms of umbrage.)
offensive, insolent, abusive, obnoxious. (Admirable, beautiful, charming, sweet, worthy.)
office, charge, function, place.
offspring, issue, progeny.
old, aged, superannuated, ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete, old-fashioned. (Young, new, modern.)
omen, presage, prognostic.
opaque, dark. (Bright, transparent.)
open, candid, unreserved, clear, fair. (Hidden, dark.)
opinion, notion, view, judgment, belief, sentiment.
opinionated, conceited, egotistical. (Decorous, modest, unassuming, unpretentious.)
oppose, resist, withstand, thwart. (Give way, yield, succumb.)
option, choice. (See necessity.)
order, method, rule, system, regularity. (Disorder, misrule, anarchy.)
origin, cause, occasion, source, beginning. (Conclusion, end.)
outlive, survive.
outward, external, outside, exterior. (Inner, interior, internal.)
over, above. (Under, beneath.)
overbalance, outweigh, preponderate.
overbear, bear down, overwhelm, overpower, subdue.
overbearing, haughty, proud, arrogant. (Gentle.)
overflow, inundation, deluge.
overrule, supersede, suppress.
overspread, overrun, ravage.
overturn, invert, overthrow, reverse, subvert. (Establish, fortify.)
overwhelm, crush, defeat, vanquish. (Extricate, maintain, raise, rescue, restore, support, uphold.)

P

pain, suffering, qualm, pang, agony, anguish. (Amusement, comfort, happiness, pleasure.)
pallid, pale, wan. (Florid, rubicund, flushed.)
part, division, portion, share, fraction. (Aggregate, amount, entirety, mass, sum, total, whole.)
particular, exact, distinct, singular, odd, strange. (General.)
patient, passive, submissive, meek. (Hasty, irascible.)
peace, calm, quiet, tranquillity. (War, riot, trouble, turbulence.)
peaceable, pacific, peaceful, quiet. (Troublesome, riotous.)
penetrate, bore, enter, pierce, perforate, stab, transfix. (Depart, leave, issue, vacate.)
penetration, acuteness, sagacity. (Dullness, stupidity.)
people, nation, clan, tribe, race.
perceive, note, observe, discern, distinguish. (Ignore, lose, misapprehend, miss, overlook.)
perception, conception, notion, idea.
perfume, fragrance. (Reek, stench.)
peril, danger, pitfall, snare. (Safety.)
permit, allow, tolerate. (Forbid, interdict.)
persuade, allure, entice, prevail upon. (Deter, discourage, dissuade, restrain.)
physical, corporeal, bodily, material. (Mental, spiritual.)
picture, engraving, print, representation, illustration, image.
piteous, doleful, woeful, rueful. (Cheerful, gay, genial, happy, joyous, merry, mirthful.)
pitiless, see merciless.
pity, compassion, sympathy. (Cruelty, brutality.)
place, *n.*, spot, site, position, post, situation, station.
place, *v.*, arrange, order, dispose. (Confuse, derange, mislay, perturb, unsettle.)
plain, open, manifest, evident, overt. (Secret, hidden.)
play, game, sport, amusement. (Work, toil, drudgery.)
please, gratify, pacify. (Displease.)
pleasure, charm, delight, joy. (Pain.)
plentiful, abundant, ample, copious, plenteous. (Rare, scanty, scarce.)
poise, balance, equilibrium, equipoise. (Instability.)
positive, absolute, peremptory, decided, certain. (Negative.)
possessor, owner, proprietor.
possible, practical, practicable. (Impossible, visionary.)
poverty, penury, indigence, need,

want. (Wealth, plenty, abundance, riches, affluence.)

power, authority, force, strength, dominion. (Weakness, futility.)

powerful, mighty, potent. (Futile, trivial, useless, weak.)

praise, commend, extol, laud. (Blame.)

prayer, entreaty, petition, request, suit.

pretense, *n.*, pretext, subterfuge. (Actuality, candor, openness, reality, fact, truth.)

prevailing, predominant, prevalent, general. (Isolated, sporadic.)

prevent, obviate, preclude.

previous, antecedent, introductory, preparatory, preliminary. (Subsequent, following.)

pride, vanity, conceit. (Humility, meekness.)

principally, chiefly, mainly, essentially. (Secondarily.)

principle, ground, reason, motive, impulse, maxim, rule, rectitude, integrity. (See doctrine.)

privilege, immunity, advantage, favor, prerogative, exemption, right, claim. (Damage, detriment, drawback, loss, obstacle, obstruction.)

probity, rectitude, uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity, soundness. (Dishonesty, fraud, deceit.)

problematical, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, disputable, suspicious. (Certain, sure, undoubted, proven.)

prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, amazing, astonishing, remarkable, astounding, surprising, wonderful. (Insignificant, small.)

profession, business, trade, occupation, vocation, office, employment, engagement, avowal.

proffer, volunteer, offer, propose, tender. (Obey, submit, yield.)

profligate, abandoned, dissolute, depraved, vicious, degenerate, corrupt, demoralized. (Virtuous, good, upright, honorable.)

profound, deep, fathomless, penetrating, solemn, abstruse, recondite. (Shallow, slight, superficial.)

profuse, extravagant, prodigal, lavish, improvident, excessive, copious, plentiful. (Miserly, niggardly, economical.)

prolific, productive, generative, fertile, fruitful, teeming. (Barren, sterile.)

prolix, diffuse, long, prolonged, tedious, tiresome, wordy, verbose, prosaic. (Concise, brief, succinct.)

prominent, eminent, marked, important, conspicuous, leading. (Obscure, inconspicuous.)

promiscuous, mixed, unarranged, heterogeneous, indiscriminate, mingled. (Select, choice, exclusive.)

prompt. See punctual.

prop, bolster, brace, buttress, maintain, sustain, support, stay.

propagate, spread, circulate, diffuse, disseminate, extend, breed, increase. (Suppress, decrease.)

proper, legitimate, right, just, fair, equitable, honest, suitable, fit, decent, meet, becoming, benefitting, adapted, pertinent, appropriate. (Wrong, unseemly.)

prosper, flourish, succeed, grow rich, thrive, advance. (Fail, lose.)

prosperity, well-being, weal, welfare, happiness, good luck. (Poverty, failure.)

proxy, agent, representative, substitute, delegate, deputy.

prudence, carefulness, judgment, discretion, wisdom. (Indiscretion, recklessness, heedlessness.)

prurient, itching, craving, hankering, longing. (Pure-minded.)

puerile, youthful, juvenile, boyish, childish, infantile, trifling, weak, silly. (Mature, strong, vigorous.)

punctilious, nice, particular, formal, precise. (Negligent, careless.)

punctual, exact, precise, nice, particular, prompt, timely. (Dilatory, tardy.)

putrefy, rot, decompose, corrupt, decay. (Disinfect, embalm, freshen, preserve, purify.)

puzzle, perplex, confound, embarrass, bewilder, confuse, pose, mystify. (Enlighten, explain, clarify.)

Q

quack, imposter, pretender, fakir, charlatan, empiric, mountebank. (Adept, expert, master, *savant.*)

quaint, artful, curious, far-fetched, fanciful, odd, singular. (Conventional, customary, usual.)

qualified, competent, fitted, adapted. (Incompetent, ineligible.)

quality, attribute, rank, distinction. (Being, essence, nature, substance.)

querulous, doubting, complaining, repining, fretting. (Long-suffering, patient, resigned.)

question, query, inquiry, interrogatory. (Answer, reply.)
quibble, cavil, evade, equivocate, prevaricate, shuffle.
quick, lively, brisk, expeditious, impetuous, adroit, fleet, rapid, swift, sweeping, dashing, clever, sharp, ready, prompt, alert, nimble, agile, active. (Deliberate, slow.)
quote, note, repeat, cite, adduce.

R

rabid, mad, furious, raging, frantic. (Rational, sane, reasonable.)
race, course, match, pursuit, career, family, cl n, house, ancestry, lineage, pedigree.
rack, agonize, wring, torture, excruciate, distress, harass. (Soothe, comfort, console.)
racy, spicy, pungent, smart, spirited, lively, vivacious. (Dull, insipid.)
radiance, splendor, brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, lustre, glare. (Dullness, obscurity.)
radical, organic, innate, fundamental, uncompromising, original, constitutional, inherent, complete, entire. (Superficial, conservative, moderate.)
rancid, fetid, rank, stinking, sour, tainted, reasty. (Fresh, sweet.)
rancor, malignity, hatred, hostility, antipathy, animosity, enmity, ill-will, spite. (Forgiveness, gentleness, mildness, clemency.)
rank, order, degree, dignity, nobility, consideration.
ransack, rummage, pillage, overhaul, explore, plunder.
ransom, emancipate, free, unfetter. (Imprison, chain, fetter.)
rant, bombast, fustian, cant. (Sincerity, truth.)
rapacious, ravenous, greedy, voracious, grasping. (Generous.)
rapt, ecstatic, transported, ravished, entranced, charmed. (Distracted.)
rapture, ecstasy, transport, delight, bliss. (Dejection, despair.)
rare, scarce, singular, uncommon, unique. (Common, ordinary, usual.)
rascal, scoundrel, rogue, knave, vagabond, scamp.
rash, hasty, precipitate, foolhardy, adventurous, heedless, reckless, careless. (Deliberate, reasoned.)
rate, value, compute, appraise, estimate, chide, abuse.
ratify, confirm, establish, substantiate, sanction. (Protest, oppose.)
rational, reasonable, sagacious, judicious, wise, sensible, sound. (Unreasonable, mad, insane.)
ravage, overrun, overspread, desolate, despoil, destroy. (Beautify, improve, build up.)
ravish, enrapture, enchant, captivate, charm, delight. (Disenchant, disgust, nauseate, repel.)
raze, demolish, destroy, overthrow, ruin, dismantle. (Build up, strengthen.)
reach, touch, stretch, attain, gain, arrive at. (Miss, fall short.)
ready, prepared, ripe, apt, prompt, adroit, handy. (Slow, dilatory.)
real, actual, literal, practical, positive, certain, genuine, true. (Unreal, imaginary, mythical.)
realize, accomplish, achieve, effect, gain, get, acquire, comprehend. (See antonyms of accomplish.)
reap, gain, get, acquire, obtain. (Sow, scatter.)
reason, *n.*, motive, design, end, proof, cause, ground, purpose.
reason, *v.*, deduce, draw from, trace, infer, conclude.
reasonable, rational, wise, honest, fair, right, just. (Unreasonable, foolish, perverse.)
rebellion, anarchy, insurrection, revolt. (Authority, control, domination, government, law, order, organization, rule, sovereignty.)
recant, recall, abjure, retract, revoke.
recede, retire, retreat, withdraw, ebb. (Advance, uphold.)
receive, accept, take, admit, entertain. (Give, bestow.)
reception, receiving, levee, receipt, admission. (Egress, exclusion, exit, repulse.)
recess, alcove, retreat, depth, niche, vacation, intermission. (Advancement, projection.)
recreation, sport, pastime, amusement, play, game, fun. (Work, vocation.)
redeem, ransom, recover, rescue, deliver, save, free. (Condemn, betray.)
redress, remedy, repair, remission, abatement, relief, cure. (Oppression, injury.)
reduce, abate, lessen, decrease, lower, shorten, conquer. (Increase, enlarge, amplify, lengthen.)

refined, polite, courtly, polished, cultured, genteel, purified. (Boorish, ill-bred, *bourgeois.*)

reflect, consider, cogitate, think, ponder, muse, censure. (See antonyms of consider.)

reform, amend, correct, better, restore, improve. (Corrupt, debase.)

reformation, improvement, reform, amendment. (Corruption, ruin.)

refuge, asylum, protection, harbor, shelter, retreat.

refuse, *v.*, deny, reject, repudiate, decline, withhold. (Accept, avow, acknowledge.)

refuse, *n.*, dregs, dross, scum, rubbish, leavings, remains.

refute, disprove, falsify, negative. (Affirm, accept.)

regard, *v.*, mind, heed, notice, behold, view, consider, respect. (Disregard, slight.)

regret, *n.*, grief, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, remorse. (Satisfaction, complacency, delight.)

regular, orderly, uniform, customary, ordinary, stated. (Irregular, disorderly, confused.)

regulate, methodize, arrange, adjust, organize, govern, rule. (Disorder, confuse.)

reimburse, refund, repay, satisfy, indemnify.

relevant, fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, pertinent, apt. (Irrelevant.)

reliance, trust, hope, dependence, confidence. (Suspicion, distrust, doubt.)

relief, succor, aid, help, redress, alleviation. (Injury, hurt, harm.)

relinquish, give up, forsake, resign, surrender, quit, leave, forego. (Retain.)

remedy, help, relief, redress, cure, specific, reparation. (Embarrassment, hindrance, interference, obstruction, opposition.)

remorseless, pitiless, relentless, merciless, cruel, ruthless, barbarous. (Merciful, humane.)

remote, distant, far, secluded, indirect. (Near, adjacent, approximate.)

reproduce, propagate, imitate, represent, copy.

repudiate, disown, discard, disavow, renounce, disclaim. (Acknowledge, avow, admit.)

repugnant, antagonistic, distasteful. (Agreeable, acceptable.)

repulsive, forbidding, odious, ugly, disagreeable, revolting. (Attractive, charming.)

respite, reprieve, interval, stop. (Completion, consummation, execution, performance.)

revenge, vengeance, retaliation, requital, retribution. (Forgiveness.)

revenue, produce, income, proceeds, fruits, wealth, assets. (Liabilities, debts, outgo.)

reverence, *n.*, honor, respect, awe, veneration, deference, homage, worship. (Execration.)

revise, review, reconsider. (Reject, turn down.)

revive, refresh, renew, renovate, animate, resuscitate, vivify, cheer, comfort. (Depress, dishearten.)

rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent, copious, ample, abundant, exuberant, plentiful, fertile, fruitful, superb, gorgeous. (Poor, needy, destitute.)

rival, antagonist, opponent, competitor. (Accomplice, ally, friend, helper, supporter.)

road, way, highway, route, course, path, pathway, anchorage.

roam, ramble, rove, stray, wander, stroll. (Abide, remain.)

robust, strong, lusty, vigorous, sinewy, stout, sturdy, stalwart, able-bodied. (Puny, weak.)

rout, discomfit, beat, defeat, overthrow, scatter. (See antonyms of conquer.)

route, road, course, march, way, path, journey, direction.

rude, rugged, rough, uncouth, unpolished, harsh, gruff, impertinent, impudent, saucy, flippant, insolent, churlish. (Polished, polite, well-bred, gentle.)

rule, sway, method, system, law, maxim, precept, guide, formula, regulation, government, standard, test. (See rebellion.)

rumor, hearsay, talk, fame, report, bruit.

ruthless, cruel, savage, barbarous, inhuman, merciless, remorseless, relentless, unrelenting. (Considerate, kind, merciful.)

S

sacred, holy, hallowed, divine, consecrated, dedicated, devoted. (Profane, secular.)

safe, secure, harmless, trustworthy, reliable. (Perilous, dangerous.)
sanction, confirm, countenance, encourage, support, ratify, authorize. (Disapprove, oppose.)
sane, sober, lucid, sound, rational. (Crazy, mad, insane.)
saucy, impertinent, rude, impudent, insolent, flippant, forward. (Modest, respectful, polite.)
scandalize, shock, disgust, offend. (Please, commend one's self.)
scanty, bare, pinched, insufficient, slender, meager. (Ample, sufficient, adequate.)
scatter, strew, spread, disseminate, disperse, dissipate, dispel. (Collect, gather, unite.)
secret, clandestine, concealed, hidden, sly, underhand, latent, private. (Open, public.)
seduce, allure, attract, decoy, entice, abduct, inveigle, deprave. (Save, convert.)
sense, discernment, appreciation, perception, view, opinion, feeling, sensibility, susceptibility, thought, signification, judgment, import, significance, meaning, purport, wisdom. (Folly, thoughtlessness, nonsense.)
sensible, wise, intelligent, reasonable, sober, sound, conscious, aware. (Foolish, stupid, senseless.)
settle, arrange, adjust, regulate, conclude, determine. (Disarrange, upset.)
several, sundry, divers, many, various. (Analogous, homogeneous, same, similar.)
severe, harsh, stern, stringent, unmitigated, rough, unyielding. (Lenient, gentle, mild.)
shake, tremble, shudder, shiver, quiver, quake. (Calm, compose, pacify, quiet, soothe.)
shallow, superficial, flimsy, slight. (Deep, thorough.)
shame, disgrace, dishonor. (Honor.)
shameful, degrading, scandalous, disgraceful, outrageous. (Honorable, noble, upright.)
shameless, immodest, impudent, indecent, indelicate, brazen. (Becoming, seemly, fitting.)
shape, form, fashion, mold, model.
share, portion, lot, division, quantity, quota, contingent. (See antonyms of part.)
sharp, acute, keen. (Dull, obtuse.)
shine, glare, glitter, radiate, sparkle.
short, brief, concise, succinct, summary. (Long, diffuse.)
show, indicate, mark, point out, exhibit, display. (Hide, conceal.)
sick, diseased, sickly, unhealthy, morbid. (Healthy, well, normal, sound.)
sickness, illness, indisposition, disease, disorder. (Health, soundness.)
significant, expressive, material, important. (Insignificant, slight, negligible.)
signification, import, sense, meaning.
silence, speechlessness, dumbness. (Noise, clamor, outcry.)
silent, dumb, mute, speechless. (Talkative, noisy.)
simile, comparison, similitude.
simple, single, uncompounded, plain, artless. (Complex, compound, abstruse.)
simulate, dissimulate, dissemble, pretend. (Exhibit, expose, manifest, proclaim, show, vaunt.)
sincere, candid, hearty, honest, pure, genuine, real. (Insincere, affected.)
situation, condition, plight, predicament, state, position.
size, bulk, greatness, magnitude, dimension. (Littleness, pettiness.)
slander, *v.*, calumniate, vilify, malign, traduce, defame, vilipend. (Commend, eulogize, extol, flatter, glorify, honor.)
slander, *n.*, calumny, libel, vilification, defamation. (Praise, commendation, applause.)
slavery, servitude, enthrallment, thralldom. (Freedom, liberty.)
sleep, doze, drowse, nap, slumber. (Toil, wake, watch, work.)
sleepy, somnolent. (Vigilant, wakeful.)
slow, dilatory, tardy. (Fast, rapid.)
smell, odor, scent.
smooth, even, level, mild. (Rough.)
soak, drench, imbrue, steep. (Desiccate, drain, dry.)
social, sociable, friendly, hospitable, communicative. (Hostile, inimical, unkind, unsocial.)
soft, gentle, meek, mild. (Cruel, exacting, flinty, hardened, harsh, obdurate, unyielding.)
solicit, importune, urge.
solitary, sole, only, single. (Manifold, multitudinous, many, numerous.)
sorry, grieved, poor, paltry, insignificant. (Glad, respectable.)
soul, mind, spirit. (Soul is opposed to body, mind to matter.)

sound, *a.*, healthy, sane. (Diseased, rotten.)
sound, *n.*, tone, noise. (Silence.)
space, place, room, site, station.
sparse, scanty, thin. (Luxuriant, abundant.)
speak, converse, talk, say, tell, confer.
special, particular, specific. (General.)
spend, expend, exhaust, consume, dissipate, waste, squander. (Save.)
sporadic, isolated, rare. (General, prevalent.)
spread, disperse, diffuse, expand, disseminate, scatter. (Check, condense, confine, restrain.)
spring, fountain, source.
staff, prop, support, stay.
stagger, reel, totter.
stain, soil, discolor, spot, sully, tarnish. (See antonyms of blemish.)
state, commonwealth, realm.
sterile, barren, unfruitful. (Fertile.)
stifle, choke, suffocate, smother.
stormy, rough, boisterous, tempestuous. (Calm, peaceful, tranquil.)
straight, direct, right. (Crooked.)
strait, *a.*, narrow, confined. (Broad.)
stranger, alien, foreigner. (Friend, comrade, associate.)
strengthen, confirm, fortify, invigorate. (Abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, weaken.)
strong, robust, sturdy, powerful. (Brittle, delicate, feeble, tender, weak.)
stupid, dull, foolish, obtuse, witless. (Clever, intelligent.)
subject, *adj.*, exposed to, liable, obnoxious. (Exempt, immune.)
subject, *n.*, inferior, subordinate. (Superior.)
subsequent, succeeding, following. (Previous, preceding, antecedent.)
substantial, solid, durable. (Unsubstantial, flimsy.)
suit, accord, agree. (Disagree.)
superficial, flimsy, shallow, untrustworthy. (Thorough.)
superfluous, unnecessary, excessive. (Necessary, essential.)
surround, embrace, encircle, encompass, environ. (Exclude, shut out.)
sustain, maintain, support.
symmetry, proportion. (Deformity, disproportion, shapelessness.)
sympathy, commiseration, compassion, condolence. (See antonyms of benevolence.)
system, method, plan, order.
systematic, orderly, regular, methodical. (Chaotic, confused.)

T

take, accept, receive. (Give, bestow, donate.)
talkative, garrulous, communicative, loquacious. (Silent, taciturn.)
taste, flavor, relish, savor. (Tastelessness, insipidity.)
tax, custom, duty, impost, excise, toll.
tax, assessment, rate.
tease, taunt, tantalize, torment, vex. (Comfort, soothe.)
temporary, *a.*, fleeting, transient, transitory. (Permanent, lasting, stable.)
tenacious, cohesive, pertinacious, retentive. (See antonyms of strong.)
tendency, aim, drift, scope.
tenet, position, view, conviction, belief.
term, boundary, limit, period, time.
territory, dominion, domain.
thankful, grateful, obliged. (See below.)
thankless, ungracious, profitless, ungrateful, unthankful.
thaw, melt, dissolve, liquefy. (Freeze, congeal.)
theatrical, dramatic, showy, ceremonious, meretricious.
theft, robbery, depredation, spoliation.
theme, subject, topic, text, essay.
theory, speculation, scheme, plea, hypothesis, conjecture.
therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence.
thick, dense, close, compact, solid, coagulated, muddy, turbid, misty, foggy; vaporous. (See following.)
thin, gaunt, meagre, slim, slender, slight, flimsy, attenuated, lean, scraggy. (Fat, obese, rotund.)
think, cogitate, consider, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, conceive, fancy, imagine, apprehend, hold, esteem, reckon, consider, regard, deem, believe, opine.
thorough, accurate, correct, trustworthy, reliable, complete. (Superficial, inaccurate.
thought, idea, conception, imagination, fancy, conceit, notion, supposition, care, provision, consideration,

opinion, view, sentiment, reflection, deliberation.

thoughtful, considerate, careful, reflective, cautious, heedful, contemplative, provident, pensive, dreamy. (See following.)

thoughtless, inconsiderate, rash, improvident, precipitate, heedless.

tie, *v.*, bind, restrain, restrict, oblige, secure, unite, join. (Free, loose, unbind, untie.)

tie, *n.*, band, ligament, ligature.

time, duration, season, period, era, age, date, span, spell. (Eternity.)

tolerate, allow, admit, receive, suffer, permit, let, endure, abide. (Disallow, forbid, prohibit, refuse.)

top, summit, apex, head, crown, surface. (Bottom, base, foundation.)

torrid, burning, hot, parching, scorching, sultry. (Icy, freezing.)

tortuous, twisted, winding, crooked, indirect. (Straight, direct.)

torture, torment, anguish, agony. (See antonyms of pain.)

touching, tender, affecting, moving, pathetic. (See antonyms of piteous.)

tractable, docile, manageable, amenable. (Obstinate, stubborn.)

trade, traffic, commerce, dealing, occupation, employment, office.

traditional, apocryphal, oral, uncertain, legendary, transmitted, unverified. (Certainty, fact, history, truth, verity.)

traffic, trade, exchange, commerce, intercourse.

trammel, fetter, shatter, clog, bond, chain, impediment, hindrance.

tranquil, still, unruffled, peaceful, quiet, hushed. (Noisy, boisterous.)

transaction, negotiation, occurrence, proceeding, affair.

trash, nonsense, twaddle, trifles.

travel, trip, ramble, peregrination, excursion, journey, tour, voyage.

treacherous, traitorous, treasonable, disloyal, faithless, false-hearted, perfidious, sly, false. (Trustworthy, faithful, true.)

trite, stale, old, ordinary, commonplace, hackneyed. (Novel, unusual.)

triumph, achievement, ovation, victory, conquest, jubilation. (Failure, defeat.)

trivial, trifling, petty, small, frivolous, unimportant, insignificant. (Important, weighty.)

true, genuine, actual, sincere, true-hearted, unaffected, honest, upright, veritable, real, veracious, authentic, exact, accurate, correct. (False, unfounded, dubious.)

tumultous, turbulent, riotous, disorderly, disturbed, confused, unruly. (Orderly, peaceful, quiet, reposeful, tranquil.)

tune, tone, air, melody, strain.

turbid, foul, thick, muddy, impure, unsettled. (Limpid, clear, pure.)

type, emblem, symbol, figure, sign, letter, sort, kind.

tyro, novice, beginner, learner. (Adept.)

U

ugly, unsightly, plain, homely, ill-favored, hideous. (Beautiful, attractive.)

umbrage, offense, dissatisfaction, displeasure, resentment. (Acknowledgment, confession, defense, excuse, justification, plea, vindication.)

umpire, referee, arbitrator, judge, arbiter.

unanimity, accord, agreement, unity, concord. (Discord.)

unanimous, agreeing, like-minded. (Dissentient, disagreeing.)

unbridled, wanton, licentious, dissolute, loose, lax. (Self-controlled, restrained.)

uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, fitful, equivocal, ambiguous, indistinct, variable, fluctuating. (Certain, dependable.)

uncivil, discourteous, disrespectful, disobliging, rude. (Civil, well-behaved, courteous.)

unclean, dirty, foul, filthy, sullied. (Clean, immaculate, spotless.)

uncommon, rare, strange, scarce, singular, choice. (Common, ordinary.)

unconcerned, careless, indifferent, apathetic. (Anxious.)

uncouth, strange, odd, clumsy, ungainly. (Graceful.)

uncover, reveal, strip, expose, lay bare, divest. (Hide, conceal.)

under, below, underneath, beneath, subordinate, lower, inferior. (Above, over, superior.)

understanding, knowledge, intellect, intelligence, faculty, comprehension, mind, reason, brains. (Body, material, matter, substance.)

undertake, engage in, embark in, agree, promise. (Abandon, dismiss, drop, neglect, omit.)

undo, annul, frustrate, untie, unfasten, destroy. (Unite, bind.)
uneasy, restless, disturbed, unquiet, stiff, awkward. (Quiet, composed, equable, calm.)
unequal, uneven, not alike, irregular, insufficient. (Equal, even.)
unequaled, matchless, unique, novel, new, unheard of. (Common, habitual, normal.)
unfair, wrongful, dishonest, unjust. (Fair, right, equitable.)
unfit, *adj.*, improper, unsuitable, inconsistent, untimely, incompetent. (Fit, seemly, proper.)
unfit, *v.*, disable, disqualify, incapacitate. (Fit, enable, qualify.)
unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky, wretched, unhappy, miserable. (Fortunate, happy.)
ungainly, clumsy, awkward, lumbering, uncouth. (Pretty, graceful.)
unhappy, miserable, wretched, distressed, afflicted, painful, disastrous, drear, dismal. (Happy, fortunate.)
uniform, regular, symmetrical, even, equal, alike, unvaried. (Irregular, varied, unlike.)
uninterrupted, continuous, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, endless. (Intermittent, recurrent.)
union, junction, combination, alliance, confederacy, league, coalition, agreement, concert. (Disunion, separation.)
unique, unequal, uncommon, rare, choice, matchless. (Common, ordinary.)
unite, join, conjoin, combine, concert, add, attach, incorporate, embody, clench, merge. (Separate, disrupt, sunder.)
universal, general, all, entire, total, catholic. (Sectional, limited.)
unlimited, absolute, boundless, undefined, infinite. (Limited, finite.)
unreasonable, foolish, silly, absurd, immoderate. (Certain, logical, rational, sagacious, undeniable, wise.)
unrivaled, unequaled, unique, unexampled, incomparable, matchless. (Mediocre.)
unroll, unfold, open, discover. (See antonyms of discover.)
unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, refractory. (Tractable, docile.)
unusual, rare, unwonted, singular, uncommon, remarkable, strange, extraordinary. (Common, usual.)
uphold, maintain, defend, sustain, support, vindicate. (Desert, abandon.)
upright, vertical, perpendicular, just, erect, equitable, fair, pure, honorable. (Prone, horizontal, iniquitous.)
uprightness, honesty, integrity, fairness, goodness, probity, honor, virtue. (Dishonesty, vice.)
urge, incite, impel, push, drive, instigate, stimulate, press, solicit, induce. (Impede, hold back, discourage.)
urgent, cogent, pressing, important, imperative, immediate, serious, wanted. (Feeble, inconclusive, powerless, weak.)
usage, custom, fashion, practice, prescription. (Anomaly, exception.)
use, *n.*, usage, practice, habit, custom, avail, advantage, utility, benefit, application. (Disuse, desuetude.)
use, *v.*, employ, exercise, occupy, accustom, practice, inure. (Abuse.)
useful, advantageous, serviceable, available, helpful, beneficial, good. (Bootless, futile, null, unavailing, unserviceable, vain, worthless.)
useless, unserviceable, fruitless, idle, profitless. (See above.)
usual, ordinary, common, accustomed, habitual, wonted, customary, general. (Unusual, exceptional.)
usurp, arrogate, seize, appropriate, assume. (See antonyms of appropriate.)
utmost, farthest, remotest, uttermost, greatest. (Nearest, next.)
utter, *adj.*, extreme, excessive, sheer, mere, pure. (Moderate, palliative, partial, superficial.)
utter, *v.* speak, articulate, express, pronounce, issue. (Conceal, hide.)
utterly, totally, completely, wholly, quite, altogether, entirely. (Incompletely, partially.)

V

vacant, empty, unfilled, unoccupied, thoughtless, unthinking. (Occupied, tenanted.)
vagrant, wanderer, beggar, tramp, vagabond, rogue.
vague, unsettled, undetermined, uncertain, pointless, indefinite. (Definite, precise.)
vain, useless, fruitless, empty, worthless, inflated, proud, conceited, un-

real, unavailing, vapid. (Effectual, humble, real.)

valiant, brave, bold, valorous, courageous, gallant. (Cowardly, cringing, timorous.)

valid, weighty, strong, powerful, efficient, sound, binding. (Invalid, void.)

valor, courage, gallantry, boldness, bravery, heroism. (Cowardice.)

value, appraise, assess, reckon, appreciate, estimate, prize, treasure, esteem. (Despise, scorn, contemn.)

vanish, disappear, fade, melt, dissolve. (Appear, emerge.)

vanity, emptiness, conceit, self conceit, affectedness. (Fullness, humility.)

vapid, dull, flat, insipid, stale, tame. (Sparkling, brilliant.)

vapor, fume, smoke, mist, fog, steam.

variable, changeable, unsteady, shifting, inconstant, wavering, fickle, fitful, restless. (Constant, changeless, stable.)

variety, difference, diversity, change, diversification, mixture, medley, miscellany. (Sameness, monotony.)

vast, spacious, boundless, mighty, immense, enormous, colossal, gigantic, huge, prodigious. (Confined, limited.)

vaunt, boast, brag, display, flaunt, puff, hawk, advertise, flourish, parade. (Cover, entomb, overwhelm.)

venerable, grave, sage, wise, old, reverend. (Frivolous, flighty, foolish.)

venial, pardonable, excusable, justifiable. (Grave, serious.)

venom, poison, virus, spite, malice, malignity. (Antidote, corrective, cure, remedy.)

venture, *n.*, speculation, chance, peril, stake. (See antonyms of hazard.)

venture, *v.*, dare, adventure, risk, hazard, jeopardize.

veracity, truth, truthfulness, credibility, accuracy. (Falsehood, fraud, lie, untruth.)

verbal, oral, spoken, literal, parole, unwritten. (Written.)

verdict, judgment, finding, decision, answer.

vexation, chagrin, mortification. (Pleasure, gratification.)

vibrate, oscillate, swing, sway, wave, undulate, thrill.

vice, vileness, corruption, depravity, pollution, immorality, wickedness, guilt, iniquity, crime. (Goodness, holiness, integrity, morality, virtue.)

vicious, corrupt, depraved, debased, malicious, bad, contrary, unruly, demoralized, profligate, faulty. (Virtuous, good, pure.)

victim, sacrifice, food, prey, sufferer, dupe, gull.

victuals, viands, bread, meat, repast, provisions, fare, food.

view, prospect, survey. (Oversight.)

violent, boisterous, furious, impetuous, vehement. (Gentle, quiet.)

virtuous, upright, honest, moral. (See vicious.)

vision, apparition, dream, ghost, phantom, specter. (Fact, reality, realization, verity.)

voluptuary, epicure, sensualist. (Stoic, moralist.)

vote, suffrage, voice.

vouch, affirm, asseverate, aver, assure. (Deny.)

W

wag, humorist, jester, joker, wit, (Dullard, butt.)

wages, pay, salary, hire, compensation, stipend, earnings.

wait, await, expect, look for, wait for. (Abandon, avoid, reject, shun.)

wakeful, sleepless, vigilant, wary, watchful. (Drowsy, dreamy, sleepy, somnolent.)

wander, range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll.

want, lack, need. (Abundance, plenty.)

warlike, bellicose, hostile, inimical, military. (Friendly, peaceful.)

wary, circumspect, cautious. (Foolhardy, reckless, intrepid.)

wash, clean, rinse, wet, moisten, tint, stain.

waste, *v.*, squander, dissipate, lavish, destroy, decay, dwindle, wither. (Horde, save, accumulate.)

wasteful, extravagant, profligate. (Economical, frugal.)

wave, breaker, billow, surge.

waver, fluctuate, flicker, quiver, flutter, vacillate. (Abide, hold fast, stay, stick.)

way, method, plan, system, means, manner, mode, form, fashion, course, process, road, route, track, path, habit, practice.

weak, feeble, infirm. (Strong, sturdy, able, efficient.)

weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, invalidate. (Strengthen, confirm.)

weariness, exhaustion, languor, lassitude, fatigue. (Buoyancy, vigor.)
wearisome, tedious, tiresome. (Interesting, entertaining.)
weary, harass, jade, tire, fatigue. (Refresh, inspire.)
weight, gravity, heaviness, burden, load. (Lightness.)
welcome, acceptable, agreeable, gratifying, pleasant, satisfying. (Disappointing, distressing, hateful, melancholy, mournful, painful, woeful, wretched.)
well-being, happiness, prosperity, welfare. (Adversity, poverty.)
whole, entire, complete, total, integral. (Part.)
wicked, iniquitous, nefarious. (Virtuous.)
will, determination, resolution, volition, wish, desire.
willingly, spontaneously, voluntarily. (Unwillingly, grudgingly.)
win, get, obtain, gain, procure, effect, realize, accomplish, achieve. (Lose, fail.)
winning, attractive, charming, fascinating, bewitching, enchanting, dazzling, brilliant. (Disagreeable, hateful, repulsive, unlovely.)
wisdom, prudence, foresight, sagacity, far-sightedness. (Foolishness, improvidence, ignorance.)
wit, humor, satire, fun, raillery. (Dullness, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity.)
wonder, *v.*, admire, amaze, astonish, surprise.
wonder, *n.*, marvel, miracle, prodigy. (Common-place, truism.)
word, *n.*, expression, term.
work, achievement, action, business, drudgery, employment, labor, occupation, performance, task, toil. (Ease, idleness, leisure, play, recreation, repose, rest.)
worship, adore, honor, revere. (Curse, execrate.)
worthless, abject, base, cheap, corrupt, degraded, ignoble, low, mean, vile. (Esteemed, exalted, honorable, honored, noble, pure, worthy.)
writer, amanuensis, author, clerk, penman, scribe, secretary.
written, penned, inscribed, transcribed. (Traditional, verbal.)
wrong, dishonesty, injustice, injury, partiality, unfairness, untruth. (Equity, fairness, integrity, law, justice, rectitude, right, truth, virtue.)
wry, askew, crooked, distorted, twisted. (Straight, true.)

Y

yawn, gape, open wide. (Close, snap.)
yearn, hanker after, long for, desire, crave. (Avoid, turn from.)
yell, bellow, cry out, scream.
yellow, golden, saffron-like.
yelp, bark, sharp cry, howl.
yeoman, farmer, freeholder, commoner. (Esquire, gentleman.)
yet, besides, nevertheless, however, ultimately, notwithstanding, still, at last, so far, thus far.
yield, bear, give, afford, impart, communicate, confer, bestow, abdicate, resign, cede, surrender, relinquish, relax, quit, forego, give up, let go, waive, comply, accede, assent, acquiesce, succumb, submit. (Decline, demur, object, oppose, protest, refuse.)
yielding, supple, pliant, bending, unresisting, compliant, submissive. (Obstinate, resolute, stubborn.)
yoke, associate, couple, join, link, connect, unite. (Alienate, detach, disconnect, disjoin, divide, part, separate, sever.)
yore, long ago, long since. (Now.)
young, juvenile, inexperienced, ignorant, youthful. (Old, ancient, tried.)
youth, boy, lad, minority, adolescence, juvenility. (Majority, senility, age.)
youthful, young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, puerile. (Old, senile.)

Z

zeal, energy, fervor, ardor, earnestness, enthusiasm, eagerness. (Indifference, detachment, apathy.)
zealous, warm, ardent, fervent, enthusiastic, anxious. (Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.)
zenith, top, apex, summit, pinnacle, climax. (Bottom, nadir.)
zest, relish, gusto, flavor. (Disgust, distaste, dislike.)

FOREIGN

WORDS, PHRASES, MAXIMS AND QUOTATIONS

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN

LITERATURE AND CONVERSATION,

WITH THEIR

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

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NOTE.—*L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *Ger.* German; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A

à bas. [Fr.] Down; down with; **à bas le traître,** down with the traitor.

à cheval. [Fr.] On horseback.

à contre coeur. [Fr.] Unwillingly.

a fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.

à la bonne heure. [Fr.] At the lucky moment, good, well timed.

à la Française, l'Anglaise, l'Allemande, l'Italienne, etc. [Fr.] In the French, English, German, Italian manner, etc.

à la mode. [Fr.] In fashion.

à la lettre. [Fr.] To the letter, literally.

a mensa et toro. [L.] From bed and board; legal formula of divorce.

à merveille. [Fr.] Wonderfully, to perfection.

à outrance. [Fr.] To the bitter end.

a posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.

a priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.

à propos. [Fr.] To the point. **à propos de bottes,** apropos of nothing, by the way, to change the subject.

à rebours. [Fr.] To the right about.

a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of marriage.

à votre santé. [Fr.] To your good health.

ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.

ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.

ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from a single case infer the whole.

absente reo. [L.] In the absence of the defendant.

absit omen. [L.] May this bring no evil omen.

abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is no argument against the proper use of anything.

ad astra per ardua. [L.] To the stars through difficulties; to achieve fame in spite of obstacles.

ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.

ad interim. [L.] In the meanwhile.

ad Kalendas Graecas. [L.] At the Greek Kalends; never (the Greeks having no Kalends).

ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.

ad majorem Dei gratiam. [L.] For the greater glory of God.

ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of disgust.

ad valorem. [L.] According to value.

adscriptus glebae. [L.] Attached by law to the soil; after the manner of serfs.

aequo animo. [L.] With equanimity.

affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.
affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honor, a duel.
Agnus Dei. [L.] The Lamb of God.
alea jacta est. [L.] The die is cast (The words of Julius Caesar after crossing the Rubicon).
al fresco. [It.] In the open air.
alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings (the motto of Oregon).
alibi. [L.] Elsewhere; in law, a plea that the defendant was in some place other than that named in the charge.
allegro. [It.] Sprightly, lively; title of a poem by Milton.
allons. [Fr.] Come on; let us be going.
alma mater. [L.] Foster mother; name given by graduates to their own college or university.
alter ego. [L.] Another self.
alto rilievo. [It.] High relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out from the plain surface.
amende honorable. [Fr.] A satisfactory apology; reparation.
amour-propre. [Fr.] Self-esteem.
ancien régime. [Fr.] The old order of things; the rulers of the ante-Revolution period.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
anno urbis conditae. [L.] In the year after the founding of Rome.
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
après nous le déluge. [Fr.] After us the deluge (attributed to Madame de Pompadour, in reference to signs of an approaching revolution).
aqua fortis. [L.] Nitric acid (strong water).
aqua regia. [L.] Nitric and muriatic acid mixed; "regal water," so called because it dissolves gold and platinum.
aqua vitae. [L.] Brandy; spirits; alcohol.
arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An authority on matters of good taste.
argot. [Fr.] The slang of the street; thieves' jargon.
argumentum ad absurdum. [L.] An argument intended to prove the absurdity of an opponent's argument.
argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of one's opponent.
argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on the opponent's ignorance of the facts.
argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] An argument appealing to one's sense of decency.
arrière pensée. [Fr.] A mental reservation.
artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts.
au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
au courant. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with the circumstances.
au fait. [Fr.] Well informed; master of.
au fond. [Fr.] To the bottom, thoroughly.
au grand sérieux. [Fr.] In deadly earnest.
au jour le jour. [Fr.] From hand to mouth.
au revoir. [Fr.] Good-bye until our next meeting.
au secours! [Fr.] Help! To the rescue!
auf wiedersehen. [Ger.] Au revoir; to our next meeting.
aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean.
auri sacra fames. [L.] Accursed greed for gold.
aut Caesar aut nullus. [L.] The ambition to be either Caesar or nobody.
avanti. [It.] Come in.
avant-propos. [Fr.] Prelude; prologue.

B

bagatelle. [Fr.] A trifle.
bambino. [It.] A little boy; more especially, the Christ-child.
bas-bleu. [Fr.] A bluestocking.
basso rilievo. [It.] Low relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground.
battre la campagne. [Fr.] To scour the country; to go on a fool's errand.
beau monde. [Fr.] The world of fashion.
beauté du diable. [Fr.] That transcient type of beauty doomed to fade early with loss of the glow of youth.

beaux esprits. [Fr.] Men of wit and humor.
beaux yeux. [Fr.] Pretty eyes; feminine charms.
beaux yeux de sa cassette. [Fr.] Her money is her attraction.
bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
bella donna. [It.] A pretty woman.
belles-lettres. [Fr.] Refined literature.
ben trovato. [It.] Well discovered; a happy thought.
bersaglieri. [It.] Italian light infantry; sharpshooters.
bête noire. [Fr.] A bugbear; a special abomination.
bewahre Gott! [Ger.] God forbid!
bien entendu. [Fr.] It is understood; certainly; of course.
billet doux. [Fr.] A love letter.
bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.
bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are twice children.
bitte, bitte sehr. [Ger.] If you please.
blague. [Fr.] Boastful talk; an incredible story.
blasé. [Fr.] Surfeited; world-weary.
blut und eisen. [Ger.] Blood and iron.
bona fide. [L.] In good faith.
bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] Whether you will or no.
bon chien chasse de race. [Fr.] A good dog hunts from instincts; blood will tell.
bonhomie. [Fr.] Good nature; credulity.
bon marché. [Fr.] A bargain.
bon mot. [Fr.] A witticism; a pun.
bonne-bouche. [Fr.] A dainty morsel; a tit-bit.
bonnet-de-nuit. [Fr.] A nightcap.
bon ton. [Fr.] The dictates of fashion.
bon voyage! [Fr.] A pleasant journey to you!
bordereau. [Fr.] A marginal note; a mermorandum.
bouillabaisse. [Fr.] A kind of fish chowder for which Marseilles is famous.
Boul'-Mich'. [Fr.] A familiar corruption of the Boulevard St. Michel, a famous street in the Latin Quarter of Paris.
bourgeoisie. [Fr.] The substantial body of citizens; the shopkeeping class.
brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.
brûler ses vaisseaux. [Fr.] To burn one's ships.
bummelzug. [Ger.] A way train.

C

cacoëthes. [L.] An evil habit; i. e., **loquendi, scribendi,** a rage for speaking, for scribbling.
caetera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
caeteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
calembour. [Fr.] A pun.
ça m'est égal. [Fr.] It is all the same to me.
canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.
canard. [Fr.] A false story; a hoax.
capias. [L.] You may take: a writ for arresting a debtor.
carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day.
carte blanche. [Fr.] Full powers.
casus belli. [L.] The cause or justification of a war.
caveat emptor. [L.] Let the purchaser buy at his own risk.
cause célèbre. [Fr.] A court trial of wide popular interest.
cave canem! [L.] Beware of the dog!
cela saute aux yeux. [Fr.] That is self-evident.
cela va sans dire. [Fr.] That goes without saying; it is obvious.
certiorari. [L.] To be made more certain; i. e., a writ to call up the records of an inferior court.
chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every man to his own taste.
chapeau bas! [Fr.] Hats off!
chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] One entrusted with state affairs at a foreign court; especially, one acting as substitute for an absent ambassador or minister.
châteaux en espagne. [Fr.] Castles in the air.
chef-d'oeuvre. [Fr.] Masterpiece.
cherchez la femme. [Fr.] Look for the woman; a woman is usually at the bottom of a scandal.
chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.
chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] An adventurer; a swindler.
chic. [Fr.] Modish, smart, up-to-date.

chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] A scandalous story.
ci-gît. [Fr.] Here lies buried.
claqueur. [Fr.] One paid for applauding at a theatre.
comme il faut. [Fr.] Just as one should be; in good taste.
commune bonum. [L.] The common good.
componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
compos mentis. [L.] In possession of one's faculties.
comte rendu. [Fr.] An account rendered.
con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly; zealously.
concordat. [L.] An agreement made between the Pope and a reigning sovereign.
confrère. [Fr.] A colleague.
contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mischance.
contra bonos mores. [L.] Contrary to the moral law.
coram nobis. [L.] Before the court.
coram non judice. [L.] Before an irregular tribunal.
coram populo. [L.] Publicly.
corps-de-garde. [Fr.] A guard-room.
corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of an offense.
corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in affairs of state.
coup de grâce. [Fr.] A finishing stroke.
coup de maître. [Fr.] A master stroke.
coup de soleil. [Fr.] A sun-stroke.
coup de théâtre. [Fr.] An unexpected event; a startling surprise.
coute que coute. [Fr.] At any cost.
crême de la crême. [Fr.] The pink of perfection.
crescite et multiplicamini. [L.] Increase and multiply; the motto of Maryland.
crimen falsi. [L.] The charge of perjury.
crimen laesae majestatis. [L.] The charge of high treason.
crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Coloquially but inaccurately, What good will it do?
cul-de-sac. [Fr.] A blind alley.
cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with reservations.
cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
currente calamo. [L.] With a rapid or fluent pen.

D

d'accord. [Fr.] In harmony; agreed.
da capo. [It.] Repeat from the beginning.
dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.
danser sur un volcan. [Fr.] To dance on a volcano; to be blind to the danger of one's position.
damnum absque injuria. [L.] Loss without legal injury.
de bon augure. [Fr.] Propitious.
de facto. [L.] In fact, in reality.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
de jure. [L.] By right of law.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Let nothing but good be said about the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Nothing comes from nothing.
de novo. [L.] Anew, afresh.
de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de trop. [Fr.] Superfluous; in the way; one too many.
dehors. [Fr.] Outside.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
déjeuner à la fourchette. [Fr.] Breakfast with a fork, i. e., substantial midday breakfast.
delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
demi-bouteille. [Fr.] A pint bottle.
demi-monde. [Fr.] The "half-world;" women outside the social pale.
demi-solde. [Fr.] Half pay.
demi-tasse. [Fr.] An after-dinner cup of black coffee.
Deo gratias. [L.] God be thanked.
Deo favente. [L.] With the help of God.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing.
dernier cri. [Fr.] The latest fashionable fad.
dernier ressort. [Fr.] The last resource.
desipere in loco. [L.] To unbend on occasion.

desunt caetera. [L.] The rest is wanting; the citation is incomplete.
Deus ex machina. [L.] The God from the machine; the person who unexpectedly saves the situation.
dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day.
dies infaustus. [L.] An unlucky day.
dies irae. [L.] The day of wrath; the opening words of a well known Latin hymn.
dies non. [L.] A day on which the judges do not sit.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right; the motto of English sovereigns.
dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; the motto of Maine.
distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
distrait. [Fr.] Absent-minded.
dolce far niente. [It.] The pleasure of idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
dos-à-dos. [Fr.] Back to back.
double entente. [Fr.] A double meaning.
dossier. [Fr.] A packet of papers; the documents in a legal case.
douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe; a fee.
dramatis personae. [L.] The characters in a play.
doux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.
drôle de corps. [Fr.] A drole of odd fellow.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I live I hope. (Part of motto of South Carolina.)
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live let us enjoy life.
dummkopf. [Ger.] A blockhead.
durante beneplacito. [L.] During your good pleasure.
durante vita. [L.] During life.
dux femina facti. [L.] The leader of the deed a woman.

E

e pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many.
eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
ecce Homo. [L.] Behold the Man; applied chiefly to paintings of Christ wearing the crown of thorns.
ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign.
editio princeps. [L.] A first edition.
édition d'amateur. [Fr.] A special, or "de luxe" edition.
égalité. [Fr.] Equality.
ein Mann, ein Wort. [Ger.] An honest man's word is his bond.
eisenbahn. [Ger.] A railway.
elixir vitae. [L.] Elixir of life.
éloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.
embarras de richesse. [Fr.] Oversupply of material.
embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness; stoutness; corpulence.
émeute. [Fr.] A riot.
empressement. [Fr.] Eagerness.
en arrière. [Fr.] In the rear, backward.
en avant. [Fr.] Forward.
en bon train. [Fr.] In a fair way, on the road to success.
en deshabille. [Fr.] In undress.
en effet. [Fr.] In effect; just so; really.
en famille. [Fr.] Within the family circle; without ceremony.
en grande tenue. [Fr.] In full dress.
en masse. [Fr.] In a body.
en passant. [Fr.] In passing.
en plein jour. [Fr.] In broad daylight.
en rapport. [Fr.] In touch; well versed in a subject.
en règle. [Fr.] According to rule.
en route. [Fr.] On the way.
enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.
enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
enfants perdus. [Fr.] A forlorn hope.
enfant terrible. [Fr.] A child that is always making inopportune and embarrassing remarks.
enfin. [Fr.] At last.
ennui. [Fr.] Boredom.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty. (Motto of Massachusetts.)
entente cordiale. [Fr.] A cordial and complete understanding; expressions of mutual good will exchanged between the sovereigns of two countries.
entr'acte. [Fr.] Between the acts.
entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.

entremet. [Fr.] A dainty side dish.
entrepôt. [Fr.] A warehouse.
ergo. [L.] Therefore.
erinnerung. [Ger.] A remembrance, a souvenir.
esprit de corps. [Fr.] Loyalty to one's comrades; the spirit of solidarity.
esprit des lois. [Fr.] The spirit of the law.
est modus in rebus. [L.] There is moderation in all things.
et caetera. [L.] And so forth.
et id genus omne. [L.] And everything of the sort.
et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
état d'âme. [Fr.] A state of mind.
état-major. [Fr.] Officers forming the general's council.
étourderie. [Fr.] Giddy conduct; an imprudent caprice.
eureka. [Gr.] I have found it. (The motto of California.)
ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
ex cathedra. [L.] From the bench; with authority.
ex officio. [L.] By virtue of one's office.
ex parte. [L.] One one side only.
ex pede Herculem. [L.] To judge of the whole from a part.
ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; a retroactive law.
ex tempore. [L.] Without preparation; off-hand.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; the motto of New York.
excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.
exeunt, exeunt omnes. [L.] They go out, they all go out (stage directions).
experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has had experience.

F

façade. [Fr.] The front of a building.
façon de parlor. [Fr.] A manner of speaking.
facile princeps. [L.] Easily the first; the acknowledged leader.
faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face on a thing.
faire la noce. [Fr.] To have a gay time; to make a night of it.
fait accompli. [Fr.] An accomplished fact; something over and done with.
faites vos jeux. [Fr.] Place your stakes (at roulette, etc.).
far fiasco. [It.] To make a failure.
faux pas. [Fr.] A false step, a blunder.
faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair; an orchestra seat.
favete linguis. [L.] Avoid uttering ill-omened words; maintain silence.
felo de se. [L.] A suicide.
femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman.
femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
ferae naturae. [L.] Of a wild nature.
festina lente. [L.] Make haste slowly.
fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural festival.
feu de joie. [Fr.] A bonfire; fireworks.
feuilleton. [Fr.] The lower part of the page in French newspapers, devoted to fiction; the continued story itself, occupying this space.
fiacre. [Fr.] A public hack.
fiat justitia, ruat coelum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens fall.
fides Punica. [L.] Carthaginian faith; i. e., treachery.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.
fieri facias. [L.] Cause it to be done; a writ empowering the sheriff to levy execution on a debtor's goods.
filius nullius. [L.] The son of nobody; illegitimate.
filius terrae. [L.] A son of the soil; of low birth.
fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
fin de siècle. [Fr.] The end of the century; a phrase much used in the year 1900, to express what was extremely up to date.
flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
flagrante delicto. [L.] While committing the crime; caught in the act.
flâneur. [Fr.] A lounger.
fleur de lis. [Fr.] The lily; arms of the French monarchy.
flitterwoch. [Ger.] A honeymoon.

forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] Perhaps sometime it will be pleasant to remember even these things.
fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in action.
franco. [It.] Post free.
fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy once stood; i. e., Troy is no more.
functus officio. [L.] Having performed his office; his official service being ended.
fusillade. [Fr.] The simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G

galant'uomo. [It.] A man of honor; a gentleman.
gallice. [L.] In French.
garçon. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
gasconnade. [Fr.] A boastful, bragging speech.
garde de corps. [Fr.] A body guard.
genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place; the guardian spirit.
genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
germanice. [L.] In German.
Gesundheit! [Ger.] Your health.
gloria in excelsis Deo. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
glückliche Reise. [Ger.] A pleasant journey; bon voyage.
gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.
gosse. [Fr.] Street slang for "child," "infant." Compare "kid," "kiddie," and the Irish "gossoon."
Gott mit uns. [Ger.] God with us; the motto of Prussia.
Gott sei dank! [Ger.] Thank God!
grisette. [Fr.] A young working girl.
guêt-à-pens. [Fr.] An ambush.
gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo. [L.] Constant dropping wears away the stone; persistence will accomplish more than force.

H

hacienda. [Sp.] A country estate.
haricots-verts. [Fr.] String beans.
hausfrau. [Ger.] Lady of the house; a housewife; a home body.
haud passibus aequis. [L.] With unequal steps.
haute nouveauté. [Fr.] The latest novelty.
heimweh. [Ger.] Homesickness.
herein. [Ger.] Come in.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
hoch soll er leben! [Ger.] Long life to him!
homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of talent or wit.
homme de lettres. [Fr.] A man of letters.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks; motto of the Order of the Garter.
hors de combat. [Fr.] Disabled; out of condition to fight.
hors de concours. [Fr.] Not entered for competition.
hors de propos. [Fr.] Not to the purpose; irrelevant.
hors-d'oeuvres. [Fr.] A side dish, a relish.
hotel garni. [Fr.] Furnished lodgings.
hotel de ville. [Fr.] Town hall.
hotel Dieu. [Fr.] A hospital.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I

Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve; motto of the Prince of Wales.
id est. [L.] That is.
id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort.
ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law is no excuse.
ignis fatuus. [L.] Will-o'-the-wisp.
imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; i. e., a license to print a book, etc.
improvvisatore, improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poet or poetess.
in aeternum. [L.] Forever.
in articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
in curia. [L.] In court.
in esse. [L.] In a state of being.
in extenso. [L.] In full; unabridged.
in extremis. [L.] In extreme difficulties; at the last gasp.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign, or under this standard thou shalt conquer.
in loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.

in medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
in memoriam. [L.] In memory of.
in perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
in propria persona. [L.] In person.
in puris naturalibus. [L.] In a state of nudity.
in re. [L.] In the matter (or estate) of.
in situ. [L.] In its original situation.
in statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
in toto. [L.] As a whole; entirely.
in transitu. [L.] During transit.
in vacuo. [L.] In a vacuum.
in vino veritas. [L.] In wine there is truth; a drunkard tells the truth.
infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain or Portugal.
infra dignitatem. [L.] Beneath one's dignity.
insouciance. [Fr.] Unconcern, indifference.
inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
inter pocula. [L.] Between drinks; over a glass.
ipse dixit. [L.] He, the master, said it; an authoritative assertion.
ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself; obvious from the facts of the case.
ipso jure. [L.] By unquestioned right.
ite missa est. [L.] Go, the service is finished; the Mass has been celebrated.

J

jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
jardin des plantes. [Fr.] Botanical garden.
je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I don't know what; i. e., indeterminate, indescribable.
jettatura. [It.] The possession of the "evil eye;" the power of exerting a malign influence over an enemy.
jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A witticism.
jeunesse dorée. [Fr.] Gilded youth.
jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
jus gentium. [L.] Law of nations.
juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.
j'y suis, j'y reste. [Fr.] Here I am, here I stay; attributed to Marshal McMahon in the Crimean Redan.

K

kellner. [Ger.] Waiter.

L

labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.
lacrima Christi. [L.] Tears of Christ; a famous Neapolitan wine.
laissez faire. [Fr.] Let matters alone; the policy of non-interference.
lapsus linguae. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate. [It.] Who enter here, leave all hope behind. (The inscription over the gate of Dante's Inferno.)
latet anguis in herba. [L.] A snake lurks in the grass.
laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises bygone times.
laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
lèse-majesté. [Fr.] High treason.
le roi est mort, vive le roi! [Fr.] The king is dead, long live the king.
l'état, c'est moi. [Fr.] The state, I am the state; a saying attributed to Louis XIV.
l'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The north star. (Motto of Minnesota.)
les affaires sont les affaires. [Fr.] Business is business.
lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a warrant of arrest.
lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter, or warrant of reprisal.
lex non scripta. [L.] The common, or unwritten law.
lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
lex talionis. [L.] The law of reprisal.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
liaison. [Fr.] An illicit attachment.
lingua Toscana in bocca Romana. [It.] The Tuscan speech on Roman lips; i. e., the most correct Italian.
lite pendente. [L.] During trial.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
locum tenens. [L.] One holding another's place; a deputy, a proxy.
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A false etymology, assuming that **lucus,** a dark grove, is so called because of the absence of **lux,** light; any false or illogical deduction.

lune-de-miel. [Fr.] Honey-moon.
lustspiel. [Ger.] Comedy.
lusus naturae. [L.] A freak of nature.
lupus in fabula. [L.] The wolf in the fable; long looked for, come at last.

M

macte virtute. [L.] Increase in virtue.
ma foi! [Fr.] On my faith! bless me!
magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
maison de santé. [Fr.] A lunatic asylum.
maître d'hotel. [Fr.] A house steward.
Majestätsbeleidigung. [Ger.] High treason.
mal à propos. [Fr.] Ill-times; out of place.
mal de mer. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
mala fide. [L.] In bad faith.
mal'occhio. [It.] The evil eye.
malade imaginaire. [Fr.] One who fancies himself sick; a hypochondriac.
maladie du pays. [Fr.] Home-sickness.
malgré soi. [Fr.] In spite of oneself.
malum in se. [L.] A thing inherently wrong.
malum prohibitum. [L.] A thing prohibited by law, although not necessarily wrong morally.
mandamus. [L.] "We command;" a writ from a superior to an inferior court.
mare clausum. [L.] A sea closed to commerce.
materia medica. [L.] Collectively, substances used in the art of healing.
mauvais gout. [Fr.] Bad taste.
mauvaise quart d'heure. [Fr.] A bad quarter of an hour; an awkward or uncomfortable experience.
mauvais sujet. [Fr.] A rascal.
mauvaise honte. [Fr.] False shame.
memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mésalliance. [Fr.] A marriage with one of lower station.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
mise en scène. [Fr.] A stage setting; a scenic effect.
mieux vaut tard que jamais. [Fr.] Better late than never.
mittimus. [L.] "We send;" a warrant of commitment to prison.
modus operandi. [L.] A method of working.
modus vivendi. [L.] A method of living; a compromise agreement between two or more disputants, to secure at least temporary harmony.
montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen. (Motto of West Virginia.)
multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N

naïveté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
négligé. [Fr.] Undress.
ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further.
née. [Fr.] Born so-and-so; i. e., her maiden name being so-and-so.
necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity knows no laws.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; the motto of Scotland.
nil admirari. [L.] To be disturbed at nothing.
nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
n'importe. [Fr.] It does not matter.
noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Noble birth imposes the obligation of noble conduct.
nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or no.
noli me tangere. [L.] Do not touch me.
nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to prosecute; discontinuance of an action by plaintiff or the State.
nom de guerre. [Fr.] An assumed name; a pen name.
non compos mentis. [L.] Of unsound mind.
non constat. [L.] It has not been shown; no evidence is before the Court.
non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot all do all things.
non omnis moriar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow.
nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.

nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
nudum pactum. [L.] An agreement lacking a consideration; an invalid contract.
nuit blanche. [Fr.] A sleepless night.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
nulla dies sine linea. [L.] No day without a line.

O

obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
obiter dictum. [L.] A passing remark; such part of a judge's opinion as is aside from or beyond the point at issue, and therefore not binding as a precedent.
oeil de boeuf. [Fr.] A bull's eye.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
on dit. [Fr.] They say; it is rumored.
onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity.
oubliette. [Fr.] A dungeon.
ouï dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
outré. [Fr.] Extravagant, in bad taste.
où sont les neiges d'antan? [Fr.] Where are the snows of yesteryear?

P

papier maché. [Fr.] A hard substance made from a pulp of rags or paper.
par exemple. [Fr.] For example; for instance.
par excellence. [Fr.] Eminently; the very ideal.
pari passu. [L.] With equal pace; side by side.
Paris vaut bien une messe. [Fr.] Paris is well worth a mass; attributed to Henry IV.
parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honor.
particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
partie carrée. [Fr.] A party of four, consisting of two men and two women.
parvenu. [Fr.] A person of low origin; an upstart.
pas à pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
pas seul. [Fr.] A dance performed by one person.
passé. [Fr.] Out of date, faded, worn out.
passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
pater patriae. [L.] The father of his country.
pax vobiscum. [L.] Peace be with you.
Pays de Cocagne. [Fr.] The land of Cockayne, an imaginary country in which everything is to be had in abundance and without labor.
pays latin. [Fr.] The Latin country, a name given to the students' quarter in Paris, in the neighborhood of the Sorbonne.
peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
per annum. [L.] By the year.
per capita. [L.] By the head.
per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
per diem. [L.] By the day.
persiflage. [Fr.] Chaff, banter.
persona grata. [L.] A person in favor; a welcome guest.
personnel. [Fr.] The staff of an establishment.
petit bleu. [Fr.] Blue folding slips used in Paris for sending messages through pneumatic tubes.
petit-maître. [Fr.] A dandy; a fop.
peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
pièce de résistance. [Fr.] The principal course of a dinner.
pioupiou. [Fr.] A private soldier; the French "Tommy Atkins."
pis aller. [Fr.] A last resort.
pleno jure. [L.] With full power.
place aux dames. [Fr.] Make way for the ladies.
poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] A poet is born, not made.
point d'appui. [Fr.] The point of support.
polisson. [Fr.] A rascal.
pollice verso. [L.] With thumb turned down; the decree of death in the Roman gladiatorial contests.
pons asinorum. [L.] The bridge of asses; the fifth proposition in Euclid.
posse comitatus. [L.] The power of the county; a body of men appointed by the sheriff for special service.
post mortem. [L.] After death.

post obit. [L.] A bond payable after death.
poste restante. [Fr.] Department in a post-office where letters are held until called for.
pot au feu. [Fr.] A vegetable soup, a staple food of the French peasantry.
pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch, a medley.
pour encourager les autres. [Fr.] To encourage the others; Voltaire's comment on the motives of the English in executing Admiral Byng for cowardice.
prima facie. [L.] At first sight, on first consideration.
pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
pro forma. [L.] For the sake of form.
pro rata. [L.] In proportion.
pro tempore. [L.] For the time; temporarily.
procès verbal. [Fr.] A summary of the charge and evidence against an accused.
profanum vulgus. [L.] The vulgar crowd.
prosit! [Ger.] Good luck to you!
prosit neu jahr! [Ger.] Happy New Year!
punica fides. [L.] Carthaginian faith, treachery.

Q

quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices.
quelque chose. [Fr.] Something, a trifle.
quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent; tit for tat.
qu'importe? [Fr.] What does it matter?
qui s'excuse, s'accuse. [Fr.] He who excuses himself, accuses himself.
qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains. (Motto of Connecticut.)
qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? hence, on the **qui vive,** on the alert.
qui vivra, verra. [Fr.] Who lives will see.
quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention?
quo jure? [L.] By what right?
quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.
quod vide. [L.] Which see.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dememtat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R

raison d'être. [Fr.] Reason for existence.
ranz des vaches. [Fr.] Swiss melodies played as cow-calls.
rara avis. [L.] A rare bird, a strange prodigy.
rathhaus. [Ger.] A town hall.
recueil. [Fr.] A collection.
rédacteur (en chef). [Fr.] An editor (in chief).
reductio ad absurdum. [L.] Reducing an argument to an absurdity.
regnant populi. [L.] The people reign. (Motto of Arkansas.)
re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
rendez-vous. [Fr.] A place of meeting, an appointment.
renommée. [Fr.] Fame, renown.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
résumé. [Fr.] A summing up.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
ricordo. [It.] A souvenir, a keepsake.
rien ne va plus. [Fr.] The betting is closed.
robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown.
revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; i. e., to the point at issue.
rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S

salle-à-manger. [Fr.] A dining room.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law. (Motto of Missouri.)
sanctum sanctorum. [L.] The holy of holies.
sang-froid. [Fr.] Cold blood; self-possession; indifference.

sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans culottes. [Fr.] Ragged men; the lower classes during the French revolution.
sans façon. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans gêne. [Fr.] Without embarrassment.
sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor retailored.
sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability, skill.
savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding.
schlafen Sie wohl! [Ger.] Sleep well!
schnellzug. [Ger.] Express train.
scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper paratus. [L.] Always prepared.
sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] So always to tyrants. (The motto of Virginia.)
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes away earthly glory.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you do not labor for yourselves.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
sine die. [L.] Without an appointed day.
sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; motto of Michigan.
si non e vero, e ben trovato. [It.] If it is not true, it is very ingenious.
siste viator! [L.] Halt, traveller!—a frequent inscription on graves.
sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth rest lightly on you.
sobriquet. [Fr.] A nickname.
souvent femme varie, bien fol est qui s'y fie. [Fr.] Woman often changes, and very foolish is he who trusts her.
statu quo ante. [L.] In the same state as before.
stet. [L.] Let it stand.
sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
sturm und drang. [Ger.] Storm and stress.
sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose; secretly.
succès d'estime. [Fr.] A success only in the eyes of the enlightened few.
sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.
sui juris. [L.] In one's own right.
summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
sur le tapis. [Fr.] On the carpet; under consideration.

T

table d'hôte. [Fr.] The regular course dinner.
tabula rasa. [L.] A blank tablet.
tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
tant soit peu. [Fr.] Never so little.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time, the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
terrae filius. [L.] A son of the soil.
terra cotta. [It.] Baked clay; a kind of pottery.
terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita. [L.] An unknown country.
tertium quid. [L.] A third something; the result of the union or collision between two opposing forces.
tête-à-tête. [Fr.] Head to head; i. e., a conversation between two people.
tiers-état. [Fr.] The third estate; commons, commonalty.
to kalon'. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
tour de force. [Fr.] A feat of strength; a piece of sheer cleverness.
toujours perdrix. [Fr.] Always partridge; i. e., everlastingly the same thing.
tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; altogether.
tout-à-l'heure. [Fr.] Presently.
tout au contraire. [Fr.] Quite the contrary.

tout de même. [Fr.] All the same.
tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
trauerspiel. [Ger.] A tragedy.
traumerei. [Ger.] Reverie, day-dreams.
trink-geld. [Ger.] A gratuity, a **pourboire.**

U

ubi supra. [L.] Where above-mentioned.
ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; i. e., war.
ultima thule. [L.] The furthest land or limit.
ultra vires. [L.] In excess of one's legal powers.
una voce. [L.] With once voice; unanimously.
unter den linden. [Ger.] Under the lime-trees, a famous street in Berlin.
unter vier augen. [Ger.] Between four eyes; i. e., **tête-à-tête.**
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; to the last extremity.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of disgust.
ut infra. [L.] As below.
ut supra. [L.] As above.

V

vade mecum. [L.] "Go with me;" i. e., a guide or handbook, indispensable to the traveller.
vae victis. [L.] Woe to the conquered.
vale. [L.] Farewell.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ventre-à-terre. [Fr.] At full gallop; at break-neck speed.
verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient.
vetturino. [It.] A hackman.
via media. [L.] A middle course.
vice versa. [L.] The terms being exchanged; the reverse.
vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vient de paraître. [Fr.] Just published, or, just out.
vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
villegiatura. [It.] A summer vacation.
vedi Napoli e poi mori. [It.] See Naples and then die.
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of matrimony.
vis-à-vis. [Fr.] Opposite; face to face.
vive la bagatelle! [Fr.] Success to trifles! Trifling forever!
vogue la galère. [Fr.] Let come what may.
voilà tout. [Fr.] That is all.
voir rouge. [Fr.] To see red; to be in an ungovernable rage.

W

wagon-lit. [Fr.] A sleeping-car.
wanderjahr. [Ger.] A wander-year; a year of travel.
wanderlust. [Ger.] The love of travel; the nomadic instinct.
Wacht am Rhein. [Ger.] The Watch on the Rhine.
wie gewöhnlich. [Ger.] As usual.
wohlgeboren. [Ger.] Well born; of good birth.

Z

zeit ist geld. [Ger.] Time is money.
zeitung. [Ger.] Newspaper.

A Dictionary of Commercial and Legal Terms.

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A

A. On endorsements = Audited, Accepted, or Approved.

a, @. = at; as 5 yds. @ 24 cts.

A_1. Originally a symbol used by Lloyd's Register of British Shipping, in which the hull is rated by letters, the equipment by figures.

Abandonment. In marine insurance, the giving up to the insurers of property partly destroyed, with the purpose of claiming full insurance.

Abatement. An amount deducted; a discount; removal of a nuisance.

Abeyance. Suspense, as an unsettled estate held in abeyance.

Abrogate. To repeal, annul; abolish; destroy.

Abstract. Abridgment or summary of a document.

Acceptance. Agreement to terms proposed; engagement to pay, made by the person on whom a draft, bill of exchange, or other order is drawn. The order when it has been accepted.

Acceptance supra Protest or for Honor. Agreement to pay a note or bill protested to preserve the honor of the maker or endorser.

Acceptor. The one who accepts a draft, bill of exchange or other order.

Accession. Acquiring.

Accessory. One who instigates, abets, or aids the offense of another.

Accident Insurance. Insurance against personal injury by accident.

Accommodation Endorser. One who endorses accommodation paper.

Accommodation Paper. Commercial paper not founded on an actual trade transaction but drawn in order to be discounted for the benefit of one or all of the drawers, acceptors or endorsers.

Accord and Satisfaction. Settlement of a claim by agreement to accept one thing in place of the originally claimed.

Account (Acct., %). A statement of business dealings between individuals or firms.

Account Current. A running account; a statement of transactions between firms or individuals, generally in the form of a summary of debits and credits.

Account Sales. The itemized statement of a broker or commission agent to his principal, showing the quantity of goods sold, prices, charges, commissions and net proceeds.

Accountant. An expert examiner or adjuster of accounts.

Accroach. To attempt to use power without authority.

Accrue. To increase; be due.

Acknowledge. To admit the receipt of correspondence, remittance or order.

Acknowledgment. A receipt. A formal declaration made before a competent officer by one who executes an instrument that it is his voluntary act.

Acquittance. A written receipt or discharge from all claims in full.

Act. A formal writing expressing what has been done. The enactment by a legislative body or court.

Act of God. A physical cause of injury which cannot be prevented by

human means, such as tempest, lightning, earthquake, etc.

Action. A suit or process at law.

Adjudicate. To settle by legal process.

Adjustment. Settlement of legal claims and disputed accounts.

Ad Litem. [Lat.] For a law suit. A term applied to a guardian or representative of a widow or other person not competent to appear personally before a court.

Administer. To settle an estate.

Administrator (Admr.), Administratix (Admx.). An officer appointed by the court to settle the estate of an intestate or in the absence of a qualified executor.

Admiralty Court. A court having jurisdiction in maritime questions.

Ad Valorem. [Lat.] According to value. Ad Valorem duties are estimated on the basis of the value of the imported article, not according to weight, measure, etc. (specific duties).

Advance. Rise in value. To pay or furnish money before it is due.

Adventure. A speculation. The shipment of goods on shipper's own account.

Adventure, Bill of. A declaration signed by the master of a ship which carries goods at the owner's risk.

Adventure in Co. Shipment of goods at joint risk of shipper and consignee.

Adverse Possession. The holding of real property contrary to the claim of another.

Advice. Commercial notice sent by letter, called Letter of Advice.

Affiant. One who makes an affidavit.

Affidavit. A written declaration under oath.

Affiliation. The determining of the paternity of a child.

Affinity. Relationship by marriage.

Affreightment. The hiring a ship for transportation of goods.

Age of Consent. The age at which minors may enter into a valid contract of marriage.

Agency. The relation to his principal of one authorized to act for another.

Agent. One who acts for another.

Aggravation. A circumstance which enhances crime or increases danger.

Agio. [Ital.] Difference in value between current and standard moneys, as between bank notes and gold.

Agiotage. Speculation on the fluctuation of public securities.

Agrarian. Relating to land or its tenure.

Agreement. A contract or bargain.

Alias. [Lat.] Otherwise. An assumed name.

Alien. One of foreign birth not naturalized in the country of his residence and owing allegiance to a foreign power.

Alienate. To transfer property.

Alienation. Conveyance of title.

Alienation Clause. In fire insurance policies, a clause rendering the policy void if the property insured is sold or transferred.

Alimony. In divorce law, a provision made by the court from her husband's income or estate for the support of a wife.

Aliquot Part. A number contained an exact number of times in a larger number.

Allegation. A statement of what a party undertakes to prove. The charge undertaken to be proved.

Allegiance. The obligation due from a citizen to his government.

Allonge. [Fr.] A slip of paper attached to a note or bill of exchange to allow space for more endorsements.

Allotment Ticket. An order for the payment of a specific portion of a seaman's wages to his family at stated intervals during a voyage.

Allow. To concede, discount, deduct.

Allowance. Deduction from weight or amount. Sailor's rations.

Alloy. [Fr.] Baser metal compounded with a finer. The union of different metals. In coinage, gold is alloyed with silver or copper; silver with nickel, brass or copper.

Alluvium. The gradual increase of the shore of a stream formed by deposits carried by the water.

Amotion. A turning away or removal.

Amount Gross. The sum total or aggregate.

Amount Net. The sum total less deductions for expenses, discount, or charges.

Ancestor. In law the term includes collaterals as well as lineals.

Anchorage. A spot where ships may anchor safely. A toll or fee for anchoring.

Ancillary. Auxiliary.
Anker. A foreign liquid measure of about ten gallons.
Annex. To take for permanent holding; fixtures are annexed to the realty.
Annuity. A sum of money paid yearly or at fixed intervals.
Annul. To make void.
Answer. To reply; be responsible for. In law, a reply to a charge.
Antedate. To date before the true time.
Appeal. In law, to apply for a review of a cause.
Appearance. In law, the coming into court or formal submitting to a court's jurisdiction by a person summoned.
Appellate Court. A court having power to review the decisions of lower courts.
Apply. To dispose of, as to apply funds in payment of a note.
Appraise. To place a value on property.
Appraiser. One who appraises. A government officer who fixes the value of dutiable articles.
Appreciate. To increase in value.
Apprentice. One legally bound out to another to learn a trade.
Appropriation. A government grant of money for a specific purpose.
Approval. A sale on approval is conditional on the approval of the purchaser, who may return the goods if not satisfactory.
Appurtenance. In law, a thing or right that goes with the land, as a right of way.
Arbitration. The adjustment of disputed points by disinterested persons chosen by the contending parties.
Arbitration of Exchange. Computation of the difference in rates of exchange among bankers in three or more countries, to discover whether it is more profitable to forward money directly or indirectly.
Arrest. To take a person or property into legal custody.
Arson. The malicious burning of a building or of a ship.
Article. A single piece of goods. A written agreement or contract, as articles of co-partnership. Division of a document.
Articles of War. A code of rules and regulations for the government of army and navy.
Assault. A civil and criminal offense, consisting in the attempt or offer to do bodily hurt.
Assay. To test the proportion of alloy in metals.
Assess. To value; to fix a rate; to levy a tax or share of expenses.
Assets. Resources available for the payment of debts; opposed to liabilities.
Assign. To transfer or make over property or rights to another.
Assignee. One to whom an assignment is made. A trustee for the creditors of a bankrupt estate or insolvent debtor.
Assignment. A transfer of property to an assignee.
Assignor. One who assigns property.
Assizes. [Eng.] The sessions of a court for jury trials held periodically in the various counties of England.
Association. A body of men. A business or stock company.
Assortment. A quantity of goods varying in quality.
Assumpsit. An undertaking based on a consideration. An action to recover damages for breach of contract.
Assurance. See insurance.
Attachment. A seizure made by order of a court to bring property or a person into its custody.
Attest. To certify, witness by signature.
Attorn. To agree to become tenant to one not the original landlord but who claims the reversion.
Attorney. An agent legally appointed by another. An officer of the court. A counselor.
Attorney, Power of. Written authority empowering one person to act for another.
Attorney General. The chief law officer of the government.
Attorney in Fact. One acting under power of attorney.
Auction. Public sale of property to the highest bidder.
Audit. To examine and certify accounts and vouchers.
Auditor. One authorized to examine accounts. An officer of the United States Treasury.
Aver. To declare or assert formally.
Average. Mean value or quality. A

fair sample. Equitable distribution of expense or loss. Formerly a charge in addition to freight paid by the shipper to the ship's master for care of the goods.

Average, General. In marine insurance, a proportionate charge on ship and goods to cover the necessary sacrifice of a part.

Average, Particular. The loss sustained by partial damage of ship alone, or of cargo alone, arising from ordinary wear and tear or mishaps and not involving the general safety.

Average, Petty. Small charges, such as pilotage, port charges, and the like, borne in part by ship and in part by cargo.

Average of Payments. The method of determining the time when the payment of one sum may be made of several sums due at different dates without loss to either party.

Avoid. In law, to nullify, annul.

Avulsion. Lands removed by the sudden action of water from one estate and added to another.

Award. A decision by arbitration.

B

Bail. To set free by becoming surety for the appearance in court of the person to be tried. The amount pledged.

Bailee. One to whom goods are delivered under a contract of bailment.

Bailment. The delivery of goods to another in trust for some purpose.

Bailor. One who delivers goods under a contract of bailment.

Balance (Bal.). Difference necessary to make the two sides of an account equal. Weighing scales.

Balance Account. An account made up of balances of different accounts. A brief summary of the condition of a business.

Balance Sheet. A paper showing a summary of open accounts.

Balance of Trade. The difference in value between the total exports and imports of a country.

Ballast. Weight used to steady a ship. To load with ballast instead of cargo.

Bale. A corded package of goods for transportation.

Banco. In some parts of Europe, the difference between bank value and depreciated current value of money.

Bank. An institution for the deposit, discount and circulation of money.

Bankable. Receivable at par at a bank.

Bank Bill or Note. A promissory note printed by the government and issued by national banks, used as money, and payable on demand.

Bankbook. Passbook of a bank in which deposits are recorded and paid checks entered.

Bank Draft. A bill of exchange drawn by one bank on another bank.

Bank Hours. Usually from 9 or 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Bankrupt. One unable to pay his debts. One who fails in business.

Bankruptcy. The condition of being adjudged bankrupt by the court.

Bank Stock. Shares in a banking company. Paid up capital of a bank divided into shares.

Bar. A final defense. A plea defeating an action. The whole body of licensed lawyers. The legal profession.

Bargain. A stipulation. An agreement of sale.

Barratry. In maritime law, breach of duty or trust by master or crew, as against owners or insurers. In common law, the malicious encouragement of litigation.

Barrel. A measure of capacity, containing 31½ gallons, wine measure; 30 gallons, beer measure; 32 gallons, ale measure; 196 pounds of flour; 224 pounds of butter; 200 pounds of pork or beef. The dry barrel is not a legalized measure.

Barrel Bulk. In freight measurement, 5 cubic feet.

Barrister. The title of a lawyer practicing in the higher courts of England and Ireland.

Barter. To exchange goods for another kind of goods instead of money.

Base Court. An inferior court, not one of record.

Battery. The actual doing of the personal hurt attempted by assault.

Bear. A speculator who strives to depress the price of stocks.

Bearer. One who holds and presents a note, bill, check or draft for payment. Negotiable paper drawn payable to bearer need not be endorsed.

Bench. The seat for judges. The court. The whole body of judges as distinguished from the bar.

Bench Warrant. A warrant issued by a superior court judge.

Beneficiary. The person to whom a life insurance policy is made payable. The person for whose benefit another holds title to real estate.

Bequeath. To give by will.

Bequest. The act of giving by will. The thing given by will.

Bill. A statement of accounts due. A general term for negotiable paper. In law, the statement of particulars.

Bill Book. An account kept in bookkeeping of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange.

Billhead. A printed form of bills, with business address.

Bill of Discovery. Application to a court of equity to compel a party to an action to disclose facts or documents in his possession.

Bill of Entry. An account of goods entered at the custom-house for importation or exportation.

Bill of Exceptions. A written statement of exceptions to the decision of a court.

Bill of Exchange. A written order for the payment of money, usually drawn on a person living in a foreign country.

Bill, Domestic or Inland. A bill of exchange payable in the country where drawn; usually termed draft.

Bill of Lading. A written statement of goods received for transportation, signed by the carrier's agent, and given to the shipper.

Bill of Parcels. An account given by seller to buyer of the value of goods bought. Sometimes used for invoice.

Bill of Particulars. A document detailing the demands for which an action is brought.

Bill of Sale (B/S). A written agreement under seal transferring ownership of personal property.

Bills Payable. Bills Receivable. Commercial paper called bills receivable by the holder, and bills payable by the one who is to pay them.

Blackmail. Extortion of money by threats.

Blank Credit. Authorization to draw money on account without limitation of the amount.

Blank Endorsement. Endorsement which does not specify the person to whom payment is to be made.

Blockade. To obstruct an enemy's port.

Board of Trade. An association of business men for the regulation and advancement of commercial interests.

Bona Fide. [Lat.] In good faith.

Bond. A legal document by which a person binds himself to pay money or perform a certain act under penalty of paying a specified sum.

Bond Creditor. A creditor whose debt is secured by a bond.

Bond Debt. A debt contracted under obligation of a bond.

Bonded Goods. Goods stored in bonded warehouses or bonded cars, on which bonds instead of cash have been given for import duties or internal revenue.

Bonded Warehouse. A building owned by approved persons who have given bonds or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws; used for storing dutiable merchandise until the duties are paid or the goods re-shipped without entry.

Bondsman. One who gives security for another.

Bonus. A premium given on a loan or for a favor shown.

Book Debts. Accounts charged on the books.

Bookkeeper. One in charge of mercantile accounts.

Bookkeeping, Single Entry. A simple system of bookkeeping which requires only one entry for a single transaction. Used chiefly in retail business.

Bookkeeping, Double Entry. The system of bookkeeping which requires for every transaction two entries, one on the debit and one on the credit side.

Borough. An incorporated village or town not a city.

Bottomry. The act of pledging a vessel for sums advanced for the use of the ship. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the whole amount of his loan.

Bought and Sold Notes. Memoranda given by a broker to his principal announcing particulars of the purchase or sale of commodities for

the account of the principal.

Bounty. A bonus or premium given to encourage a special industry or as an inducement to enter public service.

Brand. A mark of designation; a trade-mark, device, or name; a particular class of goods.

Breach. Violation of an agreement.

Breadstuffs. Any kind of grain, corn or meal from which bread is made.

Breakage. The allowance made by a shipper for loss caused by the destruction of fragile wares.

Breaking Bulk. Opening packages of goods in transit.

Breaking in. In law, any violent act technically constituting burglary.

Brief. A concise legal summary or statement of a client's case, or of a law argument.

Broker. An agent or factor; a middleman paid by commission.

Bull. A speculator who strives to raise the value of stocks.

Bullion. Uncoined gold or silver.

Burden of Proof. The obligation resting on a person asserting a fact to prove it.

Burglary. Breaking into a house at night with felonious intent.

Bushel. A dry measure, 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep inside; its capacity is 2,150.42 cubic inches.

By-Bidder. In auctions, one employed to make bids in order to raise the price of articles to be sold.

By-Laws. Private regulations made by a corporation or municipality for its government.

C

Cabinet. The advisory council of a sovereign or president. The body of ministers who direct the government.

Calculate. To determine by reckoning.

Call. A demand for payment of instalments due on stock or unpaid contributions. A request to holders of bonds drawn for redemption to present them for payment on a certain date, after which interest ceases. In the Stock Exchange, the privilege to claim delivery of a specified amount of stock at a time and price fixed.

Cancel. To cross out, obliterate anything written (often by stamp or punch); to annul, set aside.

Canon. A rule of ecclesiastical law.

Capias. [Lat.] A writ commanding an officer of the law to take into custody the person named in the writ.

Capital. Money or property invested in business; amount of assets.

Capitalist. One having property to invest; a man of wealth.

Capital Offense. An offense punishable by death.

Capital Stock. The aggregate amount of funds or property invested in a corporation. The total value of stock at par.

Capitation. A poll tax.

Carat, Karat. A measure of weight (= 3⅕ grains) for gold and precious stones. The measure of the proportionate fineness of gold, pure gold being rated at 24 carats.

Cargo. Merchandise laden on a ship for transportation.

Carrier. One who transports goods or persons for hire.

Cartage. The amount paid for carting goods.

Carte Blanche. [Fr.] Free or unlimited powers.

Case. A box for holding goods or merchandise; the amount of its contents. In law, an action or suit.

Case, Action on the. A general common law form of action.

Cash. Ready money; gold, silver, bank-notes, usually including checks and drafts.

Cash Book. A book registering money paid in and out.

Cash Sales. Sales for cash in distinction to sales on credit.

Cashier. One in charge of the money of a business house or bank.

Cassation. [Fr.] Annulling, reversal.

Casualty Insurance. Accident insurance.

Caveat. [Lat.] A legal notice filed to prevent a proceeding except after notice. In patent law a caveat entitles an inventor to notice of competing applications for patents during one year.

Caveat Emptor. [Lat.] Let the buyer beware. A phrase embodying the principle that a purchaser buys

at his own risk, except for the ordinary legal protection.

Certificate. A writing testifying to some fact. A voucher, as, a certificate of deposit, a certificate of stock.

Certified Check. A check accepted as valid by the bank on which it is drawn. The amount represented by a certified check is withdrawn from the depositor's account and held to meet payment of the check.

Cestui que Trust. [Fr.] One having the equitable interest in property legally held by a trustee.

Challenge. An objection made by the defense or plaintiff to a juror.

Chamber of Commerce. An association of merchants for the encouragement of commercial interests.

Champerty. An agreement on the part of a person to aid in carrying on a suit in which he has no legal interest in return for a share in the thing sued for.

Chancellor. A judge of a Court of Chancery.

Chancery. In England, a court of equity forming a division of the High Court of Justice. In the United States, a Court of Equity.

Charge. A statement by a judge to a jury instructing them in regard to the legal principles involved in the case.

Charter. A government grant empowering a corporation to do business and defining its rights and privileges. The letting or hiring of a vessel.

Charter Party. A written contract for the hire of a vessel for a given voyage.

Chattel. Any kind of property except real estate.

Chattel Mortgage. A mortgage of property other than real property to secure a payment.

Check, Cheque. An order on a bank by a depositor for payment of money.

Check Book. A printed book of blank checks.

Check Clerk. One who examines accounts of other clerks. A bank clerk who enters up checks.

Chose. In law, personal property.

Chose in Action. Personal property to which one has a right enforceable by legal process, but not actual possession.

Chose in Possession. Personal property of which one has actual possession.

Circuit. A judicial district for the administration of law by visiting judges.

Circuit Court. A court sitting successively in different places in its circuit.

Circular. An advertising notice.

Circular Note. A note or letter of credit issued by bankers for the accommodation of travelers, requesting correspondents at different places to pay money on demand.

Circumstantial Evidence. Evidence establishing facts which in common experience tend to prove another fact indirectly.

Civil Action. One involving private rights, not a criminal proceeding.

Civil Court. A court for the trial of civil actions.

Civil Death. The legal status of a living person who has by law forfeited his civil rights, as a convict.

Civil Law. The body of law of a state regulating the civil rights and relations of citizens, as distinguished from military law. The whole system of Roman law. The body of private law developed from the Roman law.

Civil Marriage. One performed by a civil officer, and not by a clergyman.

Civil Rights Act. An act of Congress in 1875 providing for equal enjoyment by all persons, without regard to race, of hotels, public conveyances, etc.

Civil Rights Bill. A bill passed by Congress in 1866 securing equal civil and political rights to all citizens, irrespective of race and previous condition of slavery.

Civil Service. That performed for a state, other than military, naval, legislative and judicial.

Civil Service Act. An act of 1871 under which the President has power to fix qualifications and rules for entering the civil service.

Civil Service Commission. A commission of three members appointed by the President to control appointments to the civil service.

Claims, Court of. A court for the settlement of claims against the state.

Clearance. A Custom House cer-

tificate that a ship has been cleared.

Clearing. Entering a ship at the Custom House and obtaining permission to sail, and the necessary legal papers. In banking, exchange of checks and settling balances.

Clearing House. A banking exchange for the convenience of daily settlements. Drafts and checks are exchanged without presentation at each of the banks represented and a balance is struck, which alone is paid in cash.

Closed Shop. One in which non-union workers are not employed.

C. O. D. Cash or collect on delivery; a method of payment for goods not paid for when purchased.

Code. A systematized body of statute law, as the civil code, penal code. A system of signals or abbreviations.

Collateral. Of the same ancestry but not in lineal descent. A grandson is of lineal, a nephew of collateral descent.

Collateral Security, or Collateral. Pledges of stock, notes, or chattels, as security for payment of indebtedness.

Collector. One authorized to receive money for another. The chief officer of a Custom House.

Commerce. The business of exchanging commodities. Mercantile business in general. In a restricted sense, the shipping belonging to a country.

Commerce, Court of. A court established in 1910 to adjudicate causes arising from the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commercial Law. The body of law relating to commerce.

Commercial Paper. Bills of exchange, drafts, and notes given in the course of trades.

Commission. A percentage given for the sale or purchase of goods, or for the transaction of business. The authority by which one person transacts business for another. The certificate conferring military or naval rank. A body of men authorized to perform a certain work.

Commission Broker. An agent who buys or sells on commission.

Commissioner. One holding a commission.

Commissioner of Deeds. An attorney or notary authorized to take acknowledgment and administer oaths.

Commitment. Sending to prison. The court order directing the imprisonment of a person.

Common Carrier. One who, as a business, conveys goods or passengers.

Common Law. The ordinary law of a community. Unwritten law, based upon the precedent of usage, as distinguished from written or statute law.

Common Law Marriage. One entered into by consent of a man and woman without civil or ecclesiastical sanction.

Common Pleas, Court of. In some states, a court having jurisdiction in ordinary civil suits.

Common Stock. Ordinary stock not participating in the special advantages of preferred stock.

Company. An association in business. A joint stock concern. A term used in a firm name to designate other partners not specifically named.

Competency. In law, fitness to be heard in court. Authority of a legal officer.

Complaint. A formal statement of charges in a legal action.

Composition Adjustment. Settlement of a debt by payment of a certain percentage.

Compound. To settle a claim by receiving or paying only part of the amount. To undertake, for a consideration, not to prosecute an offender.

Compound Interest. Interest on principal and accrued interest.

Compromise. To agree upon a settlement based on mutual concessions.

Condition Prece'dent. In law, a provision to be fulfilled before an instrument takes effect.

Condition Subsequent. A provision contemplating the extinguishment of a right established in an instrument because of some possible future event.

Consideration. Value received; an equivalent for the act of another.

Consign. To send goods to another for sale or for his own use, or to be cared for.

Consignee. One to whom goods are sent.

Consignment. Goods sent to another

Consignor. One who sends goods to another.

Consols. The funded government securities of England.

Constitution. A document embodying the principles and fundamental rules of a nation, state, or society.

Constitutional Law. The body of law concerned with the interpretation of constitutions.

Consul. A government agent of one country residing in a city of a foreign country to guard trade interests and the rights of citizens of his country.

Contempt of Court. Disobedience to the rules or orders of a court. Disrespect of court.

Contra. [Lat.] On the opposite side.

Contraband. Prohibited goods or merchandise. Smuggled.

Contraband of War. Articles which by international law may not be provided to belligerents, as munitions or arms.

Contract. An enforceable agreement. A bargain.

Contractor. One who engages to do certain work or furnish goods at fixed rates. A public supply agent.

Contributory Negligence. In law, such negligence on the part of one injured as to form part of the cause of injury.

Conversion. In law, appropriation or unauthorized assumption of rights over another's property. The change from real to personal or personal to real property.

Conveyance. Transference of property. The written instrument by which property is transferred.

Cooperage. Charge for cooper's work on casks or barrels.

Copartnership. The same as partnership.

Copyright. The right granted by government to an author to control the publication of his work.

Corner. The buying up of a large quantity of a commodity to raise the price.

Coroner. A municipal or county official charged with the investigation of deaths apparently due to violence.

Corporation. A group of persons considered in law as a single individual.

Costs. Expenses of litigation imposed by the court, usually on the losing party to a suit.

Counsel. A legal adviser in charge of the conduct of a case.

Count. An individual complete charge in a pleading.

Counter Claim. A claim introduced by the defendant as an offset to the claim of the plaintiff.

Counter Entry. An entry in a contrary sense.

Counterfeit. A forgery. A spurious bank bill.

County Court. A court having jurisdiction within the limits of a county.

Coupon. [Fr.] A certificate of interest attached to bonds or stock, to be detached when due.

Course of Exchange. The sums paid by merchants for bills of exchange in order to make remittances to another country.

Court Martial. A court of officers for the trial of military or naval offenses.

Covenant. A promise contained in a sealed instrument.

Coverture. The legal status of a married woman.

Credentials. Testimonials giving authority.

Credit (Cr.). Trust. The reputation for reliability in meeting obligations; financial standing. The time given for payment for purchases made on trust. In accounts, acknowledgment of value received or transferred, the opposite of debit.

Creditor (Cr.). One to whom money or value is owed. One giving credit.

Criminal Law. The body of law relating to criminal cases, as opposed to Civil Law.

The Curbstone (or **Curb**). A place where brokers who have not seats in the Stock Exchange transact their business in the open street.

Curbstone Broker. A broker who is not a member of the regular Stock Exchange.

Currency. The circulating medium of a country; that which passes for money.

Current. Of money, circulating freely. Of accounts, now running.

Curtesy. The estate of a husband in the lands of his deceased wife if a living child has been born to them.

Custom House. A building where duties are paid and ships entered and cleared.

Customs. Duties imposed on goods exported or imported.

D

Damages. Money compensation for injury received.

Date. Day of the month and year.

Day book. A book for recording daily transactions.

Days of Grace. The time, usually three days, allowed for payment of notes or bills after the time specified has elapsed.

Debase. To lessen in value; as, a debased coinage.

Debenture. A Custom House certificate entitling an exporter to a drawback on duties paid.

Debit (Dr.). To make debtor. The opposite of credit. A charge entered.

Debtor (Dr.). One who owes; the opposite of creditor.

Declaration. In law, the full statement of the plaintiff's claim. A statement accepted from a witness instead of an oath.

Declare. To announce (a dividend). To make a statement of dutiable or taxable property.

Decline. To decrease in value.

Decree. A decision or judgment given by a court of equity, probate, divorce or admiralty.

Deed. A sealed legal instrument, transferring property, usually land.

De Facto. [Lat.]. In fact; actual.

Defalcation. Misappropriation of money; embezzlement.

Default. Failure to pay a debt. Failure to appear in court when called. Judgment by default may be entered against a defendant who neglects to appear.

Defeasance. A condition the fulfillment of which renders a contract void.

Defendant. The one against whom a suit or action is made.

Defense. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's action.

Deficiency Bill. A legislative act providing funds to meet a deficiency.

Deficit. [Lat.] A lack of funds to balance accounts. A falling short.

De Jure. [Lat.] By right or legal title, as distinguished from de facto.

Del Credere. [Ital.] An extra commission given an agent in consideration of his guaranteeing the solvency of those with whom he deals on credit.

Delivery. The act of putting property legally in another's possession.

De Lunatico Inquirendo. [Lat.] A writ providing for the investigation of the mental condition of one alleged to be mentally unsound.

Demand. Presentation of a claim for payment.

Demise. To convey an estate in real property by will or lease.

Denial. In law, the contradiction of the allegations of the opposing party.

Demurrage. Detention of a vessel beyond the time allowed by a charter party. The payment made by the shipper for such detention.

Demurrer. In law, a pleading which grants the truth of the facts alleged, but denies that they are sufficient, or alleges some defect.

Deponent. One who makes oath as to the truth of a written statement.

Deposit. To place in the care of another, especially to leave money with a bank subject to order. Payment on account.

Deposition. Testimony, especially in written form, under oath, to be used in place of oral testimony.

Depot. A place of storage. A warehouse for goods, etc. A railway station.

Depreciate. To decrease in value.

Derelict. Property, especially a ship or cargo, abandoned by the owner.

Deteriorate. To decrease in value.

Deviation. The voluntary departure without necessity of a ship from the regular course of the voyage insured.

Devise. To grant by will, especially of real estate.

Direct Evidence. Evidence which proves a fact directly, as the testimony of an eye-witness.

Director. One of the managers of a company or corporation.

Disability. Lack of qualification. Incapacity to perform a legal act.

Disaffirmance. Canceling a voidable contract.

Discharge. To execute or perform a duty. To pay a debt. To unload a ship.

Discontinuance. The abandonment of a legal proceeding by the plaintiff or through his neglect.

Discount. A deduction from or allowance on a price or account. Payment of interest in advance. Bank discount is the interest on the face of

a bill or note from the date of discount until maturity. True discount is the interest which added to the present worth equals the face value.

Discount Broker. One who discounts commercial paper.

Discount Day. The special day of the week appointed by a bank for discounting notes.

Disfranchise. To deprive of citizen's rights. To dispossess a member of a corporation.

Dishonor. Failure to pay a draft or obligation when due.

Dissolution. Breaking up of a partnership.

Dissolve. In law, to discharge, release, annul.

Distrain. To levy a distress.

Distress. The seizing of personal property to enforce payment of an obligation.

District Court. A subordinate court with jurisdiction in special cases.

Dividend. Proportional payment of profits to a stockholder. Payment to creditors out of a bankrupt estate.

Divisible Contract. One in which certain agreements are valid and others invalid.

Divorce. The legal separation of husband and wife.

Dockage. Charges for the use of a dock. Docking facilities.

Docket. A digest or abstract. A list of cases before a court.

Domestic. Not foreign. Of home production.

Domicile. A place of permanent and legal residence.

Dormant. Suspended, not acted on, as a title.

Double-Eagle, a twenty-dollar gold piece.

Dower. The right of a widow to a life interest in one-third of all real estate owned by her husband at any time after marriage.

Draft. An order to pay money. A rough copy. A deduction from gross weight. The number of feet a ship sinks in the water.

Draw. To make a draft. To call for funds.

Drawback. An allowance or return of money paid, especially of duties.

Drawee. The one on whom a draft or bill is drawn.

Drawer. The maker of a draft or bill of exchange.

Drayage. Cartage.

Drummer. A traveling salesman; commercial traveler.

Dry Goods. Textile fabrics.

Due. Owing.

Due Bill. A written acknowledgment of debt, not negotiable.

Dun. To press for payment.

Dunnage. Loose material laid on the bottom of a ship's hold or stowed between barrels and cases to prevent injury to cargo.

Duplicate. A copy. A second article of the same kind. In law, a reproduction of an instrument having the validity of an original.

Duress. Personal restraint, compulsion, confinement.

Duty. Government tax on exports or imports.

E

Eagle. A ten dollar gold piece.

Earnest. A payment made by the buyer to bind a bargain.

Easement. The right to the use of another's land.

E. & O. E. Abbreviation for "Errors and Omissions Excepted."

Effects. Personal property.

Ejectment. Dispossession, eviction. An action to recover possession of real property.

Emancipation Proclamation. The proclamation issued on Jan. 1, 1863, by President Lincoln declaring the freedom of slaves within the territory in rebellion.

Embargo. An order of a government forbidding ships to enter or leave its ports.

Embezzle. To appropriate fraudulently money entrusted to one's care.

Emblements. Growing crops which have been sown or planted, and their profits.

Eminent Domain. The right of a government to take private property for public use, with compensation to the owner.

Employer's Liability Insurance. Insurance against loss caused by injury to an employee.

Emporium. A place of trade, commercial centre.

Enabling Act. A statute making lawful an act otherwise not lawful.

Enact. To make valid as a law.
Endorse, Indorse. To sign one's name on the back of a commercial or legal paper for the purpose of certifying, guaranteeing, or transferring.
Endorsee. One in whose favor endorsement is made.
Endorsement in Blank. See Blank Endorsement.
Endorsement in Full. See Full Endorsement.
Endowment. Property or funds settled on an institution for its support.
Endowment Insurance. A form of life insurance under which a fixed sum is paid after a specified term.
Engross. To copy in manuscript.
Engrosser. One who obtains control of the market in a commodity by purchasing the whole or a large part of the supply.
Enjoin. To forbid by judicial order.
Entail. To limit the succession of real property to certain descendants.
Entire Contract. One under which all the agreements must be performed to fulfill the contract.
Entrepot. A place where goods in transit are deposited without paying duty.
Entry. Making a record. An item. Taking legal possession of real property. Entering feloniously, which, with breaking, constitutes burglary. Depositing a ship's papers with the Custom House.
Equitable Estate. Interest in property legally held by trustees.
Equity. A branch of jurisprudence, supplementing the common law. The interest retained by a mortgagor in property mortgaged by him. An equitable right.
Equity of Redemption. The right of a mortgagor to redeem forfeited property within a given time.
Escheat. The lapsing of lands to the state in default of legal heirs.
Escrow. A deed or bond given to a third person to be delivered to the grantee when a certain condition has been fulfilled.
Estate. An interest in property.
Estoppel. A rule of law barring the assertion of a fact or the performance of an act inconsistent with previous acts or declarations.
Evict. To eject legally.
Evidence. Testimony submitted in a legal investigation and accepted as a proper means of ascertaining a fact.
Examiner. A Custom House officer who compares goods with invoices.
Exchange. The process of remitting money values by means of bills and drafts. The discount or premium arising from the purchase or sale of different classes of values. A place where merchants meet to transact business.
Exchange Broker. One who deals in bills of exchange.
Exchequer. A treasury. Finances.
Excise. Internal revenue tax.
Execution. Finishing. Signing and sealing a legal instrument. A written direction given to an officer authorizing him to enforce a judgment.
Executor, fem. **Executrix.** A person appointed in a will to carry out its provisions.
Executory. To be performed in the future.
Exhibit. A voucher or document presented in court and marked to be used as evidence.
Ex parte. [Lat.] In legal proceedings, on one side only. In the absence of one party, or without his knowledge.
Export. To send goods abroad in the course of trade.
Exports. Goods exported.
Ex post facto. [Lat.] Retroactive. An ex post facto law is one which makes criminal an act performed previously and which was innocent when performed. In the United States such laws are unconstitutional.
Express. Definitely stated; not implied.
Express. The business of transporting goods and money by a common carrier with greater care and rapidity than by freight.
Extension. A further allowance of time given by a creditor to a debtor for payment.
Extradition. The delivery by one government or authority of a person accused of crime to another having jurisdiction over him.

F

Face. The amount for which a note is drawn.
Fac-simile. [Lat.] An exact copy.

Fact, Question of. In law, a question of the reality of any occurrence or condition, usually left to the jury, in distinction to questions of law, decided by the court.

Factor. A mercantile agent; a commission merchant; a consignee.

Factorage. The commission of a factor.

Facture. An invoice or bill of goods.

Fail. To become bankrupt; to suspend payment.

Fall. Decrease in value.

False Imprisonment. Interference with personal liberty contrary to law.

False Pretenses. Misstatements in regard to past facts made with intent to defraud.

Fancy Goods. Light fabrics, ribbons, laces, etc.

Farthing. The fourth part of an English penny, worth half a cent.

Fee. An estate in the inheritance of land. A charge legally fixed for the services of a public official. Charge of a professional man.

Fee Simple. Absolute ownership of real estate.

Fee Tail. An estate in land limited to specified heirs.

Felony. An offense graver than a misdemeanor, as burglary, homicide, rape, etc.

Fidelity Insurance. Insurance against loss by the dishonesty of an employee.

Fiduciary. Holding in trust. A trustee.

File. A collection of papers arranged in an orderly manner. To deliver any paper to a legal officer. To place on file.

Finance. Funds. Public money. Revenue.

Financier. One skilled in money matters.

Fire Insurance. Insurance of fire risks.

Firm. The title under which two or more persons carry on business. A partnership.

First Mortgage. The first of two or more mortgages on the same property, constituting a lien that must be satisfied before a second mortgage is.

Fiscal. Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue, or to finances in general. The fiscal year is the year by which accounts are reckoned.

Five-Forties. United States Bonds, issued during the Civil War, redeemable at any time after five years, payable at not more than forty years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Five-Twenties. United States Bonds, redeemable any time after five years, payable twenty years from date, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Fixture. Anything of an accessory nature annexed to real estate. Anything forming a legal part of real estate.

Flat. Inactive; depressed; dull.

Flat Value. Value without interest or discount.

Floating Debt. An unfunded debt.

Flotsam. Wreckage or goods found floating on the sea.

F. O. B. "Free on board"; delivered free to a carrier, but not including transportation and shipping charges.

Folio. A page number. In bookkeeping, a page of an account book. An established number of words, in the United States generally 100, taken as a unit of measurement or reference.

Footing. The amount of a column of figures.

Force majeure. [Fr.] Superior force. An inevitable accident.

Forced Sale. A compulsory foreclosure or sale of property.

Foreclose. To take possession of property under the conditions of a mortgage.

Foreclosure. The act of foreclosing.

Foreign Bill. A bill of exchange drawn in one country and payable in another.

Forfeiture. Loss of property, etc., as a punishment for negligence or an unlawful act.

Forge. To imitate, counterfeit, or fraudulently fabricate, especially a signature or writing.

Forwarder. One who transmits or forwards goods.

Fractional. Of an amount smaller than the unit.

Fractional Currency. Coin or paper money worth less than the monetary unit.

Franc. The French monetary unit, containing 100 centimes; value 19.3 cents.

Franchise. A statutory right. A right or privilege enforced by government grant.

Franking. The privilege of sending letters free of charge.

Fraud. In law, any intentional deception or concealment by which another is legally damaged.

Free Goods. Goods admitted without an import tax.

Freehold. An estate of inheritance or life estate in real property.

Free Port. A port where ships may load and unload free from duties, or where the duties are the same for all nations.

Free Trade. Trade not restricted by tariff duties or regulations.

Freight. Payment for transportation of goods or hire of a ship; the goods carried.

Full Endorsement. One which specifies the person to whom payment is to be made.

Fund. To make a short time-loan or several loans into a permanent loan bearing interest.

Fundible. Interchangeable. That may be substituted for equal amounts of another thing, as money, grain, etc.

Funds. Ready money; resources. Public securities.

G

Garble. Dust, filth, or refuse removed from spices, drugs, etc.

Garnishee. One on whom a writ of garnishment is served.

Garnishment. A legal notice attaching the property of one person in the hands of another.

Gauge (gāj). To measure the capacity or contents of a cask; a measure or standard.

General Agent. One whose powers are defined by the general nature of his business.

General Average. See Average.

General Court. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the legislature.

General Delivery. Delivery of mail at a post-office when called for.

General Endorsement. Blank Endorsement.

General Order Store. A place of storage for foreign goods not delivered to a consignee within a specified time.

General Ship. A vessel carrying freight on a particular voyage for any one who may apply.

Good Consideration. One involving only natural love or affection, as opposed to valuable consideration.

Goods. Merchandise. Movable property.

Good Will. The reputation and patronage of an established business.

Grace. See Days of Grace.

Grain. The collective name for cereals.

Grand Jury. A body of citizens summoned to inquire into violations of law and to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant an indictment.

Grant. A written conveyance of property. The land or other value so conveyed.

Grantee. One to whom a grant is made.

Grantor. One who makes a grant.

Great Gross. Twelve gross; 1,728 articles.

Greenbacks. Non-interest-bearing United States notes, as distinct from national bank notes.

Gross. Total, entire, without deductions, as opposed to net. Twelve dozen.

Gross Profit. The gross receipts after deducting expenses of manufacture or purchase.

Gross Ton. 2,240 pounds.

Gross Weight. The weight of merchandise including case or wrapping.

Guarantee. To become responsible for, to answer for. A security. The one to whom a guaranty is made.

Guarantor. One who makes a guaranty.

Guaranty. Security. Surety. An undertaking for the payment of money to another or for the fulfillment of a contract.

Guardian. One who has by nature or by legal appointment the custody of the person or property of another who is actually or legally incompetent to act for himself, as a minor or insane person.

Gunny Bag. A coarse jute sack used for coffee, etc.

H

Habeas Corpus. [Lat.] A writ calling for the production of a person in court, particularly for the purpose of inquiring into the lawfulness of imprisonment.

Habendum. [Lat.] The clause in a deed defining the grantee's estate in the property granted.

Hague Tribunal. A court of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes established at The Hague in 1899.

Harbor Dues. Charges made for use of a harbor.

Harbor Master. An officer responsible for the execution of harbor regulations.

Health Insurance. Insurance indemnifying the insured for loss by sickness.

Hogshead. A large cask, of variable capacity.

Hold. To be in possession of.

Holder. One in possession of a note or bill.

Holding Company. One holding securities of other companies.

Holdings. Any kind of property owned, but particularly stocks and bonds.

Hollow Ware. The trade name for hollow metal or china vessels.

Homestead. Real estate occupied by the owner as a home.

Homestead Act. An act of 1862 under which a settler may occupy not more than 160 acres of public land and acquire title in five years upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

Homestead Law. A state law exempting the whole or a portion of a homestead from seizure for debt.

Homicide. The killing of a human being. Felonious homicide embraces murder and manslaughter; justifiable and excusable homicide include killing in defense of life, by accident, or from necessity.

Honor. To accept or pay a note, draft, or bill.

Husbandage. The compensation of a ship's husband.

Hypothecate. To pledge as security without transfer of title.

I

Immovables. Land, houses, and fixtures; real estate.

Impanel. To select a body of persons to serve as jurors.

Implied. Inferred, not expressed.

Import. To bring in merchandise from another country, especially in the course of trade.

Importer. One who imports goods.

Imports. Goods brought from a foreign country.

Impost. The government tax on imports. To classify imports for the purpose of assigning the duty.

Inchoate. Incomplete.

Income. Total amount of receipts from all sources; yearly gains.

Income Tax. A tax on the whole income of individuals or corporations, or on the portion in excess of a certain amount.

Incompetent. Not legally qualified.

Incorporate. To form into a corporation.

Indemnify. To make good a loss; to secure against damages.

Indemnity. Exemption from loss; immunity from punishment; freedom; compensation for loss or damages.

Indenture. A mutual agreement or contract between two or more parties. An official document.

Index. An alphabetical list of titles or accounts.

Indictment. The formal accusation of a criminal offense made by a grand jury.

Indorse. See Endorse, etc.

Indulgence. Extension of time for payment or performance of an act granted as a favor.

Infant. One not of full age; a minor.

Information. A criminal charge made usually by a prosecuting officer, not by a grand jury.

Infringe. To trespass upon, violate, make unlawful use of.

Injunction. The act of enjoining. A writ or process requiring a person to do, or restraining him from doing, a specified act.

Inland Bill. One drawn on a person in the same state or country.

Inquest. A judicial inquiry, particularly one made by a jury, as a coroner's inquest.

Inquiry, Court of. A court for the

investigation of charges against officers or privates of the army.

Inquisition. An inquiry made before a jury to ascertain facts or fix responsibility.

In re. [Lat.] In the matter of.

Insolvent. Unable to pay outstanding liabilities; bankrupt.

Installment. A part payment of a sum divided into portions. A part delivery of goods.

Instant (Inst.). Of the present month, as, the 12th inst.

In statu quo. [Lat.] In the same state (as before).

Instrument. A legal document expressing some act, as a deed or contract.

Insurable Interest. An interest in the thing insured which would suffer damage if the event insured against should occur.

Insurance (Ins.). A contract in which one party agrees to pay a specified sum on the death of the insured, or to indemnify him for loss by fire, marine risks, or other causes.

Insurance Broker. One who secures insurance for another.

Interest (Int.). A rate per cent. of money paid for the use of money; a right or share in the ownership of a thing.

Interest Account. In bookkeeping, an account of sums paid and received as interest.

Interlocutory. Intermediate, preliminary, not final, as an interlocutory decree.

Internal Revenue. Government revenue derived from domestic sources.

International Code. A code of signals by means of 26 flags and a pennant adopted in 1902 for communication between vessels at sea.

International Law. The system of laws governing the relations of nations.

International Peace Conference. A conference held in 1899 at The Hague, resulting in the establishment of the Hague Tribunal.

Interstate Commerce Act. An act of Congress passed on Feb. 4, 1887, for the regulation of commerce carried on by railroads between different states.

Interstate Commerce Commission. A commission of seven members appointed by the President, empowered to call for information from carriers, to fix rates, and to prosecute for violations of the law.

Intestate. Not having made a valid will; not disposed of by a valid will. One who dies without a will.

In Transitu (In trans.). [Lat.] In transit; on the road.

Inval'id. Without legal force.

Inventory. A schedule of goods or assets with values. An itemized enumeration of articles; annual account of stock.

Investment. The placing of money in business or securities for the purpose of obtaining profit.

Invoice (Inv.). An account of merchandise shipped to a consignee with prices and charges. The merchandise so sent.

Invoice Book. A book for entering copies of invoices.

Involuntary Bankrupt. One who has been adjudged bankrupt on the petition of his creditors.

Involved. Embarrassed by debt.

I. O. U. (I owe you). An acknowledgment of indebtedness.

Irrelevant. In law, without bearing on the question.

Issue. The first delivery of a negotiable instrument. The quantity sent forth. A legal point to be decided. Offspring, descendant.

J

J/A. Joint account.

Jetsam. Goods thrown into the sea to lighten a vessel in distress.

Jettison. Throwing goods overboard to save a vessel in distress.

Jobber. A wholesaler who buys from importers or manufacturers and sells to retailers; a middleman.

Job-lot. An odd assortment of left over goods.

Joint. Shared by two or more persons, as a joint account, joint note, joint estate.

Joint Stock. That held in company; stock formed by the union of several companies.

Joint Stock Company. A form of partnership under which each shareholder may transfer his stock without the consent of the others.

Joint Tenant. One who has unity of possession, title, or interest with others. The survivor takes the whole.

Journal. A book intermediate between Day-Book and Ledger, containing a condensed statement of daily accounts.

Judgment. A judicial decree or decision.

Judgment Debtor. A debtor against whom a judgment has been obtained.

Judgment Note. One on which the holder is empowered to enter judgment without notification to the maker.

Jurat. A certificate added to an affidavit stating when and before whom it was acknowledged.

Jurisdiction. Power to exercise judicial authority.

Jury. A body of men sworn to try a question of fact and render a verdict.

L

Lame Duck. Stock-brokers' slang for one unable to meet his liabilities.

Landlord. One who leases land or buildings to a tenant.

Law Merchant. The body of rules and principles relating to commercial usages. Commercial law.

Lay Days. Days allowed in a charter-party for unloading and loading a vessel.

Lay Down. The total cost of merchandise, including charges and freight to place of shipment.

Leakage. A percentage allowance for waste by leaking of casks.

Lease. An agreement for letting lands or other property for a specified term or at will.

Legacy. A gift of property by will. A bequest.

Legal Tender. Currency or coin authorized by a government for payment of debts.

Legal Tender Bond. A bond payable in any kind of legal tender.

Legatee. One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Lessee. One to whom a lease is made.

Lessor. One who makes a lease.

Letter of Advice. A letter giving notice of a business transaction.

Letter of Credit (L/C). A letter, usually addressed to foreign banking houses, authorizing the holder to receive credit to a certain amount.

Letter of License. A writing by which creditors extend the period for payment of a debtor's obligations.

Letter of Marque. A commission given by a government to a private vessel to seize ships and property of the enemy.

Letters of Administration. The authority under which an administrator acts.

Letters Patent. An instrument granting power and authority to do some act or enjoy some right.

Letters Testamentary. An instrument authorizing a person to act as executor of an estate.

Levy. To collect, exact, or impose. To seize by legal authority. Legal seizure of property to satisfy an execution.

Levy Court. In some states a board of officers corresponding to county commissioners, supervisors, etc.

Liability. Debts; pecuniary obligations.

Libel. The unjustified publication of a derogatory or defamatory statement or representation concerning another. The plaintiff's statement in writing of his cause of complaint.

License. A formal permission to carry on a trade or perform an act.

Lien. The right to hold or detain another's property to secure payment of a debt. A legal charge on property.

Life Estate. An estate continuing only for the term of the holder's life.

Life Insurance. Insurance against loss by the death of another.

Lighterage. Payment for unloading ships by lighters.

Limitation. See Statute of Limitations.

Limited Liability Company. One in which each stockholder's liability is limited to the amount of his stock or to a guaranteed amount.

Liquidation. Legal determination of claims. Settlement or adjustment of liabilities.

List Price. The published price.

Litigation. Carrying on a judicial contest. A suit at law.

Lloyds'. A corporation of English marine underwriters, so named from its former meeting place, Lloyds'

Coffee House in London. The company possesses complete records of everything pertaining to marine matters. To rate on Lloyds' books as A1 is accepted as conclusive evidence of excellence.

Lloyds' Register. A yearly register of tonnage, age, build, character, and condition of ships of over 200 tons, issued by the Lloyds.

Loan. Property especially furnished for temporary use.

Loan Office. An office where loans are negotiated.

Log Book or Log. A book in which the daily progress of a vessel, weather notes, and all incidents are recorded.

Long. Having a supply of. Expecting an advance in the market.

Long Price. The full retail price without discounts.

Longshoremen. Laborers who load and unload vessels.

L. S. [Lat., *locus sigilli*], the place of the seal, the left side.

M

Maintenance. Intermeddling in a suit between other persons, and assisting either party with means to carry on the suit. See Champerty.

Maker. The signer of a note.

Majority. The age at which a person is permitted to exercise the rights of citizenship, usually twenty-one years.

Malfeasance. The doing of an illegal or wrongful act. See Misfeasance.

Malice. The state of intending to commit an illegal act.

Malice Aforethought or Prepense. The state of intending to commit an illegal act without a justifying or extenuating cause.

Malicious Mischief. Injury done to another's property wantonly or from malice.

Malicious Prosecution. A prosecution undertaken maliciously, without probable cause. An action for damages by the person so prosecuted.

Manda'mus. [Lat.] A writ issued by a superior to an inferior court, or to a person, commanding the performance of some act.

Manifest. A schedule or invoice of a ship's cargo and passengers.

Manslaughter. The unlawful killing, without previous malice, of a human being, done intentionally under stress of passion (voluntary manslaughter), or unintentionally in the commission of an unlawful act or through negligence (involuntary manslaughter).

Manufactures. Articles made from raw materials by some process, usually by machinery.

Marine Insurance. Insurance against loss of vessels and cargo.

Mark. A letter, figure, or device by which goods and prices are distinguished.

Market. A public place of sale for commodities. A body of persons dealing in values, or in readiness to deal at a certain price. On the market for sale.

Maturity. The date fixed for payment of commercial paper. Becoming due.

Maximum. The highest price or quantity.

Measurement Goods. Goods of large bulk and small weight on which freight is charged by measurement.

Memorandum. An informal note, statement, or communication. A brief legal instrument.

Mercantile Agency. A commercial agency. A concern which procures and furnishes information as to the financial standing and credit of business firms.

Mercantile Paper. Negotiable notes or bills issued by merchants for goods bought or consigned.

Merchandise. All goods dealt in by merchants.

Merchant. One who buys and sells commodities; generally applied to wholesalers or large dealers.

Merchantable. Fit for market; in sound condition.

Merger. Absorption of a smaller by a greater estate, obligation, or offence. The control of a number of corporations by a single corporation through the issue of stock of the controlling corporation in lieu of a majority of stock of the corporations merged.

Metric System. A decimal system of weights and measures, first established in France; now required in Europe, and permitted in English-speaking countries.

Minimum. Lowest price. Least quantity possible.

Minor. Same as Infant.
Mint. A place for coining money, usually under government authority.
Misdemeanor. An indictable offence of a lower degree than felony.
Misfeasance. The doing of a lawful act or exercise of lawful authority in an unlawful manner.
Misrepresentation. A false statement knowingly made by a party to a contract.
Misuser. The abuse or unlawful use of a right.
Mitigation. Reduction of a penalty or fine; that which in part excuses.
Mittimus. [Lat.] A warrant committing a person to prison.
Mixed Fabrics. Those composed of more than one kind of fibre, as wool and cotton.
Money. The measure of value and medium of exchange; especially metal coined by a government. Bank notes and checks.
Money Broker. A money changer. One who deals in loans.
Money Market. The general market for capital. The exchange of different kinds of currency.
Money Order. An order, not transferable, requesting one person to pay money to another. A post-office order.
Monopoly. The exclusive power of dealing in certain classes of goods. Exclusive control.
Moot Court. A mock court, for practice in legal procedure.
Moral Hazard. In fire insurance, the risk involved in the honesty or dishonesty of the person insured.
Mortgage. A conditional conveyance of property, to become void upon fulfillment of the condition.
Mortgage Deed. A deed of the nature of a mortgage.
Mortgagee. One to whom property is mortgaged.
Mortgagor. One who gives a mortgage.
Mortuary Tables. In life insurance, tabulations of the average length of life, for the determination of the amounts of premiums.
Movables. Personal property. Property not fixed.
Municipal Court. A court having civil or criminal jurisdiction within the limits of a municipality.
Municipal Law. The body of laws regulating the relations of a state with those under its jurisdiction, and of its members among themselves.
Murder. Intentional killing of another by a sane person with malice aforethought.
Mutual Insurance. That in which policy holders form the insuring company.

N

National Banks. Banks organized under the conditions of an Act of Congress with power to issue bank notes only to the amount of United States Bonds deposited in the United States Treasury.
National Debt. The debt, especially the funded debt, of a nation to individuals.
Natural Guardian. A guardian by right of relationship.
Natural Rights. Rights belonging to a person by the law of nature, as the right to life, liberty, and property.
Naturalization. The act of conferring the rights of citizenship on an alien.
Negotiable Paper. Commercial paper which may be transferred by endorsement or delivery.
Negotiate. To confer with a view of agreeing upon a transaction.
Net. Clear of all charges and deductions. To gain as clear profit.
Net Proceeds. The proceeds of a sale or business after deduction of all expenses.
Net Profit. Clear Profit, after deducting losses and all incidental charges.
Net Weight. The weight of merchandise without the container.
Nisi. [Lat.] Unless. A decree *nisi* becomes effective at a specified time unless modified.
Nisi Prius. [Lat.] Unless before. A phrase applied to a trial of a civil action before a judge and jury.
Nolle Prosequi. [Lat.] To be unwilling to prosecute. A declaration by the plaintiff or, in criminal cases, by the prosecutor, that he will not prosecute the case or some part of it.
Nolo Contendere. [Lat.] I will not contend. A plea in criminal law subjecting the defendant to the punishment without admitting the truth

of the charge. Usually Non Vult when the plea is entered by counsel.

Nominal. In name only; very small; as, a nominal price.

Nominal Damages. Damages given when no actual loss has resulted from the violation of a right.

Non-delivery. Failure to deliver.

Non-disclosure. Suppression of a material known fact.

Non-feasance. Failure to do what ought to be done.

Non-suit. A judgment against a plaintiff who fails to establish his suit.

Non-user. Failure to use a right or privilege.

Non Vult. See Nolo Conten'dere.

Notary, or **Notary Public.** A public officer, appointed by the governor of the state, who attests or certifies to acknowledgment of deeds and other papers, takes affidavits, protests notes and bills, etc.

Notarial. Of or done by a notary public.

Note. A written undertaking to pay (promissory note, note of hand). A bank note.

Note Book. A book in which notes of hand are recorded.

Notice of Protest. A notice given by the holder to the drawer or endorser of a note that the notice has been protested for non-payment or non-acceptance.

Nuisance. Anything that legally damages a person by disturbing him in the enjoyment of his property or rights.

O

Oath. An affirmation appealing to God for the truth of the statement or promise.

Obligation. A binding engagement. A bond with condition annexed. Acknowledgment of a liability.

Offer. Putting forward for sale.

O. K. All correct.

On Sale. On the market; to be sold.

Open Account. An unsettled running account on a merchant's books.

Opening. The display of a new stock of goods for sale.

Open Policy. A policy in which the value of the object is not fixed and must be proved by the insurer in case of loss. In marine insurance, a policy which covers varying risks, each object insured being endorsed on the policy as the shipments are made.

Open Shop. One in which no discrimination is made between union and non-union workers.

Option. The privilege of demanding fulfillment of a contract within a specified time, at a given price.

Oral. Spoken, not written.

Order. Any command of a court. A commission to buy, sell, or deliver goods or pay money. On commercial paper, the direction by which the person to whom payment is to be made is indicated.

Order Book. One in which orders received are entered.

Ordinance. A law or regulation enacted by a public, especially by a local, authority.

Organic Law. The legal principles or system forming the basis of a state. A written constitution.

Orphans' Court. In Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland the title of the courts of probate.

Outlawed Debt. One which has run beyond the time when the law will enforce its payment.

Outstanding. Of accounts, not yet collected.

Overdraw. To draw more money than is on deposit to one's credit.

Overdue. More than due, and unpaid.

Overt Act. An open act manifesting intention.

Oyer and Terminer. [Old Fr.] Hear and determine. The title of criminal courts in several states.

P

Package (Pkg.). A bundle, parcel, bale, box, crate, cask, etc., of goods.

Panel. The list of persons summoned for jury duty. The persons so summoned.

Panic. A financial crisis caused by apprehension and producing monetary pressure.

Paper. A document. A writing showing authorization or identity. Negotiable evidence of indebtedness.

Paper Money. Bills of banks or a government passing current as money.

Par. Equality of Value. The nominal

or face value, without premium or discount. The fixed value of the unit of one country's coinage expressed in that of another's.

Paramount. Superior; that will prevail in law.

Parol. Oral. Executed by writing not under seal.

Partner. An associate in business; member of a partnership.

Partnership. The joining of two or more persons into one firm for the purpose of carrying on any business or enterprise.

Part Owner. One of several owners in common.

Party. One sharing or interested in a matter. The plaintiff and the defendant in a law suit.

Party Wall. A dividing wall common to two adjoining properties.

Pass Book. A customer's book in which entries of purchases are made. A bank book showing deposits and withdrawals.

Passport. A formal permission from a government to travel, with identification and certificate of nationality.

Patent. A government license, securing to an inventor the sole right to manufacture an article for a term of years. The invention so protected.

Pawn. A pledge of chattels or money delivered as security for the payment of money.

Pawnbroker. One who as a business lends money at interest on security of personal property deposited with him.

Payable. To be paid. That may be paid. Due.

Payee. The person in whose favor a note, bill, or draft is drawn.

Penalty. Punishment for a legal offence. The sum to be forfeited for non-performance of an agreement.

Per. [Lat.] By.

Per Annum. [Lat.] By the year.

Per Cent. (%). [Lat.] By the hundred; especially of rate of interest, discount, etc.

Per Centage. [Lat.] A rate per cent. A part. A commission.

Per Contra. [Lat.] To the opposite side of an account.

Peremptory Challenge. One made without the assignment of reasons.

Perils of the Sea. In insurance, risks arising from navigation.

Perjury. A wilfully false statement made under oath, especially in a judicial proceeding and in relation to a matter material to the point in question.

Permit. A written license or permission given by a proper authority to perform a certain act.

Personal Property. All property except real estate.

Petit Jury. A jury of twelve for the decision of questions of fact in a cause before the court.

Petition. A written application to a court for an order.

Petty Cash. Money received or expended in small amounts.

Piracy. An act of depredation or robbery committed on the high seas. The unlawful reproduction of the production of another.

Plaintiff. One who brings a personal action against another.

Plea. A lawsuit. The statement of a cause. A defendant's answer to a charge.

Pleadings. The statements by which the parties to a suit present their claims and defense.

Pledge. A bailment of personal property to secure the performance of an agreement.

Police Court. A court for the trial of minor offences against order.

Policy. The instrument by which the contract of insurance is made.

Poor Debtor. One who may obtain exemption from imprisonment by taking the Poor Debtor's oath of poverty.

Port. A harbor for vessels. A commercial city.

Port of Call. A customary stopping place of vessels for repairs, to take on coal, transship cargo, etc.

Port of Discharge. In insurance, a port where a vessel without necessity discharges her cargo or a portion of it.

Port of Entry. A place designated for the entry of imports. A port of entry may be an inland locality.

Post. [Lat.] To transfer from daybook or journal to ledger. To complete the record.

Post-date. To date after the actual time.

Post Mortem. [Lat.] An examination of a body made after death.

Post Obit. A promise to pay effective

after the death of some person, especially to repay a loan out of a reversion.

Power of Attorney. A written instrument giving one person authority to act for another.

Practice. The form and manner of conducting legal proceedings.

Preferred Creditor. One who has prior claim to payment.

Prefect's Court. In New Mexico the title of the probate court.

Preferred Stock. Stock on which a dividend is declared before any is declared on common stock, or which has priority over common stock in a distribution of assets.

Premise. In law, the portion of a deed reciting the names of the parties, the consideration and the subject matter. *Plur.*, The property conveyed. In general, land and buildings.

Premium. A sum in addition to par value. The excess in value of one form of money over another. The consideration given for an insurance contract.

Prepense. Aforethought.

Prescription. A right derived from immemorial usage, or acquired by the required period of possession.

Presentment. Action or statement by a grand jury from their own knowledge in regard to an offence.

Present Worth. The amount which with the true discount equals the face value.

Presumption. In law, an inference as to the truth of a fact, based on knowledge of another fact or on experience.

Presumptive Evidence. Evidence which is sufficient if not contradicted.

Price Current. A statement showing the prevailing prices of merchandise, stock, or securities.

Price List. A list of articles with prices attached.

Prima Facie. [Lat.] At first view. Prima facie evidence is evidence sufficient to prove a fact unless rebutted.

Prime. Of high quality; superior.

Principal. One with controlling authority. A head. One who employs another person to act for him. The sum on which interest is paid.

Probate. Proof of the genuineness of a will before a competent officer.

Probate Courts. Civil courts with jurisdiction over probate; surrogate's court, orphans' court, etc.

Probation Officer. A court officer appointed by a municipal magistrate to have supervision over an offender under suspended sentence.

Proceeds. The amount realized by a transaction.

Procuration. Agency. Power of attorney.

Produce. Farm products.

Profit. The excess of returns over cost or investment.

Profit and Loss. An account in which gains and losses are balanced.

Promissory Note. A written promise to pay a certain sum of money at a specified time or on demand to the order of a specified person or to bearer.

Property. The legal right of ownership. An estate in any valuable thing.

Pro Rata. [Lat.] In proportion, according to share.

Prosecute. To proceed against legally.

Protect. To see that commercial paper is paid at maturity.

Protection. The system of encouraging home industries by discouraging foreign competition through the imposition of restrictive or prohibitive taxes on imported products.

Protective Tariff. A tariff designed to encourage domestic manufactures as contrasted with a tariff for revenue.

Protest. A formal notice made by a notary of the non-payment of a note or the non-acceptance or non-payment of a draft.

Proximo (prox.). [Lat.] Of next month.

Proxy. Authorization to act, particularly to vote, for another. A writing conveying such authority. A person so authorized.

Q

Quantum Meruit. [Lat.] As much as he deserves. In legal procedure, a count founded on a promise to pay the full value of a service rendered.

Quarantine. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship, dwelling, or town is subjected on suspicion of infection. The place of such restraint.

Quash. To annul, set aside, as an indictment.

Quasi. [Lat.] As if, similar to, resembling.

Qui Tam. [Lat.] Who as much. An action under a penal statute in which the penalty goes in part to the person bringing the action, in part to the state.

Quit Claim. A form of deed in the nature of a release, generally containing a provision covenanting against others who may claim under the grantor.

Quitrent. A fixed rent paid by tenant of a freehold, discharging him from other rent.

Quotation. The published current prices of commodities or stocks, rates of exchange, etc.

Quo Warranto. [Lat.] A writ requiring a person to show by what authority he acts.

R

Ratify. To sanction, confirm (an act, treaty, or contract).

Real Covenant. One which runs with the land.

Real Estate, Real Property, Realty. Land, houses, and fixtures; all immovable property.

Rebate. A deduction, abatement, or discount made for prompt payment or other reasons. The returning of part of a sum already paid.

Receipt, Receiving. A written acknowledgment of the delivery of goods or money. To make such written acknowledgment.

Receivable. The opposite of payable.

Receiver. A person appointed by a court to hold in trust and administer property in litigation, of an insolvent, or of a corporation on its dissolution.

Reciprocity. The exchange of special trade privileges between two countries, established by treaty.

Record. To register officially as evidence, as a mortgage or deed.

Record. A memorandum of court proceedings. A copy of the official papers of a case.

Recorder. Especially in New York, the chief judge having jurisdiction in a municipality.

Recoupment. A form of counter claim reducing the amount of a claim on account of defects in performance, etc.

Rectification. Repeated distillation of alcoholic liquors.

Redelivery. The return of a chattel to the bailor on completion of the service required by the bailment.

Redemption. The recovery of mortgaged property upon fulfillment of the terms of the mortgage.

Referee. A person, generally an attorney, appointed by the court to determine a matter in dispute.

Reference. Referring a matter to a referee. The consent of the parties is not necessary.

Register. A public officer authorized to record deeds, etc. A ship's paper, issued by the Custom House, stating description, name, tonnage, nationality, and ownership.

Re-insurance. Transfer of part of the contract of insurance from one insurer to another.

Release. A discharge from an obligation. Surrender of claim.

Remainder. In law, an estate arising only after the termination of a prior estate.

Remedy. The legal means for securing compensation, redress, or a right.

Remittance. The act of transferring funds from one place to another. The values so transferred.

Renew. To continue in force, as a lease. To extend time for payment of a note.

Rent. Compensation given for the use of real estate or other property.

Replevin. The action or writ by which a person whose goods are wrongfully detained may obtain possession of them, under security to try the case and to restore the goods if the case is decided against him.

Reply. The answer made by the plaintiff to the plea of the defendant.

Repository. A place for safekeeping; a warehouse or storehouse.

Reprisal. Retaliation. Resort to force to obtain redress. The seizure of ships or property to indemnify for unlawful seizure or detention.

Residence. In law, a place of established and actual abode.

Residuary Legatee. One to whom the residue of an estate is bequeathed.

Residue. That portion of an estate which remains after particular legacies and debts have been paid.

Resources. Available money, property, or claims that can be converted into property.

Respondentia. A loan secured by the cargo of a ship, payable only on safe arrival.

Restraint of Trade. Contracts in restraint of trade are those held to interfere unjustly with competition and therefore illegal.

Retail. To sell in small quantities.

Retainer. The engaging by a client of an attorney to maintain his interests in legal proceedings. The fee paid to secure the services of counsel.

Return. In law, the giving back of a writ to the court after service.

Returns. The profit derived from an undertaking or investment.

Revenue. Income, particularly the income of a state from taxes received.

Revenue Cutter. A small government vessel used in enforcing the revenue laws and preventing smuggling.

Revert. To return into the possession of the former owner or of his heirs.

Revoke. To recall, take back, annul (authority, a will, etc.).

Right of Action. A right entitling the holder to institute legal proceedings for infringement.

Right of Survivorship. The right of the survivor or survivors to take the interest of their deceased joint tenant, which otherwise would go to his heirs.

Right of Way. The legal right possessed by one person to pass over the land of another.

Royalty. An agreed compensation paid to an author or inventor for each article or work sold, or for each article manufactured, or for the use of a patent.

Ruling. A decision made by a court on a point of law.

S

Sale. The transfer of property for a consideration.

Salvage. The act of saving a ship or cargo from loss. The property saved. The compensation allowed by law for such saving. In fire insurance, the goods saved; their value; their proceeds if sold.

Sample. A small portion of merchandise taken as a specimen of quality.

Sans Recours. [Fr.] Without redress.

Satisfaction. Discharge, settlement of a claim or judgment.

Scrip. Certificate issued to a subscriber after allotment of stock.

Seal. A device impressed in wax or other material or any mark made for the purpose of authenticating a signature or ratifying an instrument.

Sealer. A United States officer charged with the certification of weights and measures.

Sea Letter. A document given to a vessel certifying her nationality and describing the character and destination of her cargo, and other particulars.

Seaworthy. Fit and properly equipped for a voyage.

Security. A pledge. A surety. A document evidencing a right to property.

Seize. To take legal possession of.

Seized and Possessed of. In possession of.

Seizin or **Seisin.** Ownership, possession.

Sell. To make a sale; to transfer for a consideration.

Serve. To deliver in legal form, as a writ.

Sessions, Courts of. Various state criminal courts, as General Sessions, Special Sessions.

Set-Off. A counter claim made by a debtor, arising from a distinct claim.

Several. Independent of others. Individual.

Severalty. Exclusive or individual ownership or right.

Severance. Destroying unity, division of rights, etc.

Share. The interest owned by one of a number. One of several equal parts. The unit of the division of stock.

Ship. To give to a carrier for transportation. To agree to serve on a vessel.

Shipment. Delivery to a carrier for transportation. The goods dispatched.

Shipper. One who dispatches goods by vessel or other conveyance.
Shipping. A collective term for a number of vessels.
Shipping Articles. An agreement between captain and seamen fixing wages, period of service, etc.
Shipping Clerk. One who oversees the forwarding of merchandise.
Ship's Husband. A representative of a ship-owner who manages receipts and expenses and attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port.
Ship's Papers. Papers which a vessel is required to carry; sea-letter, log-book, bill of health, shipping articles, etc.
Ship's Stores. Provisions, fuel, cables, extra spars, etc.
Short Exchange. Bills of exchange payable at sight or in a few days.
Short Of. Not in possession of securities or produce that one has sold. To "sell short" is to sell for future delivery what one has not, with the expectation that prices will fall.
Shorts. Dealers who have sold short.
Short Ton. 2000 pounds.
Shrinkage. Reduction in bulk, measurement, weight, or value.
Sight Draft. One payable when presented.
Signature. The name of a person written by himself.
Silent, Sleeping, or **Dormant Partner.** One who furnishes capital but has no voice in a business.
Simple Interest. Interest paid only on principal.
Sinking Fund. A fund set apart from revenue to pay a public or corporation debt.
Slander. Malicious oral utterance of false statements to the detriment of reputation.
Sleeping Partner. See Silent Partner.
Smart Money. Exemplary damages; punitive in their character.
Smuggle. To take goods into or out of a country without paying duties.
Solvent. Able to meet all liabilities.
Special Partner. One whose liability is limited.
Specialty. A contract under seal.
Specie. Coin.
Specification. A written description and enumeration of particulars. In patent law, a detailed description of the invention and a statement of the inventor's claim.
Specific Duty. One imposed on a given class of articles without regard to value.
Specific Performance. Actual performance of the conditions of a contract in distinction from the payment of damages in lieu of performance.
Speculate. To engage in a business venture the returns from which are conjectural.
Stamp Duty. A tax. Stamps affixed to checks and proprietary articles.
Staple. The principal commodity of a country or district.
Statement. A list of resources and liabilities. A report of an agent's transactions. An itemized list of the debits and credits of a personal account.
Stationers' Hall. The building of the Stationers' Guild in London where registration of English copyright is made.
Statute. A law enacted by a legislative body. An act of legislature
Statute Law. The body of laws established by legislative enactments as opposed to unwritten or common law.
Statute of Frauds. A statute requiring written memoranda to validate a contract.
Statute of Limitations. A statute prescribing the period after which a legal action can not be brought.
Sterling. The standard money of Great Britain. The legal standard of fineness of silver is 725 parts of silver to 75 of copper.
Stock. Transferable shares in the capital of corporations. Supply of goods on hand.
Stock Broker. One who deals in stocks on commission.
Stock Exchange. A place where shares of stock are bought and sold under established regulations
Stockholder. One who owns shares of the stock of a corporation.
Stock Jobber. A speculator in stocks.
Stoppage in Transitu. The right of a seller to stop goods on their passage if the purchaser has become insolvent.
Storage. The safe keeping of goods. The amount paid for storing goods.

Subagent. An agent employed by an agent.
Subcontract. One made under an existing contract.
Sublet. To let by a lessee.
Subpoena. [Lat.] Under penalty, a writ commanding a witness to appear in court.
Subpoena duces tecum. [Lat.] A subpoena requiring a witness to produce certain papers.
Subrogation. Putting one thing or person in the place of another. Substituting one creditor for another.
Sue. To prosecute, bring an action against.
Summary Proceedings. Statutory legal remedies without the bringing of an action.
Summons. In law, a notice to appear in court as defendant or witness.
Sundries. Unclassified articles.
Supercargo. An agent who accompanies and manages cargo.
Supplementary Proceedings. Legal proceedings to discover the assets of a judgment debtor.
Surety. One who makes himself responsible for the contract or act of another.
Surrogate. In certain States the title of the judicial officer charged with the probate of wills, appointment of guardians, etc.
Surveyor. A customs officer appointed to determine the value, quantity, etc., of imports. An agent of an insurance company to report on applications for insurance.
Suspend. To cease operations. To stop payment.
Suspense Account. An account made of doubtful balances to ascertain probable profit or loss.
Sutler. A dealer who accompanies an army to sell goods.
Suttle Weight. The weight of merchandise after deduction of tare.
Syndicate. A combination of capitalists or other persons for the purpose of conducting a large financial or industrial enterprise.

T

Tacit. Implied, not expressed.
Tale Quale [Lat.] or **Tel Quel.** [Fr.]. Such as; used to denote that cargo is presumed to correspond with sample, and that buyer takes the risk of deterioration.
Tally. An account kept by checking off. A score. A label. To count. To correspond.
Tare. An allowance made for the weight of barrels, boxes, or coverings of merchandise. Actual tare is determined by weighing each container; average tare by weighing one or more containers as samples; estimated tare by allowing a fixed percentage.
Tariff. A schedule of prices or charges. A schedule of duties.
Teller. An officer appointed to count votes. A bank officer who receives or pays out money.
Tenant. One who holds real estate by any form of legal right; especially, one who occupies another's property under lease.
Tenant in Common. One holding a property in common with another.
Tender. An offer. An offer of money or service in satisfaction of an obligation.
Ten-Forties. The popular name for certain United States Government bonds in 1864, which could be redeemed in ten years or allowed to run forty.
Tenor. Intent, nature. In law, an exact copy.
Term.
Testator, fem. **Testatrix.** One who has made a will.
Testimony.
Textile. Woven.
Ticker. An instrument telegraphically recording stock quotations.
Tickler. A reminder. A book or set of sheets containing a memorandum of notes due, debts, etc.
Time. The hour fixed (2.15 P.M.) on the New York Stock Exchange when securities on the day's contracts must be delivered. On time=on credit.
Time Bargain. A contract for delivery or for an option for a specified period.
Time Draft. A draft or bill payable at a fixed date.
Title. The legal right of ownership.
Tonnage. The capacity or weight of a ship in tons. The displacement of a vessel. A canal tax on vessel or cargo.
Tort. A private or civil injury, except

one arising from breach of contract, for which damages may be had.

Trade. Business or occupation; buying and selling; commerce; traffic; barter.

Trade Discount. A discount from list prices made to dealers.

Trade Mark. A distinguishing mark, protected by law, used to mark the product of a manufacturer.

Trade Price. That allowed by wholesalers to retailers.

Trade Sale. An auction by and for the trade; especially of booksellers.

Trades Union. A combination formed by working men or women for the protection of their rights and improvement of their condition.

Traffic. Trade. Commerce. The amount of business done by a railroad or other carrier.

Transit Duty. Tax imposed on goods for passing through a country.

Transportation. Conveying goods from one place to another.

Transshipment. The transfer of goods from one conveyance to another.

Traveler. A commercial agent; a drummer.

Treason. The waging of war against the United States or giving aid or comfort to their enemies.

Treasury Note. A note or bill issued by the government and passing current as money.

Treaty. An agreement or compact between two or more nations.

Tret. Allowance for waste of 4 lbs. in 104 lbs., after deduction tare.

Triplicate. To make three identical copies of a paper. The third copy.

Trustee Process. The same as Garnishment.

U

Ullage. What a cask lacks of being full.

Ultimo (ult.). [Lat.] Of the last month.

Ultra Vires. [Lat.] Beyond power. Applied to acts done in excess of the legal powers possessed.

Unclaimed Goods. Goods in government storehouses unclaimed three years after importation, subject to sale at auction.

Undersell. To sell below the trade price or the price of a competitor.

Underwrite. To assume an insurance risk.

Usury. Interest in excess of the highest legal rate.

V

Valid. Binding; legally executed; having legal force.

Valuable Consideration. One involving money, services, or anything of value.

Value. To estimate. Worth. Purchasing power.

Value Received. A phrase used in notes to show the receipt of a consideration.

Vendee. One to whom something is sold.

Vendor. A seller.

Vendue. A public or auction sale.

Venture. A mercantile speculation or investment.

Void. Without legal effect or force; not binding.

Voidable. That may become of no legal effect if proper steps are taken.

Voucher. Any paper or other document establishing the occurrence of some transaction or the truth of accounts.

W

Waive. To relinquish (a right).

Waiver. Relinquishment of a legal right or privilege.

Warehouse. To place in a bonded warehouse.

Warranty. Guaranty that a fact is as represented, or that some condition of a contract is or will be fulfilled.

Wastage. Loss in handling or by decay; shrinkage.

Waste. Damage to property permitted or done by a tenant.

Way Bill. A list and description of goods transported by common carrier.

Wharfage. Fees paid for the use of a wharf.

Wholesale. The sale of goods in quantity, in unbroken or whole packages.

Without Recourse. A formula by which the endorser of commercial paper transfers it with assuming responsibility.

Wreckage. Merchandise saved from a wreck.

Glossary of Aviation Terms

By ALFRED W. LAWSON,

EDITOR OF "AIRCRAFT"

aeroboat (ā-ē′rō-bōat), a combination boat and aeroplane.

aerocar (ā-ē′rō-car), an enclosed passenger-carrying flying machine.

aerodonetics (ā-e-rō-do-net′iks), the science of gliding or soaring flight.

aerodrome (ā-ē′rō-drōm), (1) a flying race-course; (2) a structure for housing aerial vehicles; (3) a name proposed for flying machines and used by Prof. S. P. Langley for his tandem-planed machine (1896), now entirely superseded in this sense by the word aeroplane.

aerodynamics (ā-ē-rō-dī-nam′ics), the science of the air, of gaseous fluids and their forces.

aerofoil (ā-ē′rō-foil), a thin plane or curved structure suited to motion in the air; the sustaining member of the aeroplane; an experimental plane surface of varying shape, used on the whirling table for ascertaining the most efficient outlines and forms for use in aeroplanes and propellers.

aeronaut (ā-ē′rō-nawt), a navigator of the air, particularly a balloonist or pilot of a lighter-than-air flying machine.

aeronautics (ā-ē-rō-nawt′iks), the entire science of aerial navigation. See *aviation*.

aeroplane (ā-ē′rō-plān), a self-propelled heavier-than-air flying vehicle having fixed sustaining planes or surfaces, supported dynamically by its movement through the air, also known by the names aerodyne, aerodrome, flying machine, aeromobile, etc.

aerostatics (ā-ē-rō-stat′iks), the science of buoyancy in the air by means of displacement.

aerostation (ā-ē′rō-stā-shun), that part of aerial navigation dealing with gas-borne or lighter-than-air machines.

aileron (ā′le-ron), an auxiliary plane, flap or wing tip, placed near the extremity of the main wing of the aeroplane, on either side, and operated so as to prevent overturning sideways, and to assist in steering.

aircraft (ār′kraft), (1) any human device that flies or floats in the air or pertaining to the construction thereof; (2) the aeronautical industry.

airship (ār′ship), a self-propelled lighter-than-air vessel for navigating the air; a dirigible, distinguished from an aeroplane or other heavier-than-air flying machine.

alighting-gear (ā-līt′ing-gēr), the portion of an aeroplane used in landing, including wheels, skids, underbody, shock-absorbers, etc.

anemometer (a-nē-nom′e-tĕr), an instrument for measuring the forces of the wind, velocity, pressure, etc.

angle (ang′gl), (1) "of entry," the angle which the tangent to the leading convex edge of the surface of a plane makes with the chord; as, "an angle of entry of 45 degrees;" (2) "of incidence," the upward inclination of the planes of an aeroplane entering the air, when flying horizontally, usually from five to twelve degrees; also angle of the chord of the rib with the horizontal.

ascension (as-sen′shun), the act of ascending in a lighter-than-air device.

ascent (as-sent′), to ascend in a lighter-than-air vehicle. See *flight*.

aspect-ratio (as′pekt-rā′shi-ō), proportion of fore and aft dimension to transverse span; as, "1:6," the proportion of five feet of depth to thirty feet of width of the plan of the plane of an aeroplane.

aviation (ā-vi-ā′shun) or (av-i-ā′-shun), the art, act, practice or science of mechanical flight in heavier-than-air machines; distinguished from aeronautics, which refers more to the

science of ascension in lighter-than-air machines and balloons. Aeronautics includes, in a certain sense, aviation, but is becoming more definitely differentiated and restricted to the latter meaning, aviation being the dominant word in reference to aeroplanes and aeroplaning.

aviator (ā'vi-ā-tor) or (av'i-ā-tēr), a navigator of the air, in heavier-than-air machines, an aeroplane driver, also called airman, aeroman, birdman, flyer, pilot.

Avion (av'i-on), name of the first heavier-than-air flying machine, invented by Ader and flown in France 1897, with two steam engines.

balancing-plane (bal'ans-ing-plān), a surface, flap, web or other member for maintaining equilibrium.

balloonet (ba-lōōn-net'), a cell or subsidiary small balloon making up with others the interior of a larger balloon or dirigible, some of which usually contain air, so that in rising temperatures, the opening of the air balloonets gives room for the expansion of gas in the gas balloonets.

banking (bank'ing), making a turn with the inner side of the aeroplane downward.

barograph (bär'ō-graf), a form of barometer which automatically registers the altitude reached by an aeroplane and makes a record on a continuous strip of paper of the variations in altitude.

beam (bēm), the principal transverse member of the plane or wing to which the ribs are attached; **front beam—rear beam.**

biplane (bī'plān), an aeroplane having two main planes usually of equal size, one above the other. **Staggered biplane** (stag'ērd), one with planes offset, fore-and-aft manner. **Tandem biplane** (tan'dem), one with two main planes on the same level, one some distance behind the other.

camber (kam'bēr), the concavity or arch of an aeroplane wing as seen from the side of the machine when looking at the end of the wing; the fore and after curvature; the Phillip's curve, imitative of the concavity of the underside of a bird's wing, the application of which to aeroplanes proved one of the greatest elements of progress ever introduced; in biplanes, usually of a depth of one-twentieth of the span.

cavitation (kā-vi-tā'shun), the formation of a partial vacuum in the zone of a rapidly revolving propeller due to its velocity.

center (sen'tēr), **center of flying gravity**; center of gravity of aircraft when in flight. **Center of pressure or resistance,** the point at which the resistance balances; or at which, if concentrated, it would have the same effect as when distributed.

center of thrust or pull, the point at which the driving force may be assumed to act. In an aeroplane flying in a normal state the centers of gravity, resistance and thrust form an equilibrated couple.

chassis (shas'si), the main framework of an aeroplane to which the essential members are attached; the understructure.

control (kon-trōl), **front control** (frunt), the elevator or auxiliary plane forward and its attachments for vertical direction of an aeroplane. **Lateral control** (lat'ēr-al), apparatus for regulating the list of the aeroplane.

control-lever (kon-trōl'lēv-er), a lever for steering an aeroplane either up or down or from side to side, or for maintaining lateral balance.

cross-country flight (krôs-kun'tri flīt), a flight over open or unprepared fields.

cruising radius (krūz'ing rā'di-us), the distance from a given point which marks the radius of a circle over which an aerial vehicle may conduct cruising operations.

curtain (kēr'tin), a fixed vertical surface located on the ends between the main-planes. See *vertical plane.*

deflector (de-flek'tēr), a plane or other surface for changing course of an aerial vehicle.

demountable (dē-mount'a-bl), capable of being readily taken apart to the extent necessary for transportation; as, a "demountable military aeroplane."

dihedral (dī-hē'dral); **dihedral angle,** the inclination of the wings of an aeroplane to each other, usually in the form of a flat V, the outer ends high, when viewed from the front, a form giving stability but

dangerous in side winds if the machine banks. Mostly used on monoplanes.

dirigible (dir'ij-i-bl), steerable; also a self-propelled balloon, an airship, as Zeppelin's dirigible, usually cigar-shaped and of great size.

distance-piece (dis'tans-pēs), a piece holding other parts at required intervals; as, "distance-pieces between ribs."

double-decker (dub-l-dek'ēr), an aeroplane with two sustaining surfaces superposed; a biplane, as a "Farman double-decker."

double-surfaced (dub-l-sēr'fast), a plane covered on both the upper and under side of the ribs.

edge (ej), **entering edge** (en'tēr-ing), the front edge of the planes of an aeroplane; **trailing** (trāl) **edge**, the rear or leaving edge of the plane.

elevator (el'e-vā-tēr), a horizontal plane, either fore or aft of any flying device, used to steer it in an upward or downward direction.

equalizer (ē'kwal-īz-ēr), an auxiliary plane or device for lateral stability.

fin (fin), a small plane, flipper or blade for purposes of ensuring greater equilibrium; mostly on dirigibles.

flight (flīt), rise and passage of an aeroplane through the air, distinguished from ascent, the rising of a balloon.

flying-machine (flī'ing-ma-shēn'), an apparatus or vehicle for navigating the air, including all kinds of heavier-than-air machines; any flying vehicle or device.

fuselage (fū-si-lāj'), (1) the framework of an aeroplane or dirigible; (2) that portion of a monoplane extending from the main body to the tail.

glider (glī'dēr), an apparatus without power for aerial gliding, constructed of planes, designed to carry an operator, his balance being maintained by shifting his position; as Lilianthal's glider. **Biplane-glider**, the type perfected by Chanute, which, when improved and fitted with an engine by the Wrights, became the biplane.

gliding-angle (glīd'ing-ang'gl), the angle at which an aeroplane travels when the power is cut off.

gyroscope (jī'ro-skōp), a device in which the axis of a heavy rotating body is also free to rotate in any direction and may be acted on by couples of forces. Numerous efforts have been made to utilize the resistance of a gyroscope to deflection from its plane as a means of maintaining lateral balance in aeroplanes.

hangar or **hanger** (hang'gär), (hang'gēr), a structure for housing aerial vehicles; aeroplane shed. (The term is derived, through the French, from an old Persian word for a post-station.)

headless (hed'les), without a head; a biplane having no front elevator, such as the Wright headless.

head resistance (hed re-zist'ens), that portion of the resistance encountered by an aerial vehicle in flight which cannot be utilized to assist in its support; dead resistance.

helicopter (hel'i-kop-tēr), or (hē'li-kop-tēr), an aerial vehicle sustained and propelled by the action of the screws, propeller or rotating planes and without supporting planes; a form advocated by many scientists but not yet perfected mechanically.

hydroaeroplane (hī-drō-ā-ē'rō-plān), an aeroplane capable of alighting on and rising from the water (such as Curtis' hydroaeroplane), distinguished from an aerohydroplane, a hydroplane with wings, not capable of rising entirely free of the water.

ignition (ig-nish'un), the means of exploding the mixture in an internal combustion motor, usually an electric spark from a magneto.

knock-down (nok'doun), a flying machine as dismantled for shipment, or its collected parts prior to erection.

lacing (lās'ing), cord or string used in fastening the cloth covering of planes together, and to the ribs and beams.

landing-chassis (land-ing - shas'si), the landing framework or under body of an aerial vehicle.

launching (launch'ing); **launching derrick** (der'ik), a catapult for starting a flying machine; **launching rail** (rāl), a track or bar for launching into the air.

lifting propeller (lift'ing pro-pel'ēr), a propeller for raising flying machines without forward movement.

list (list), careen or incline sideways of an aerial vehicle; banking.

lubrication (lū-bri-ka'shun), **splash lubrication,** oiling of internal parts of motor by working parts splashing in a sump of oil.

mast (mast), upright part, usually extending upward from the center of a monoplane for support of guy and truss wires and controls. A vertical upright in either the main or supplementary planes.

monoplane (mon'ō-plān), an aeroplane with a single main sustaining surface, or with a single wing on either side of the body. **Tandem monoplane** (tan'dem), a monoplane with two main planes, one in front of the other, not superposed. A **biplane** (bī'plān) has two planes, a **triplane** (trī'plān), three planes, and a **multiplane** (mul'ti-plān), a greater number.

ornithopter (ôr-ni-thop'tĕr), a heavier-than-air aerial vehicle with flapping wings, imitative of bird flight.

outrigger (out'rig-ĕr), framework extending to the front or the rear to support the elevator or tail.

Phillips' curve (fil'ips kĕrv), the curve similar to the underside of a bird's wing applied by Phillips to the aeroplane. See *camber*.

phugoid (fū'goid), **phugoid curve,** a curve showing the flight-path of an aerofoil.

pitch (pitch), the distance through which a given point of a propeller advances during one revolution, parallel to the axis, in a solid nut.

plane (plān), a supporting surface of an aeroplane.

pocket (pok'et), a loop formed either in the end of the cloth surface or by sewing on an additional strip; provided for the ribs and beams of a single-surfaced plane to lessen skin friction.

power-plant (pow'ĕr-plant), the entire apparatus for generating power on an aeroplane, including motor, propeller, radiator, gasolene tank, etc.

propeller (prō-pel'ĕr), a device with two or more blades set at a pitch which translates rotary force into straight line motion; a screw; **tractor propeller** (trak'tor), a propeller on the front of an aeroplane, drawing the machine forward, as on the Bleriot monoplane.

pterygoid (ter'i-goid), having the shape of a wing, as, "pterygoid aspect."

pylon (pē-long), a mark in the course of an aerodrome.

rib (rib), a longitudinal horizontal member of an aeroplane wing, to which the covering is attached, and whose shape determines the curve of the wing. **Laminated rib,** a rib built up of laminations of wood, glued together to enable it to hold its shape.

rudder (rud'ĕr), an auxiliary plane or surface either at front or rear of an aerial vehicle for steering; also called **vertical rudder** (vĕr'ti-kl). The **horizontal rudder** (hor-i-zon'-tal) is for steering up or down, and the stabilizing rudder or aileron for maintaining equilibrium.

running-gear (run'ing-gēr), that part of a flying machine which enables it to travel on the earth.

shock-absorber (shok'ab-sôrb-ĕr), an apparatus for deadening the impact of an aeroplane upon alighting.

single-surfaced (sing'gl-sĕr'fast), a plane covered on only one side.

skid (skid), a sled-like runner, part of the running gear of an aeroplane.

skin-friction (skin'frik-shun), the friction between the surface of the planes and other parts of the flying machine, and the passing air; distinguished from the head resistance due to displacement of the air; much less for smooth surfaces than for rough ones; skin resistance.

slip (slip), the loss of efficiency of a propeller, the difference between its theoretical advance and the real advance in practice. See *pitch*.

soaring (sôr'ing), flight without power, effected by taking advantage of rising, or unequal currents of air.

spread (spred), distance from tip to tip of wings of an aeroplane, as "the spread of a Curtis is 28 feet."

stability (sta-bil'i-ti), steadiness in flight; **automatic stability** (aw-tō-mat'ik), maintenance of equilibrium in automatic manner. **Longitudinal stability** (lon-gi-tū'di-nal), steadiness in a fore-and-aft direction; **horizontal** or **lateral stability** (lat'ĕr-al), steadiness from side to side.

stabilizer (stā'bl-īz-ĕr), a plane or other device for securing steadiness.

staggered (stag'ĕrd), arranged in steps

or offset; zig-zag, said of planes of aeroplane.

stanchion (stan'shun), an upright between the planes of a biplane, a post, a strut.

steering (stēr'ing), guidance of an air-craft in flight. **Vertical steering,** up and down as distinguished from **lateral** or **right** and **left steering.**

stream-line-form (strēm'līn-fôrm), that form of a body which enables it to pass through liquid or gas with the best possible resistance; ichthyoid, or fish-like form.

strut (strut), a brace or support under compression stress; an upright between planes.

tail (tāl), rear portion of an aerial vehicle used for steering and balancing.

tetrahedral cell (tet-ra-hē'dral sel), a tetrahedron whose sides are four equilateral triangles, open front and rear, the sides being surfaces. A large number of such cells when built up acting as a sustaining surface, as in the tetrahedral aeroplane of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell.

thrust (thrust), the push or traction exerted by the propeller; as, "the propeller developed 350 pounds thrust," i. e. showed on a scale 350 pounds pull to hold the aeroplane motionless.

torque (tôrk), moment of twisting force; the force tending to overturn an aeroplane sideways, due to the reaction of the propeller in turning in the opposite direction, overcome by having two propellers operating in opposite directions or making the wing on one side slightly larger than the other.

turnbuckle (tērn'buk-l), a connection for tightening wires, rods, etc., consisting of right and left hand threaded eyelets or swivels in a sleeve, the turning of which varies its length.

velocity (ve-los'i-ti); **natural velocity** (nat'ū-ral), the speed at which an aeroplane will continue to glide indefinitely without power.

volplane (vōl'plān), to glide or coast without power in an aeroplane.

wake (wāk), track or stream of disturbed air following the course of an aeroplane.

war plane (wawr' plane), an aeroplane designed for use in warfare.

wash (wash), the disturbed air immediately behind an aerial vehicle; dead air.

web (web), wooden or other material used as distance pieces between the ribs of a sustaining plane.

whirling-table (hwhērl'ing-tā-bl), an apparatus comprising a vertical axis and a horizontal arm for revolving planes or aerofoils and determining their effects and efficiency. The use of the whirling-table led to the experimental determination of numerous aerial laws and directly to the perfection of the aeroplane.

wind-pressure (wind'presh-ūr); **coefficient of wind pressure** (kō-ef-fish'ent), the numerical constant of the pressure of the wind against a stationary object, or of the resistance of the air to a moving object.

wing (wing), one of the pair of sustaining planes of a monoplane; a sustaining surface.

wing-spread (wing'spred), area of surface of wings; distance from tip to tip.

wing-surface (wing'sēr-fas), wing area, surface measurement of wing.

wing-tip (wing'tip), the outer extremity of the wings of a monoplane; an aileron or other movable surface at end of wing.

wing-warping (wing'wawrp-ing), deflection of a portion of an aeroplane wing; as the Wrights' warping wings; the bending of the rear outer corners of the wing on one end in an opposite direction from those of the other end, attaining lateral equilibrium.

Glossary of Automobile Terms

By JULIAN CHASE, Ph.B.

EDITOR OF "MOTOR"

accelerator pedal (ak-sel'ĕr-a-tĕr ped'l), a pedal for increasing motor speed.

acetylene generator (a-set'e-lēn jen'-ĕr-ā-tĕr), apparatus for generating acetylene gas from water and calcium carbide, for lighting purposes.

after-firing (af'ter-fīr'ing), a violent explosion in the muffler caused by failure of motor to fire gases in cylinders, their accumulation in the muffler and ignition therein from heated walls or firing cylinders. This is the terrific report so often mistaken for a bursting tire; barking. See *back firing*.

apron (ā'prun), a covering for the underside of the motor mechanism; a dust apron or pan.

armature (ăr'ma-tūr), the part of a magneto which transforms rotary motion into electrical energy, or the part of a motor which transforms electrical energy into rotary motion.

automobile (au'to-mo-bēl), any self-propelled road vehicle.

axle (ak'sl), a transverse beam, to carry a wheel on either end; **dead-axle** (ded'ak-sl), one which does not rotate; **live-axle** (līv'ak-sl), one which rotates with the wheels, or is fitted with shafts which revolve within a housing and drive the wheels.

back-fire (bak'fīr), premature explosion of charge in motor cylinder, causing motor to stop or reverse. When motor is run on advanced spark, the explosion occurs before the crank has passed the dead center on the compression stroke, but the momentum carries it over. In starting, unless the spark is retarded before cranking, a back-fire will result, often breaking the arm of the one cranking the motor. Back-fire is also produced by glowing bits of carbon or other heated condition of the interior of the cylinder.

back-lash (back'lash), lost motion between working parts; as the amount that a pinion may be turned back without moving the driven wheel.

battery (bat'ĕr-i), electrical cells supplying energy for sparking; **storage-battery** (stôr'aj-bat'ĕr-i), electrical cells adapted to receive a charge of electric current and subsequently give off the energy as required, the basis of the electric automobile.

bearing (bār'ing), the support in which a rotating part turns; **ball-bearing** (bawl'bār-ing), a bearing containing a race of balls, to reduce friction; **roller-bearing** (rōl'ĕr-bār-ing), a bearing in which rollers are used instead of balls.

boiler (boil'ĕr), apparatus for generating steam by heating water; **flash-boiler** (flash'boil-ĕr), a boiler in which the tubes are so arranged that the water is instantly converted into steam upon being pumped in.

bonnet (bon'et), a case or covering, usually sheet metal, placed over the motor; a hood.

bore (bōr), internal diameter of motor cylinder, the "stroke" being length of piston travel. The power of the motor is figured for comparative ratings on the bore, stroke and revolutions per minute.

brake (brāk), a mechanism for reducing speed; operated by hand or foot, and generally consisting of a fixed member adapted to be pressed into close contact with a revolving member.

cable (kā'bl), a heavily insulated wire or set of wires, for transmitting electrical energy to the spark plug.

cam (kam), a disc with a nose or shade or a depression on the periphery

which, when revolved, drives the push-rod up for a certain interval each revolution; **exhaust cam** (egz-awst'kam), a cam shaped to lift the exhaust valve push-rod; **inlet cam** (in'let kam), a cam shaped to lift the inlet valve push-rod.

cam-roller (kam'rōl-ēr), a small steel wheel fitted to the lower end of the push-rod to diminish wear and friction with the cam head.

cam-shaft (kam'shaft), the shaft upon which the cams are mounted, the rotation of which causes the cams in their proper order to open and close through the push-rods and rocker arms, the valves of the cylinders.

carbide (kär'bīd), calcium carbide, which, with water, produces acetylene gas.

carburetter (kär'bū-ret-ēr), a device for vaporizing gasolene or other liquid fuel; usually a spray of gasolene is sucked through a needle hole mingling with an incoming current of air, producing vapor in the proportion of one of gasolene to 12 or 14 of air which is exploded in the cylinder under pressure, by the spark, imparting motion to the piston; **float carburetter** (flōt kär'bū-ret-ēr), one in which a float automatically cuts off supply of gasolene to prevent flooding.

case (kās), metallic box or form; **crank case,** the case in which the crank shaft revolves.

cell (sel), apparatus for producing electric energy from decomposition of a metal, usually zinc; **dry cell,** one in which the liquid is held by absorption in blotting paper or other medium.

chain (chān), a series of metal links adapted to transmit power from one sprocket wheel to another; **chain drive,** the transmission of power from jack shaft, motor or engine to the road wheels.

change-speed-lever (chānj-spēd-lēv'-ēr), lever for changing from one gear reduction to another in a motor vehicle.

charge (chärj), (1) the mixture of gas and air in a motor cylinder; (2) the amount of electricity in a storage battery.

chassis (shas'si), the entire automobile exclusive of the body.

chauffeur (shō'fēr), a professional automobile driver, originally the word meant a stoker or fireman.

circuit (sēr'ket), the wires and apparatus forming a complete path for a current of electricity to and from its source; **short circuit,** a path other than the intended one, taken by the current; **circuit breaker,** a device for automatically breaking a circuit.

clincher (klinch'ēr), incurved part of a wheel rim into which the tire beads expand when the tire is inflated.

clutch (klutch), a device for connecting moving parts; **coneclutch** (kōn), in which two nesting conical surfaces are brought into contact; **expanding or contracting clutch** (eks-pand'ing or kon-trakt'ing), in which one member is expanded or contracted; **disc clutch,** in which revolving discs are pressed together; **clutch pedal** (ped'l), a pedal for operating the clutch.

coil (koil), an electrical device for raising voltage by induction, transforming a low pressure current into a high pressure one which will produce a spark; induction coil, transformer.

combustion - chamber (kom-bust'-yun-chām-bēr), the space in the cylinder in which the gas compressed by the piston is exploded.

commutator (kom'mū-tā-tēr), the part of an armature which rotates in contact with the brushes.

compression (kom-presh'un), the pressure within an explosive engine just before the explosion takes place. As a compression of 60 pounds to the sq. inch; **compression stroke** (strōk), the stroke of the piston during which fresh gas is compressed prior to its explosion.

condenser (kon-dens'ēr), a device of layers of tin foil, alternately connected, with layers of insulation between to reduce sparking at vibrator and increase it at spark plugs.

connecting rod (kon-nekt'ing rod), a rod or arm connecting the piston and crank, having a reciprocal motion and transmitting the explosion energy from the piston to the crank shaft.

contact-breaker (kon'takt-brāk-ēr), a device for interrupting an electric current at selected intervals to produce sparks; a timer.

controller (kon-trōl'ĕr), a device for regulating the speed of an electric motor vehicle, by absorbing varying amounts of the currents in a rheostat and by connecting the cells in "series" and "series-multiple."

crank arm (krank' ärm), the portion of a crank shaft extending from the shaft pin to the crank pin.

cranking (krank'ing), rotating the crank shaft to produce compression in starting, as gasolene motors are not self starting.

cranking handle (krank'ing hand-l), a crank for manually cranking the motor; starting handle.

crank-pin (krank'pin), a circular portion of the crank shaft which rests in the bearing; bearing pin.

crank-shaft (krank'shaft), a shaft with arms at right angles to its axis carrying crank pins parallel to its axis for the reception of connecting rods, and adapted to be rotated for the purpose of translating reciprocal into rotative motion; **single throw crank-shaft** (sing'gl thrō), a shaft to receive only one connecting rod; **four throw crank-shaft** (fōr thrō), a shaft to receive four connecting rods.

cup priming (kup prīm'ing), a cup with a cock for admitting a small quantity of gasolene to the explosion chamber to supplement the carburetter in starting.

cycle (sī'kl), see *motor*.

cylinder (sil'in-dĕr), a tube or cylindrical member closed at one end, in which the piston travels and the explosions of the mixture, admitted by valves, occur.

dead center (ded sen'tĕr), the point at which the crank passes the median, when it is in the same straight line with the connecting rod and the latter is motionless, being between a forward and a backward movement and therefore incapable of imparting motion to the crank.

distributor (dis-trib'ū-tĕr), a device for distributing electric current to the spark plugs of the different cylinders in the proper sequence.

dynamometer (dī-na-mom'e-tĕr), apparatus for ascertaining the horse-power of a motor.

electric automobile (e-lek'trik au'-to-mo-bēl), a self-propelled road vehicle the motive power of which is electricity.

exhaust (egz-awst'), (1) the period during which the burnt gases are escaping; (2) the burnt gases themselves.

exhaust stroke (strōk), the stroke of the piston which expells the burnt gases.

exhaust valve (valv), the valve which allows the exhaust to escape. The exhaust is a series of reports, silenced by the muffler into a purring or chugging sound.

fan (fan), a rotary bladed helix, driven by the motor for cooling itself directly or indirectly through cooling the water in the radiator.

fender (fend'ĕr), a mud guard.

flange (flanj), any flat projecting rim, as on motor cylinders to assist cooling by radiation, or on pipes for coupling.

frame (frām), the part of an automobile carried by the wheels, to which the motor, body, etc., are attached.

friction drive (frik'shun drīv), a system of transmission in which the driving is done and the necessary reductions obtained through wheels with friction surfaces pressed together rather than through gears.

garage (ga-räzh'), an automobile stable, storage or repair place.

gas (gas), mixture of air and gasolene vapor.

gauge (gāj), a device for indicating pressure or volume of contents in a container.

gear (gēr), **speed changing** (spēd chānġ'ing), a series of gears which may be shifted to change the rates of speed between the motor and the road wheels; **differential gears** (dif-ĕr-en'shal), an arrangement to permit the wheels to turn at different speeds as in rounding a corner; **planetary gears** (plan'e-tā-ri), small gears inside a large internal gear for effecting forward and reverse speeds; **reversing gear** (re-vērs'ing), for changing direction of roadwheels.

generator (jen'e-rā-tĕr), (1) a device for producing acetylene gas; (2) an electrical dynamo.

goggles (gog'lz), spectacles set in cloth or other collars, to keep dust out of the eyes.

governor (gov'ĕr-nĕr), an apparatus for regulating the motor speed, by cutting off the gas supply.

hood (hood). See *bonnet*.

hydrocarbons (hī-drō-cär'bonz), organic compounds of hydrogen and carbon, as petroleum, gasolene, acetylene, benzene, turpentine, india rubber, gutta percha, etc.

ignition (ig-ni'shun), the means or apparatus for igniting the explosive mixture, either flame, hot tube, both now disused; coil and battery, make-and-break or magneto; the last named being the method now most generally used.

interchangeable (in-tĕr-chānj'a-bl), capable of being interchanged, said of the parts of a mechanism when a given part, on one machine, is exactly similar to the like part on another machine, and can be substituted therefor without refitting.

interrupter (in-tĕr-up'tĕr), a device for rapidly making-and-breaking an electrical circuit; trembler.

lamp (lamp), illuminating device, as head, side, and tail lamps.

link (link), **drag link** (drag), a transverse rod connecting the two steering arms of a motor vehicle.

little end (lit'l end), the piston end of a connecting rod, the crank end being called the **"big end."**

load (lōd), the work which a motor has to do, or the resistance encountered aside from its own friction.

magneto (mag-nē'tō), a mechanism for producing a high tension or a low tension current for sparking by means of an armature revolved within the field of a pair of permanent magnets.

manifold (man'i-fōld), a tube to distribute gas, air, steam or water, having flanges or connections; **intake manifold** (in'tāk), for distributing gas from carburetter to cylinders; **exhaust manifold** (egs-awst'), for conveying burnt gases to the exhaust outlet or muffler.

mixture (miks'tūr), vapor of a hydrocarbon and air, suitable for explosion; **rich mixture,** one with deficiency of air; **poor mixture,** one with an excess of air.

motor (mo'tĕr), **electric** (e-lek'trik), a machine for transforming electric energy into motion; **internal combustion** (in-tĕr'nal kom-bust'yun), a machine for utilizing the explosive force of hydrocarbon vapors. In this form of motion, the one most used in motor vehicles, the mixture is exploded under compression, imparting energy to the piston which causes the crank to rotate and perform its work; **four cycle motor** (fōr sī'kl), one in which the piston makes four sweeps for each explosion, two in each direction, as exhaust, intake, compression and explosion strokes, the exhaust and compression strokes being towards the cylinder head; **two cycle motor** (tōō sī'kl), one in which the piston makes two sweeps for each explosion, the compression and explosion strokes, the exhaust escaping and the intake being forced in at the bottom of the explosion stroke; **four cylinder motor** (fōr sil'indĕr), one with four cylinders and pistons, the most commonly used; **rotary motor** (rō'ta-ri), one in which the cylinders revolve; **double opposed motor** (dub'l op-pōzd'), one in which the cylinders are opposite each other, used largely on trucks; **V-type motor** (vē'tīp), one in which the cylinders are inclined in either direction, off the vertical.

muffler (muf'lĕr), a device for silencing the exhaust gases by passing them through a labyrinth of passages, reducing their velocity; a silencer, an exhaust box; **muffler cut-out,** means for discharging from the motor, exhaust directly into the air instead of first into the muffler; often used in starting, or to learn from its sound the condition of the motor.

non-skids (non'skids), any means of preventing side slipping of automobile wheels, including indentations and projections in the tires, chains, and separate coverings over the tires.

packing (pak'ing), any compressible material used as a filler in joints to make them tight.

pedal (ped'l), a lever worked by the foot; brake pedal, for disconnecting clutch and applying brakes; **regulator pedal** (reg'ū-lā-tĕr), for regulating power and velocity of motor.

piston (pis'tun), a cup-shaped member adapted to work reciprocally in the cylinder, receiving successively the shock of the explosions and transmitting them through the connecting rod to the crank-shaft; **piston pin** (pin), a pin extending across the piston to carry the small

end of the connecting rod; wrist pin, gudgeon pin; **piston rings,** expansible rings set in grooves in the piston and pressing against the cylinder walls, to make a close fit, the oil film between the rings and the cylinder and the rings and the piston grooves acting as a packing to prevent escape of gases.

pitting (pit'ing), minute cavities in valves and valve seats due to action of gases.

port (pôrt), an opening for the passage of gas or steam.

power (pow'ēr), **horse-power,** the power required to do 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute. A horse for a slight interval can do six times as much work, while a man can also temporarily exert a horse power, though the horse ordinarily exerts the power of six men.

power plant (plant), the motor, transmission and accessories.

power transmission (tranz-mish'un), see *transmission.*

pump (pump), **water pump** (waw'-tēr), for circulating water in cooling system; **oil pump** (oil), for lubrication; **gear pump** (gēr), **rotary pump** (rō'ta-ri), **centrifugal pump** (sen-trif'ū-gal), **eccentric pump** (ek-sen'trik), are so called, from their mechanical construction.

push-rod (push'rod), one of a series of rods lifted by the cams which actuate the rocker arms, opening the valves in sequence.

radiator (rā'di-ā-tēr), a system of fine tubing through which water is forced for cooling.

reversing lever (re-vers'ing lēv'ēr), a lever to reverse the direction of the automobile.

rheostat (rē-ō-stat'), an electrical device for increasing or diminishing an electric current by varying resistance.

rocker arm (rok'ĕr arm), a lever at the top of the cylinder which depresses the valve.

roller (rōl'ēr), a small steel wheel on the end of the push-rod to reduce friction with the cam.

scale (skāl), an incrustation deposited in the interior of water jackets, and other water containers, which carry heated water.

seizing (sēz'ing), the binding of operating parts through failure of lubrication, or overheating.

shock-absorber (shok'ab-sôrb-ēr), a device for dampening the rebound of springs and reducing vibration due to rough roads, as **friction check** (frik'shun chek), **pneumatic** (nōō-mat'ik), **hydraulic** (hī-draw'-lik), and **auxiliary spring** (awg-zil'-i-ā-ri), shock absorber.

sight feed (sīt'fēd), a system of lubrication in which the oil may be seen in circulation at the sight point.

skidding (skid'ing), see *non-skid.*

spark plug (spark' plug), a device having two fixed electrodes between which an electric "jump spark" is produced by the magneto or battery adapted to be screwed into the cylinder; or such a plug adapted to separate its electrodes mechanically, as a "make-and-break" spark. The spark ignites the compressed gas in the cylinder at the proper moment, the resulting explosion generating the motor's power; **spark advance** (ad-vans'), when the spark occurs near or before the upward dead center, thus increasing speed and power, if not carried too far to the point of preignition, or back-fire; **spark retard** (rē-tärd'), delay of spark after dead center.

sprocket (sprock'et), a small toothed wheel, driven by a link chain.

starter (stärt'ēr), **self-** or **automatic** (self- or aw-tō-mat'ik), a device for automatically cranking the motor.

steam-car (stēm'kär), an automobile driven by a steam engine, now almost superseded by gasolene and electric motor cars.

steel (stēl), iron through which, when molten, air has been forced, the Bessemer process. Modern steels are of great variety due to mixture of other metals, as **chrome nickel steel** (krōm nik'l), **manganese steel** (man'ga-nēz), **vanadium steel** (va-nā'di-um).

steering knuckle (stēr'ing nuk'l), a joint in the steering gear at the front axle.

steering post (stēr'ing pōst), a post for steering, usually obliquely placed, on which is mounted the steering wheel, and the small levers working on semicircular ratchets for controlling the spark and the carburetter throttle.

suction stroke (suk'shun strōk), the

outward sweep of the piston during which a fresh change is drawn in; the intake.

suspension (sus-pen'shun), **three-point suspension** (thrē-point'), attachment of the power plant to the frame at three points to avoid road strains.

tank (tank), a reservoir for carrying fuel, gasolene, oil, etc.

tappet rod (tap'et rod), see *push-rod.*

taxicab (taks'i-kab), an automobile hack provided with an automatic time and distance measuring device, called a taximeter, which may also show fare due.

terminal (tēr'mi-nal), an attachment at the end of a wire for enabling it to be readily connected to a binding post.

thermo-syphon (thēr'mō-sī'fon), circulation of water in water-jackets and radiator through its own heat, the warm water at the top of the radiator working its way down as cooled and rising through the heat it absorbs from the cylinders.

throttle (throt'l), a valve for regulating the supply of air to a carburetter.

timer (tīm'ēr), see *distributor.*

tire (tīr), a band or rim around a wheel; **pneumatic tire,** a rubber tire containing air under pressure.

tonneau (tun'ō), an open automobile with seats for two in front and a large rear seat for three or more.

track (trak), distance between centres of tires on the same axle, usually 56½ inches, the railroad standard; the **gauge** (gāg), the **tread** (tred).

transmission (tranz-mish'un), the apparatus for transmitting the high speed motor power to low speed road wheels, including clutch, reducing and planetary gears, or chain drive.

underslung (undēr-slung'), a form of construction in which the frame hangs below the springs and axles instead of being above them.

valve (valv), mechanism for closing an opening to regulate or stop the passage of a fluid or gas; **poppet valve** (pop'et), in which a mushroom-shaped valve fills the opening and is lifted in and out; **rotary valve** (rō'ta-ri), which rotates in the opening; **slide valve** (slīd), which slides across the opening; **inlet valve** (in'let), through which the gas is admitted; **exhaust valve** (egz-awst'), through which the burnt gases are emitted; **needle valve** (nē'dl), a small carburetter valve closed by a needle point; **butterfly valve** (but'ēr-flī), in which a leaf turns in a tube.

water-jacket (waw'tēr-jak-et), a casing around the cylinder through which water is circulated to keep the cylinder walls cool, often a part of the cylinder casting itself. In air-cooled motors, the cylinder has a series of flanges to assist in radiation of the heat.

wheel (hwhēl), **artillery wheel,** automobile wheel of wood with heavy spokes wedging together at center and with a hub of steel plates.

wheel-base (hwhēl-bās), the distance between the front and rear wheels, on the same side where they touch the road.

wiring (wīr'ing), wires leading to spark plugs from magneto, or batteries, etc.

wrist pin (rist' pin), see *piston pin;* also called **gudgeon pin.**

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD

(According to the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

These are the latest estimates. The European War has changed some of these estimates.

United States	$187,739,000,000	India	$15,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	85,000,000,000	Belgium	9,000,000,000
Germany	80,000,000,000	Canada	7,000,000,000
France	50,000,000,000	Spain	5,400,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000	Netherlands	5,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	25,000,000,000	Switzerland	4,000,000,000
Italy	20,000,000,000	Portugal	2,500,000,000

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION OCTOBER 1, 1915.

Classification.	General Stock of Money in the United States.	Held in Treasury as Assets of the Government.	Comparison, Actual Money in Circulation in the U. S.	
	Oct. 1, 1915.	Oct. 1, 1915.	Oct. 1, 1915.	Oct. 1, 1914.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	$2,141,782,259	$199,505,255	$615,977,722	$657,944,193
Gold certificates	.....	26,018,270	1,172,277,599	931,390,259
Standard silver dollars	568,271,655	9,451,123	65,092,532	70,724,311
Silver certificates	.....	9,847,473	481,666,527	482,892,121
Subsidiary silver	186,827,583	24,730,213	162,097,370	161,565,114
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	3,840	2,210,160	2,388,789
United States notes	346,681,016	8,966,535	337,714,481	336,974,240
Federal Reserve notes	140,360,000	7,594,725	132,765,275	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Bank notes	786,736,460	26,233,368	760,503,092	1,050,869,169
Total	$4,170,658,973	$312,350,802	$3,730,304,758	$3,694,748,196

ELECTORAL VOTE

The following is the electoral vote of the States as based upon the Reapportionment Act of 1911:

States.	Elect'l Votes	States.	Elect'l Votes	States.	Elect'l Votes	States.	Elect'l Votes
Alabama	12	Kansas	10	New Hampshire	4	Tennessee	12
Arizona	3	Kentucky	13	New Jersey	14	Texas	20
Arkansas	9	Louisiana	10	New Mexico	3	Utah	4
California	13	Maine	6	New York	45	Vermont	4
Colorado	6	Maryland	8	North Carolina	12	Virginia	12
Connecticut	7	Massachusetts	18	North Dakota	5	Washington	7
Delaware	3	Michigan	15	Ohio	24	West Virginia	8
Florida	6	Minnesota	12	Oklahoma	10	Wisconsin	13
Georgia	14	Mississippi	10	Oregon	5	Wyoming	3
Idaho	4	Missouri	18	Pennsylvania	38		
Illinois	29	Montana	4	Rhode Island	5	Total	531
Indiana	15	Nebraska	8	South Carolina	9		
Iowa	13	Nevada	3	South Dakota	5		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice of President and Vice-President, 266.

TIME DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

LATER THAN NEW YORK						EARLIER THAN NEW YORK	
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Antwerp	5 13.5	Dublin	4 30.5	Paris	5 5.2		
Berlin	5 49.5	Edinburgh	4 43.2	Rio de Janeiro	2 3.2	Havana	0 33.5
Bremen	5 31.0	Geneva	5 20.5	Rome	5 45.8	Hong Kong	11 27.6
Brussels	5 13.4	Hamburg	5 35.8	St Petersburg	6 57.1	Melbourne	9 24.2
Buenos Ayres	1 2.4	Liverpool	4 43.6	Valparaiso	0 9.3	Mexico, City of	1 40.5
Calcutta	10 49.2	London	4 55.9	Vienna	6 1.2	Panama	0 22.2
Constantinople	6 51.9	Madrid	4 41.1	Halifax	0 41.5	Yokohama	9 45.5

THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD

COUNTRIES	PEACE STRENGTH	RESERVES	TOTAL WAR STRENGTH	AVAILABLE FOR DUTY UNORG.
Germany	620,000	3,380,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
France	600,000	1,500,000	2,100,000	1,000,000
Russia	1,200,000	3,300,000	4,500,000	5,200,000
Austria-Hungary	387,000	1,413,000	1,800,000	1,600,000
Italy	225,000	300,000	525,000	1,200,000
Great Britain	257,000	543,000	800,000	1,700,000
Japan	450,000	1,050,000	1,000,000	1,300,000
Spain	80,000	420,000	500,000	780,000
Belgium	40,000	125,000	165,000	350,000
Netherlands	34,000	68,000	102,000	200,000
Denmark	13,000	57,000	70,000	125,000
Sweden	28,000	300,000	328,000	200,000
Norway	18,000	95,000	113,000	100,000
Portugal	30,000	90,000	120,000	200,000
Bulgaria	52,500	297,500	350,000	100,000
Servia	35,000	140,000	175,000	90,000
Roumania	70,000	250,000	320,000	175,000
Switzerland	200,000	54,000	254,000	50,000
Turkey	375,000	350,000	725,000	2,000,000
Greece	25,000	25,000	50,000	200,000
China	90,000	100,000	190,000	.....
Mexico	26,600	58,000	84,600	1,000,000
Brazil	28,000	25,000	53,000	1,000,000
Argentina	17,000	223,000	240,000	500,000
Chile	15,000	132,000	147,000	250,000
Peru	4,000	46,000	50,000	75,000
Venezuela	5,600	75,000	80,600	300,000
Bolivia	3,000	50,000	53,000	125,000
Colombia	5,000	45,000	50,000	200,000
Guatemala	7,000	50,000	57,000	50,000
Ecuador	4,300	40,000	44,300	50,000
Salvador	3,000	18,000	21,000	40,000
Nicaragua	3,000	27,000	30,000	20,000
Uruguay	4,000	36,000	40,000	40,000
Haiti	6,000	.....	6,000	60,000

[NOTE.—The above figures represent the situation preceding the European War. Changes brought about by this war have been so swift and are likely to continue to occur so constantly until the war ends, as new forces are being mobilized and great losses sustained, that it seemed inadvisable to change the figures while conditions are in this state of flux.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE army as organized under three acts of Congress (1901, 1907 and 1908), comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 14,148 enlisted men; 6 regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,541 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 715 officers and 19,019 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 35,339 enlisted men; 3 battalions of engineers, 1,942 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 32 officers and 599 enlisted men; staff corps, Service School detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 7 officers and 10,039 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 182 officers and 5,733 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,827 (including 91 first lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty, 60 dental surgeons, and 229 additional and detached line officers), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 87,248, exclusive of the provisional force and the Hospital Corps, and Quartermaster Corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the Army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD

POWERS	Modern Battleships	Older Battleships	First-Class Cruisers	Second-Class Cruisers	Third-Class Cruisers	Gunboats	Monitors	Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines	Personnel Officers and Men
Great Britain	39	23	53	34	34	..	..	153	116	84	126,272
United States	24	9	15	3	14	21	10	40	33	35	51,296
Germany	28	9	13	6	32	47	..	116	70	14	35,500
Japan	11	4	13	4	13	6	..	58	48	14	40,000
France	13	10	15	12	21	14	..	83	150	88	30,599
Italy	7	5	7	3	13	13	..	33	75	19	29,941
Austria-Hungary	9	3	8	5	..	4	..	9	18	..	12,899
Russia	11	6	6	..	2	8	..	87	74	37	60,000
Sweden	5	7	1	..	..	5	11	6	51	10	4,000
Norway	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	...	29	..	1,130
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	...	13	..	4,000
Netherlands	9	..	7	..	..	1	1	...	50	1	8,572
Spain	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	5,000
Portugal	..	..	6	..	..	19	..	2	4	2	6,000
Greece	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	...	12	..	4,000
Turkey	..	5	1	2	2	2	..	4	8	..	30,800
Argentina	3	1	5	2	2	2	..	4	8	..	5,000
Brazil	3	1	1	1	3	5	..	...	...	..	8,000
Chile	2	1	1	3	1	2	..	6	14	..	8,000
China	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	...	...	..	.....
Siam	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	...	..	5,110
Mexico	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	...	..	1,160

[NOTE.—This table shows the naval situation as it existed before the European War. This war has not only made continual changes in the navies of the belligerent countries but has made the naval programmes of neutral states subject to rapid modification. Accordingly it did not seem advisable to attempt to give here figures for the period of the war subject as they are to such important and swift changes.

"NATIONAL INSURANCE"

COST OF MAINTAINING LEADING NAVIES COMPARED

The cost of maintenance of the U. S. navy as compared to the naval expenditures of foreign powers is presented in the table below prepared by the U. S. Navy Department at the end of the year 1915.

RATIO OF NAVAL EXPENDITURES TO WEALTH.

	Wealth.		Year.	Naval Expenditures.	Fiscal Year.	Per-centage
Continental U. S.	$107,104,192,410	(a)	1904	$116,655,826	1905	.001089
Continental U. S.	187,739,071,090	(a)	1912	133,559,071	1912	.000711
United Kingdom	72,997,500,000	(b)	1903	173,548,058	1903	.00238
British Empire	108,279,625,000	(b)	1903	173,548,058	1903	.001602
France	46,798,500,000	(b)	1910	74,102,439	1910	.00158
Germany	77,864,000,000	(b)	1908	69,133,500	1908	.00088

NAVAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA.

	Population.		Year.	Naval Expenditures.	Fiscal Year.	Per Capita Cost
Continental U. S.	100,399,318	(c)	1915	$142,959,092	1915	$1.423
Continental U. S., Alaska, and outlying territory	110,745,334	(c)	1915	142,959,092	1915	1.29
United Kingdom	45,370,530	(d)	1911	211,596,296	1911	4.663
British Empire	417,268,000	(d)	1911	211,596,296	1911	.50709
France	39,601,509	(d)	1911	80,371,109	1911	2.029
Germany	64,925,993	(d)	1910	103,302,773	1910	1.591

In commenting on this table Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in a prepared statement, said:

"The angle from which the subject is approached is, of course, that of national insurance, and the figures show that the premium paid by the United States is .00071, or $1.42 per capita, and in the case of Germany .00088, or $1.59 per capita. It should be noted that the comparisons could not be made for precisely identical periods of time."

WARSHIP TONNAGE VARIOUS NATIONS

These figures are those of July 1, 1914.
From the last official Statement of the United States Office of Naval Intelligence.

Tonnage Completed.		Tonnage Completed and Building.	
Great Britain	2,157,850	Great Britain	2,714,106
Germany	951,713	Germany	1,306,577
United States	765,133	France	899,915
France	688,840	United States	894,889
Japan	519,640	Japan	699,916
Italy	285,460	Russia	678,818
Russia	270,861	Italy	497,815
Austria-Hungary	221,526	Austria	347,508

AIRCRAFT LEADING NATIONS

While the strength in air-craft of the nations engaged in the European War must necessarily remain during the continuance of the conflict more or less a matter of speculation for purposes of comparison, an official estimate submitted by the United States Navy Department to the Naval Committee of Congress is significant. This shows the following comparative strengths: France 1,400 aeroplanes, 30 dirigibles; Germany 1,400 aeroplanes, 60 dirigibles; Great Britain 900 aeroplanes, 12 dirigibles; Russia 1,000 aeroplanes, 2 dirigibles; Austria-Hungary, 600 aeroplanes, 8 dirigibles; Italy 300 aeroplanes, 4 dirigibles; Belgium 60 aeroplanes; Japan 20 aeroplanes, 2 dirigibles. For the United States the figures made public in 1915 were: 23 aeroplanes, no dirigibles.

THE AMERICAN (VOLUNTARY) SYSTEM OF MILITARY SERVICE

AS IT PREVAILED AT THE BEGINNING OF 1916

From the first the regular American army has been a volunteer force. In war-time the regular army has formed the nucleus of large armies raised "for the war." In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, the whole regular force amounted to 15,300 men; 1,117,000 volunteers were called out in the first year and then resort had to be had to conscription. A levy of 300,000 was ordered in October 1863, one of 500,000 in February 1864, and two amounting to 500,000 men in 1865 which were not fully carried out owing to the war coming to a close. The total number called under arms between April 1861 and April 1865 was 2,759,049, of whom 2,656,053 were actually embodied in the Northern armies.

The United States military forces consist of the federal Regular Army, obtained by voluntary enlistment; of the National Guard, belonging to the different states and also made up of volunteers, this constituting "the organized militia;" and of the "reserve militia," which is unorganized. The Militia law reads, as amended in May 1908: "The militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States . . . and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard . . . or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, the remainder to be known as the reserve militia."

Enlistment in the Regular Army is for seven years, the first four in active service with the colors, and the remaining three "on furlough," without pay, attached to the "Army Reserve." Men may enlist for a second term of seven years, under certain prescribed conditions. First enlistments are limited to men between 18 and 35 years of age and the minimum height is nominally 5 feet, 4 inches, and the chest measurement 32 inches, but a certain degree of relaxation of standards is permitted.

The monthly pay during the first enlistment is from $15 to $18 for privates. Additional pay of from $1.00 to $4.00 is allowed reenlisted men and there are special rates of pay for men selected as qualified for expert or technical duties, such as electricians, gun-pointers, sharpshooters, etc. All soldiers receive in addition to their pay, rations, clothing, bedding, and medical attendance while in active service.

BUSINESS MEN'S CAMPS

In 1915 the idea of such instruction camps was applied on an extended scale in the form of "business men's camps," one of which was located at Plattsburgh, N. Y., and was received with great enthusiasm and acted upon by many men in all lines of civil life, including business men of nation wide prominence.

STUDENTS' CAMPS

As a step in national preparedness for defense "Students' Military Instruction Camps" have been established under the auspices of the United States Government—the first two having been organized in 1913—in which young men between the ages of 18 and 30 in universities, colleges, and the graduating classes at high-schools received some instruction, both theoretical and practical in the elements of the military profession. The War Department, in a bulletin describing these camps, says: "The object of the camps is to give the young men of the country opportunity for a short course in military training, the better to fit them to discharge their military duty should their country ever stand in need of their services. The summer vacation period is selected to enable the students to attend with the least inconvenience and greatest instructional advantage."

The subjects taught include: (a) the theoretical principles of tactics, including advance and rear guards, patrols, outposts, and combat; (b) military map making and road sketching; (c) the proper handling and use of the rifle; (d) physical drill, marching, camping, tent-pitching, etc. (by practice); (e) use and duties of the different arms and branches of the service (infantry, field artillery, cavalry, engineers, signal troops, and the medical corps).

THE BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT IN THE U. S.

In the United States the Boy Scout movement is chiefly identified with the organization incorporated under the title, "The Boy Scouts of America." Any boy over 12 years of age is eligible to membership. Upon joining he takes the scout oath and learns the scout salute, sign, and laws, and as he grows in proficiency in the Scout duties, advances from Tenderfoot to Second-Class and then to First-Class Scout. Scoutcraft covers practical knowledge of first aid, life saving, tracking, signalling, cycling, nature study, seamanship, campcraft, woodcraft and various useful handicrafts. The movement aims at the development, in out-door life and by systematic training, of character and the ability to act effectively in emergencies that gives self-reliance. As fostered by this organization it does not make for militaristic accomplishments so much as for capacity for humanitarian service and efficient citizenship.

The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. A patrol, under a patrol-leader, consists of eight boys and a troop is made up of three patrols. The troop is under the leadership of an adult Scout Master. Local councils drawn from men interested in boys' work are chartered by the national body and regulate Boy Scout activities in their districts, with authority to pass on Scout Masters' applications. A Scout Executive may be engaged by the local council to assist in and supervise the work of the Scout Masters in instruction, etc., and to coördinate the work in the community, as in arranging for inter-troop meets, games and camps. More than 6,000 Scout Masters are registered with the national organization of "The Boy Scouts of America," representing about 300,000 boys. Work has been started in nearly all cities of the country having a population of 4,000 or over, and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and Guam.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD

To develop inventions and give the United States Navy the benefit of the best scientific and technical suggestions for its improvement the Naval Advisory Board was organized in 1915 by the Secretary of the Navy. Thomas A. Edison, at the request of the Secretary, became chairman of the Board and upon recommendation by eleven of the leading engineering and scientific societies of the country two members of each of these societies were appointed to constitute its personnel.

The following were made chairmen of the committees named to take up problems in special fields relating to the navy:

W. R. Whitney—*Chemistry and Physics.*
Henry A. Wise Wood—*Aeronautics* (including aero motors)
Andrew L. Riker—*Internal Combustion Motors.*
Frank J. Sprague—*Electricity.*
Elmer A. Sperry—*Mines and Torpedoes.*
William Le Roy Emmet—*Submarines.*
Hudson Maxim — *Ordnance and Explosives.*
P. C. Hewitt—*Wireless and Communications*
Benjamin B. Thayer—*Transportation.*
Howard E. Coffin—*Production, Organization, Manufacture, and Standardization.*
Frank J. Sprague—*Ship Construction.*
Andrew M. Hunt—*Steam Engineering and Ship Propulsion*
Spencer Miller—*Life-Saving Apparatus.*
Elmer A. Sperry—*Aids to Navigation.*
L. H. Baekeland—*Food and Sanitation.*
Alfred Craven—*Public Works, Yards, and Docks.*

THE SWISS SYSTEM OF MILITARY SERVICE

The Swiss Army is essentially a national militia. Service is universal and compulsory. Exemptions are practically limited to physical disability. Actual service commences at the age of 20 and liability to military duty extends from the 17th to the end of the 48th year. Soldiers in the first 12 years of service obligation comprise the first line, or "Auszug," those in the next 8 years the Landwehr, or first reserve; and those in the next 12 years the Landsturm, or second reserve.

Training is begun in so-called "recruits' schools" in periods of 65 days for infantry, engineers, and foot artillery; 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry. After this initial period of actual service there follow "repetition courses" of 11 days annually, seven annual courses (8 in the case of cavalry) being required, further attendance being excused for all under the rank of sergeant. The Landwehr men are called out but once for training, for a period of 11 days.

The citizen soldier keeps his rifle, uniform and full equipment in his own home when not on actual service and is responsible for keeping it in good order, replacing it when necessary.

GERMAN SYSTEM OF MILITARY SERVICE

The German system of military service since 1870-71 has been the model for practically all countries which maintain large standing armies, such as France and Russia. Liability to service is universal, drawing into the army all, or nearly all, the men of military age for a continuous period of short service. It begins at the age of seventeen and ends at forty-five, but actual service begins at twenty. The term of service in the first-line or active army is seven years, two in the ranks and five in the reserves, except in the cavalry and horse-artillery, where the periods are three and four years; during reserve service the soldier is regarded as belonging to his corps and joins it twice in the five (or four) years for six weeks' training.

After completion of service in the first-line army, the soldier serves five years (cavalry and horse artillery three years) in the first "ban" of the Landwehr, or second-line army; in this period he is called twice for training, each time for eight to fourteen days; Landwehr cavalry are not called for training in peace times. Next the soldier goes with the second "ban" until the completion of his thirty-ninth year. There is no training in this period.

Finally the soldier passes into the reserve body, the Landsturm, and remains liable to call under it until he reaches forty-five. This force is intended exclusively as a home defense force, though in the European War in 1914-1916 it apparently saw service in the field in foreign countries.

Young men of good education are admitted into the German army as "one-year volunteers," serving for one year only and paying all their own expenses. These supply almost all the Reserve and Landwehr officers.

THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY SYSTEM

The defense scheme adopted by the Australian government was based on recommendations of Lord Kitchener. Under it the country is divided up into 93 recruiting districts, each providing 1 battalion, besides other troops. The scheme imposes a system of compulsory training, beginning with cadets of 12 to 18 years of age (junior and senior), followed by 1 year in the Citizen Forces as recruits. After this the men remain as soldiers for 7 years. Liability ceases with the completion of the 26th year, but the men are expected to join rifle clubs and keep up their shooting. The period of actual training is short. The young citizen soldier of 18 to 26 undergoes a training of only 16 days, or their equivalent, of it in each year. Eight of these days must be of continuous training in camps.

BOY SCOUTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

About one million Boy Scouts, it is estimated, are enrolled throughout the world under various organizations. In Great Britain, where the work was chiefly promoted by Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, the enrollment rapidly grew to hundreds of thousands. In certain Boy Scout organizations greater emphasis is laid on training of a military character,—and Boy Scouts in England were utilized to some extent in the European War for semi-military purposes, such as the hunting down of spies, acting as guides, assisting in ambulance work, etc. The movement has made considerable headway in Germany, France, Italy and even in Turkey.

PANAMA CANAL STATISTICS

COST—Total estimated cost approximately, $375,000,000. Total credits by United States Treasury to March 31, 1915, $374,070,100, including: Congressional appropriations to August 1, 1914, $362,019,275; fortifications, $12,050,825. Paid to the French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises, $50,000,000. Expended for sanitation, $20,053,000.

DIMENSIONS—Length, from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles, from shore line to shore line about 41½ miles; minimum depth, 41 feet; average bottom width of the channel, 649 feet; minimum width, 300 feet, maximum, about 1,000 feet; summit elevation, 85 feet above sea level.

GATUN DAM—Length along crest, including the spillway, 8,000 feet; maximum width, 2,100 feet; elevation of crest, 115 feet above sea-level, 30 feet above normal level of Gatun Lake; width of crest 100 feet, width 85 feet above sea-level (the normal water level of the lake) is about 388 feet.

HOW THE CANAL HAS SHORTENED OCEAN VOYAGES

	DISTANCES	
	By Panama Canal	By Former All-water Route
New York to San Francisco	5,262 miles	13,135 miles
New York to Hawaii	7,000 "	12,800 "
New York to Manila	12,000 "	17,800 "
Liverpool to Callao	5,910* "	10,230 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso	7,187** "	8,998 "
New York to Callao	3,779 "	9,769 "

* Saving about 14 days' time. ** Saving about 6 days.

TRAFFIC—In the period from August 14, 1914, to July 1, 1915, ⅞ of a year, 530 vessels, 2,125,735 cargo tons, passed through the canal eastbound, and 558 vessels, 2,844,057 cargo tons, westbound, a total for the 10½ months of 1,088 vessels, 4,969,792 cargo tons. These included 471 American vessels; 464 British; 41 Norwegian; 35 Chilean; 24 Danish; 18 Swedish; 7 Dutch; 6 Japanese; 6 Russian; 4 Peruvian; 3 French; 3 Honduran; 2 Italian; 2 Nicaraguan; 2 Panamaian.

EARNINGS—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, tolls levied were $4,343,383.69, exclusive of $80,872.79 levied on vessels of the United States Government; expenses for operation and maintenance $4,112,550.48; excess of toll earnings over expenses, $230,833.21.

TOLL RATES—1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net vessel ton—each one hundred (100) cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, forty (40) per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

3. Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, fifty (50) cents per displacement ton.

4. Upon Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Inaugurated.		Politics	Place of Death	Year.	Age.
						Year	Age				
1	George Washington	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1732	English	Va.	1789	57	Fed.	Mt. Vernon, Va	1799	67
2	John Adams	Quincy, Mass	1735	English	Mass.	1797	62	Fed.	Quincy, Mass	1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	1743	Welsh	Va.	1801	58	Rep.†	Monticello, Va	1820	83
4	James Madison	Port Conway, Va	1751	English	Va.	1809	58	Rep.	Montpelier, Va	1836	85
5	James Monroe	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1758	Scotch	Va.	1817	59	Rep.	New York City	1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass	1767	English	Mass.	1825	58	Rep.‡	Washington, D. C	1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson	Union Co., N. C.*	1767	Scotch-Irish	Tenn.	1829	62	Dem.	Hermitage, Tenn	1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1837	55	Dem.	Lindenwold, N. Y	1862	79
9	William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va	1773	English	O.	1841	68	Whig	Washington, D. C	1841	68
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va	1790	English	Va.	1841	51	Dem.	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	James K. Polk	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	1795	Scotch-Irish	Tenn.	1845	50	Dem.	Nashville, Tenn	1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor	Orange Co., Va	1784	English	La.	1849	65	Whig	Washington, D. C	1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y	1800	English	N. Y.	1850	50	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H	1804	English	N. H.	1853	49	Dem.	Concord, N. H	1869	64
15	James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa	1791	Scotch-Irish	Pa.	1857	66	Dem.	Wheatland, Pa	1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln	Larue Co., Ky	1809	English	Ill.	1861	52	Rep.	Washington, D. C	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C	1808	English	Tenn.	1865	57	Rep.	Carter's Depot, Tenn	1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Point Pleasant, O	1822	Scotch	D. C.	1869	47	Rep.	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, O	1822	Scotch	O.	1877	54	Rep.	Fremont, O	1893	70
20	James A. Garfield	Cuyahoga Co., O	1831	English	O.	1881	49	Rep.	Long Branch, N. J.	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	51	Rep.	New York City	1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J	1837	English	N. Y.	1885	48	Dem.	Princeton, N. J.	1908	68
23	Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, O	1833	English	Ind.	1889	55	Rep.	Indianapolis, Ind	1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J	1837	English	N. Y.	1893	56	Dem.	Princeton, N. J.	1908	71
25	William McKinley	Niles, O	1843	Scotch-Irish	O.	1897	54	Rep.	Buffalo, N. Y	1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City	1858	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	43	Rep.			
27	William H. Taft	Cincinnati, O	1857	English	Ohio	1909	51	Rep.			
28	Woodrow Wilson	Staunton, Va	1856	Irish	N. J.	1913	57	Dem.			

* Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Amos Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster County, S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union County, N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line.

† The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder.

‡ Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND THEIR MEANING

Alabama—Indian; "Here we rest."
Alaska—Eskimo; *Alakshak* or *Alayeksa;* "The main land."
Arizona—Indian; *Arizonac;* "Small Springs" or "Few Springs."
Arkansas—Indian; *Kansas;* "Smoky Water;" and French prefix "arc;" "bow" or "bend"; hence, "The Bow in the Smoky Water."
California—Spanish ; *Caliente Fornalla;* "Hot Furnace."
Colorado—Spanish; *Colorado;* "colored;" from the red color of the Colorado river.
Connecticut — Indian; *Quonektakut,* the present Connecticut river; "Long River."
Delaware—After Lord De la Warr, one of the early proprietors. Delaware, however, remained a part of Pennsylvania until the time of the Revolution.
Florida—Spanish *Pascua de Flores;* "Feast of Flowers;" because discovered on Easter Day.
Georgia—After George II of England, who chartered it as a colony in 1732.
Hawaii—Native name; called by Captain Cook the "Sandwich Islands" after Lord Sandwich.
Idaho—Indian; "Gem of the Mountains."
Illinois—Indian *illini* and French suffix *ois;* "Tribe of Men."
Indiana—Latin; "Indians' Land."
Iowa—Indian; "Beautiful Land."
Kansas—Indian; "Smoky Water."
Kentucky—Indian; "At Head of the River," or "The Dark and Bloody Ground."
Louisiana — After Louis XIV of France.
Maine—After the province of Maine, France.
Maryland—After Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles I, of England.
Massachusetts—Indian; "Place of Blue Hills."
Michigan—Indian; "Fish Weir."
Minnesota — Indian; "Sky - tinted Water."
Mississippi—Indian; "Great Father of Waters."
Missouri—Indian; "Muddy (river)."
Montana—Latin; fem. of *montanus;* "Mountainous."
Nebraska—Indian; "Water Valley," or "Black Water."
Nevada—Spanish; "Snow-Covered."
New Hampshire—After Hampshire, a county in England. In its territorial days, a part of it was called Laconia.
New Jersey—After Sir George Carteret, governor of the island of Jersey. Jersey was originally *Cæserea,* or Cæsar's Land.
New Mexico—So named because it formerly belonging to old Mexico.
New York—After the Duke of York, to whom his brother, Charles II, of England, ceded it as a province.
North and South Carolina—Originally *Carolina;* after Charles IX (Carolus) of France.
North and South Dakota—Indian *Dakota;* "Allies."
Ohio—Indian; "Beautiful River."
Oklahoma—Indian; "Home of the Red Men."
Oregon—Spanish *oregano*—the wild marjoram, abundant on the coast.
Pennsylvania—Latin; "Penn's Woodland."
Philippine Islands—Spanish *Islas Filipinas;* after King Philip. [Filippo.]
Porto Rico—Spanish *Puerto Rico;* "Rich Harbor."
Rhode Island—After the island of Rhodes.
Tennessee—Indian; "River with the Great Bend."
Texas—Very old Indian, in different forms; "Friends."
Utah—After the *Utah* or *Ute* Indian tribe.

Vermont—French; "Green Mountain."
Virginia—After Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen" of England.
Washington—After George Washington.
West Virginia—So named because formerly the western part of Virginia. It became an independent State in December 31, 1862, it having seceded from Virginia and shown its loyalty to the Union.
Wisconsin—Indian; "Gathering of the Waters."
Wyoming—Indian; "Great Plains."

THE NICKNAMES OF THE STATES AND THE REASON

Alabama—"The Cotton State," from its chief production.
Alaska—"The Eldorado of the North."
Arizona—No nickname.
Arkansas—"The Bear State," because bears swarmed in its bayous during its early history.
California—"El Dorado," or "Golden Land."
Colorado—"The Centennial State," as being admitted into the Union in 1876, the Centennial Year.
Connecticut—"The Nutmeg State," because its people were humorously said to have been so enterprising as to have made nutmegs out of wood, and then palming them off on unsuspecting purchasers.
Delaware—"The Blue Hen State." During the Revolution the commander of a brigade in Delaware was a veteran cock-fighter, who always bet on "The blue hen's chickens." Thence, the name came to be applied to the members of his brigade, and finally to the State itself. Also, "The Diamond State," as small and precious.
Florida—"The Gulf State;" but oftener "The Flowery State," from its name.
Georgia—"The Cracker State," from the "crackers" or poor whites who inhabited it before its present prosperity.
Hawaii—(Territory).
Idaho—"The Gem of the Mountains."
Illinois—"The Sucker State," so called in derision by the Missourians.
Indiana—"The Hoosier State," from the word "hoosher," a word applied by the merchants of New Orleans to Indiana boatmen because of their boisterous manners and perpetual bragging. [Creole-French.]
Iowa—"The Hawkeye State," so named from an Indian Chief, Black Hawk, who figured in its early history.
Kansas—Known as "The Central State" from its geographical position, and also because in the history of the Union the Kansas struggle hastened the climax in politics; also "The Prairie State," and "The Sunflower State."
Kentucky—"The Blue Grass State," because of its magnificent pastures.
Louisiana—"The Creole State," because of the large number of Creoles among its population.
Maine — Is generically known as "Down East," and is also called "The Lumber State" from its extensive forests; or, more poetically, "The Pine Tree State."
Maryland—Because in Colonial Days it refused to alter its boundaries to please Lord Baltimore and William Penn, it received the nickname of "The Old Line State."
Massachusetts—Was called "The Old Bay Colony" in very early times. Hence after it became a State it was styled "The Old Bay State."
Michigan—"The Lake State," because of its geographical position.
Minnesota—"The Gopher State," as containing so many of these little animals.
Mississippi — "The Bayou State," from the numerous bayous or chan-

nels which enter it from the Gulf of Mexico.

Missouri—"The Bullion State," a name which it received when its most eminent Senator, Thomas H. Benton, himself known as "Old Bullion," contended vigorously for the adoption of gold and silver currency.

Montana—"The Mountain State."

Nebraska—"The Black Water State," from its Indian name.

Nevada—Is variously known as "The Battle State," because it was admitted into the Union during the Civil War; "The Silver State," because of its immense yield of silver at one time, and finally "The Sage-Brush State."

New Hampshire—"The Granite State" from its great mountains of granite, which are supposed to typify the strength and hardiness of its people.

New Jersey—"The Red Mud State" because of the color of much of its soil. In 1817 its legislature allowed Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain and an alien, to hold real estate. This led to a gibe in other States, to the effect that New Jersey had left the Union to be under the rule of a king; hence, for a while it was called "The Dominion."

New Mexico—"The Adobe State."

New York—Long known as "The Empire State," because of its commercial supremacy and political importance. It is also known as "The Excelsior State" from the motto on its coat-of-arms.

North Carolina—Called "The Old North State" as distinguishing it from South Carolina.

North Dakota—"The Cyclone State."

Ohio—"The Buckeye State," because it abounds in horse-chestnut trees, locally known as "buckeyes."

Oklahoma — "The Boomer State," from its rapid growth and energy.

Oregon—"The Beaver State," from the early fur-trade first carried on by John Jacob Astor.

Pennsylvania– "The Keystone State," because in early days, when there were only thirteen States, a popular wood-cut represented the States in the form of an arch, in which Pennsylvania occupied the position of the keystone.

Philippine Islands—(Dependency).

Puerto Rico—(Territory).

Rhode Island — Somewhat fondly called "Little Rhody," because it is the smallest State in the Union.

Tennessee—"Big Bend State"; name of Cherokee Indian origin, applied to several early settlements of that tribe; meaning long lost.

South Carolina — "The Palmetto State," because its coat-of-arms bears a palmetto tree.

South Dakota — "The Blizzard State," because of its terrific storms.

Texas—"The Lone-Star State," from the single star on its coat-of-arms.

Utah—"The Mormon State," because it was so long controlled by the Mormon Church and its leaders.

Vermont — "The Green Mountain State," from its mountain ranges.

Virginia—This State has many nicknames. Its first was "Old Virginia," to distinguish it from the New England Colonies which were in colonial times often styled "New Virginia." The State documents sent by the King of England to the Governor were headed: "To the Colony and Dominion of Virginia," so that "Old Dominion" became a frequent term for this colony and is still often used. As Virginia was the first of the original States to be settled, it was also styled "The Mother of States;" and later, after it had given seven Presidents to the nation, it was called "The Mother of Presidents."

Washington—No nickname.

West Virginia — "The Panhandle State," because of its peculiar configuration between the Ohio River and Pennsylvania.

Wisconsin — "The Badger State," from the number of badgers which swarmed within its limits before it was inhabited; also "The Wolverine State."

Wyoming.—No nickname.

NICKNAMES OF FAMOUS PERSONAGES

A

Abdul II. of Turkey: "Abdul the Damnèd."

Adams, John: "The Duke of Braintree," because of his overbearing and rather haughty manners.

Adams, Samuel: "The American Cato."

Alexander the Great: "The Madman of Macedonia."

Alexander II. of Russia: "The Liberator."

Allen, Senator William: "The Ohio Gong"; "Earthquake Allen"; "Greenback Bill."

Angelico, Fra. *See* Giovanni da Fiesole.

Anne I. of England: "Good Queen Anne"; "Brandy Nose."

Aquinas, Thomas: "The Angelic Doctor"; "The Angel of the Schools".

Arthur, Chester A.: While he was Vice-President he was called, "The Prince of Wales"; by his intimates he was known as "Chet."

Attila: "The Scourge of God."

B

Balfour, A. J.: "Miss Alice."

Banks, Gen. N. P.: "The Bobbin Boy."

Barnum, P. T.: "The Greatest Showman on Earth."

Barnum, William H.: "Seven Mule Barnum."

Bayard, Pierre du Terrail: "The Chevalier without Fear and without Reproach."

Beaconsfield, Lord. *See* Disraeli, Benjamin.

Benton, Thomas H.: "Old Bullion."

Bismarck, Otto von: "The Iron Chancellor"; "The Man of Blood and Iron."

Blaine, James G.: "Nosey Blaine"; "Blaine of Maine"; "The Tattooed Man"; "The Plumed Knight"; "The Rupert of Debate," and "Jim the Penman," alluding to the Mulligan Letters.

Bland, Richard P.: "The Father of Free Silver"; "Silver Dick."

Blücher, Gebhard von: "Old Forward," (*Vorwärts*) from his indomitable courage, which made him always urge his soldiers on to battle, even though he himself was wounded. Another name for him was "Old Raw-Head and Bloody Bones."

Bonaparte, Napoleon: "The Heir of the Republic"; "The Man of Destiny."

Boone, Daniel: "Long Knife" (from the terror which he inspired in the Indians).

Borde, Andrew: (Physician to Henry VIII.) "Merry Andrew."

Boswell, James: "Bozzy."

Bradley, Justice Joseph: "Aliunde Joe," because in the Electoral Commission of 1877 he decided that certain points of issue were *aliunde* or irrelevant.

Brown, John: "Ossawatomie Brown."

Browne, C. F.: "Artemus Ward."

Brownlow, William G.: An ignorant and coarse fanatic during the Civil War on the side of the North. He afterwards became Governor and Senator from Tennessee. Because he had once been a Methodist minister, he was widely known as "Parson Brownlow."

Brummell, George: "Beau Brummell."

Bryan, William Jennings: "The Boy Orator of the Platte"; "The Rabbit's Foot Statesman."

Buchanan, James: Mr. Buchanan was a candidate for the Presidency with Senator Breckenridge as his "running mate." The two were popularly called "Buck and Breck." After the election, President Buchanan was styled "Old Buck"; also "The Old Public Functionary."

Bunyan, John: "The Bedford Tinker."

Burns, Robert: "Oor Rab"; "The Excise Poet"; "The Laureate of Scotland"; "The Ploughman Poet."

Butler, Gen. B. F.: "Old Spoons";

"Beast Butler"; "Cock-eyed Butler"; "Bottled-up Butler."

C

Carlyle, Thomas: "The Sage of Chelsea."
Carnegie, Andrew: "The Laird of Skibo."
Catherine II. of Russia: "The Semiramis of the North." (A name also given to Queen Christina of Sweden.)
Cenci, Beatrice: "The Beautiful Parricide."
Chamberlain, Joseph: "Brummagem Joe"; "Shifty Joe"; "Pushful Joe."
Charles (Crowned Emperor 800 A.D., and first head of the Holy Roman Empire): "Carolus Magnus," "Charlemagne."
Charles, last Duke of Burgundy: "The Bold" (*Le Téméraire*).
Charles I. of England: His enemies called him "The Man of Blood"; to his devoted followers, the Cavaliers, he was "The Martyr King."
Charles II. of England: called, from his gaiety and lively manners, "The Merry Monarch"; and also "Old Rowley." This last nickname came from a fancied resemblance of Charles to one of his hunting horses named Rowley.
Charles I. of France: "The Bald" (*Le Chauve*).
Charles II. of France: "The Fat" (*Le Gros*).
Charles III. of France: "The Simple" (*Le Sot*).
Charles IV. of France: "The Handsome" (*Le Bel*).
Charles V. of France: "The Wise" (*Le Sage*).
Charles II. of Navarre: "The Bad" (*Le Méchant*).
Charles XII. of Sweden: "The Madman of the North."
Chatterton, Thomas: "The Marvellous Boy."
Chaucer, Geoffrey: "The Father of English Poetry."
Churchill, Lord Randolph: "Our Randy."
Clay, Henry: "The Great Compromiser"—this in the latter part of his life. As a high-spirited, youthful politician, he was known as "Harry of the West"; and "The Mill-boy of the Slashes."
Cleveland, Grover: called by his enemies "The Perpetual Candidate"; and "The Stuffed Prophet."
Cobden, Richard: "The Apostle of Free Trade."
Cockran, W. Bourke: "The Mulligan Guard Demosthenes."
Cody, William F.: "Buffalo Bill."
Crichton, James: "The Admirable Crichton."
Croker, Richard: "Shifty Dick."
Cromwell, Oliver: "Old Noll"; and "The Protector."

D

Dana, Chas. A.: "The Nestor of the Press."
Darc, Jeanne: "The Maid of Orléans."
Democritus: "The Laughing Philosopher."
Devil, The: "Old Nick"; "Old Scratch"; "The Old Harry."
Dickens, Charles: "Boz." The illustrator of his early novels, H. K. Browne, was styled "Phiz."
Disraeli, Benjamin: (Lord Beaconsfield) "Dizzy."
Douglas, Stephen A.: "The Little Giant."

E

Edison, Thos. A.: "The Wizard of Menlo Park."
Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III.: "The Black Prince."
Edward VII. of England: "Tummy."
Elizabeth of England: "Good Queen Bess"; and "The Virgin Queen."
Elliott, Ebenezer: "The Corn-Law Rhymer."
Emerson, R. W.: "The Sage of Concord."
Ethelred (Saxon King of England): "The Unready."
Eugénie, Empress of the French: "The Spaniard."
Evans, Robley D.: "Fighting Bob."

F

Fairbanks, Charles W.: "Icebanks."
Ferdinand, King of Naples: "King Bomba" (from his cruelty in shelling some of his cities and towns).
Foraker, Joseph B.: "Fire-alarm Foraker."
Forrest, Edwin: "The Roscius of the Bowery."

Foster, Secretary Charles: "Calico Charley."
Franklin, Benjamin: "Poor Richard." In France, he was styled "Le Bonhomme Richard."
Frederick the Great of Prussia: "Old Fritz" (*Alter Fritz*).
Frederick II., Emperor of Germany: "Our Fritz" (*Unser Fritz*).
Frémont, John C.: "The Pathfinder."

G

Garfield, James A.: "The Canal Boy."
Garibaldi, Giuseppe: "The Red Shirt Hero."
Garrick, David: "The British Roscius."
George I. of England: "The Hanoverian Rat."
George II. of England: "Dutch George."
George III. of England: "Farmer George."
George IV. of England: "The First Gentleman in Europe"; "Gentleman George."
Giovanni da Fiesole: "Fra Angelico."
Gladstone, W. E.: "The Grand Old Man"; also "The People's William." By his opponents he was styled, "The Grand Old Woman."
Goldsmith, Oliver: "Poor Noll."
Grant, U. S.: "Unconditional Surrender Grant"; "United States Grant"; "The Butcher."
"Great": A title of honor given to many monarchs by their subjects. Time has eliminated the title in a great number of instances; but history still applies it to Alexander the Great of Macedon; to Pope Gregory the Great; to Charles the Great (Charlemagne) of the Holy Roman Empire; to Alfred the Great of Saxon England; to Peter the Great of Russia; to Frederick the Great of Prussia; and to Napoleon the Great of France. (See Louis XIV.)
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden: "The Lion of the North."

H

Hamilton, Alexander: "Alexander the Coppersmith" (1793).
Hamilton, W. G.: "Single-Speech Hamilton." An English statesman of the eighteenth century sat long in Parliament but made in all his career only one speech. This, however, was remarkably eloquent, full of close reasoning and persuasiveness.
Hancock, Winfield S.: "The Superb."
Hanna, Marcus A.: "The Business Man in Politics"; "Uncle Mark."
Harris, Joel Chandler: "Uncle Remus."
Harrison, Benj.: "Little Ben."
Hayes, Rutherford B.: "His Fraudulency"; "The Bread-Poultice President."
Heenan, John C.: "The Benicia Boy."
Henry I. of England: "Fine Scholar" (Beauclerc).
Henry V. of England: "Prince Hal."
Henry VIII. of England: "Bluff King Hal"; "Defender of the Faith."
Heraclitus: "The Weeping Philosopher."
Herodotus: "The Father of History."
Hippocrates: "The Father of Medicine."
Hogg, James: "The Ettrick Shepherd."
Holman, W. H.: "The Watch-dog of the Treasury."
Hooker, Gen. Joseph E.: "Fighting Joe."

I

Isabel of Castille and Aragon: "Isabel the Catholic."
Ivan II. of Russia: "The Terrible."

J

Jackson, Andrew: "Old Hickory."
Jackson, Gen. T. J.: "Stonewall Jackson."
Johnson, Andrew: "Our Andy."
Johnson, Samuel: "The Great Cham of Literature."

K

Kelly, John: "Honest John."
Kelly, William H.: "Pig-iron Kelly."
Kemble, Fanny: "Pretty Fanny."
Kipling, Rudyard: "The Man from Nowhere."
Knox, Philander C.: "Sleepy Phil."
Kruger, Paul: "Oom Paul" (Uncle Paul).

L

Landon, Letitia E.: "L. E. L."
Laynez, Don Roderigo: "The Cid."
Lee, Nathaniel: "The Mad Poet."

Lee, Robert E.: "Uncle Robert" (by his soldiers); "Massa Bob" (by the negroes).
Lincoln, Abraham: "Honest Abe"; "Old Abe"; "Father Abraham"; "The Great Emancipator"; "The Railsplitter"; "The Martyred President."
Lincoln, Robert T.: "The Prince of Rails."
Lind, Jenny: "The Swedish Nightingale."
Logan, John A.: "Black Jack."
Louis Philippe of France: "The Citizen King" (*Le Roi Citoyen*).
Louis I. of France: "The Débonnair" (gallant), or "The Pious."
Louis IV. of France: "The Foreigner," (*Le d'Outremer*) because he was educated in England.
Louis V. of France: "The Sluggard" (*Le Fainéant*).
Louis VI. of France: "The Fat" (*Le Gras*).
Louis VIII. of France: "The Lion" (*Le Lion*).
Louis XI. of France: "The Fox" (*Le Rénard*).
Louis XIV. of France: "The Great King" (*Le Grand Monarque*).
Louis XVI. of France: "The Joiner" (*Le Charpentier*), because of his fondness for carpentry and mechanics; also "The Baker," being held responsible for the food supply.

M

McClellan, Gen. G. B.: "The Young Napoleon"; "Little Mac."
McKinley, William: "The Advance Agent of Prosperity."
Marie Antoinette, Queen of France: "The Austrian."
Mary I. of England: "Bloody Mary."
Meissonier, Jean Louis: "The Great Painter of Little Pictures."
Melanchthon, Philip: "The Preceptor of Germany."
Meyer, Gen. H. J.: "Old Probs," because he established the Weather Bureau at Washington.
Miller, Joaquin: "The Poet of the Sierras."
Moltke, Helmuth von: "Father Moltke."
Monmouth, Duke of (the natural son of King Charles II. of England): "The Protestant Duke."

N

Napoleon I.: "The Little Corporal"; "Nap" (in England); "Boney" (in England); "The Nightmare of Europe."
Napoleon II.: "The Eaglet."
Napoleon III.: "Badingue." (The name of the workman in whose garments Napoleon escaped from the Castle of Ham.)
Napoleon IV. (The Prince Imperial): "Loulou."
Napoleon, Prince (J. C. Bonaparte): "Plon-Plon." The Prince was said to have shown the white feather in the Crimean War; and the French, therefore, named him "Plon-Plon," supposed to represent the sound of cannon.
Nelson, Admiral Horatio: "The Hero of Trafalgar."
Neville, Richard (Earl of Warwick): "The King-Maker." (See Warwick.)
Ney, Marshal Michel: "The Bravest of the Brave" (*Le plus brave des braves*).
Nightingale, Florence: "The Angel of the Crimea."

O

O'Connell, Daniel: "The Liberator."

P

Palmerston, Lord: "Old Pam."
Peel, Sir Robert: "Corn Law Bobby"; and "Orange Peel" (from his anti-Catholic policy).
Pitt, William, Duke of Chatham: "The Great Duke."
Platt, Thomas C.: "Me Too"; "The Easy Boss."
Pope, Alexander: "The Wasp of Twickenham."

R

Reed, Thomas B.: "Czar Reed."
Richard I. of England: "The Lion Heart" (*Cœur de Lion*).
Riley, James Whitcomb: "The Hoosier Poet."
Robert, the First Duke of Normandy: "Robert the Devil."
Roosevelt, Theodore: "Teddy"; "Terrible Teddy"; "The Bronco-Buster"; "Teddy the First"; "T.

R."; "Our Teddy"; "The Hero of San Juan"; "The Trust Slayer"; "Toothful Teddy"; "Teddy the Smiler"; "The Man Who Would Be King."

S

St. John: "The Beloved Disciple."
St. Stephen: "The Proto-Martyr."
Salisbury, Lord: "A Lath Painted to Look Like Iron."
Scott, Sir Walter: "The Wizard of the North"; "The Border Minstrel"; "The Great Unknown."
Scott, Gen. Winfield: "Old Fuss and Feathers," from his fondness for military display. It is he who is invoked in the exclamation, "Great Scott."
Sewall, Arthur: "The Lone Fisherman of Bath."
Shakespeare, William: "The Bard of Avon"; "The Swan of Avon"; "The Divine William."
Sheridan, Gen. Philip: "Little Phil"; "Piegan Phil," from the Piegan Indians whom he annihilated.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley: "Sherry."
Sherman, Gen. William Tecumseh: "Uncle Billy"; "Old Tecump."
Simpson, Jerry: "Sockless Simpson"; "Uncle Jerry."
Smith, Gen. J.: "Hell-Roaring Jake."
Stevens, Thaddeus: "The Great Commoner."
Stone, Gov. William L.: "Gum-shoe Bill."
Stratton, Charles H.: "Tom Thumb."
Stuart, Prince Charles Edward: "The Young Chevalier"; "The Young Pretender" (1720–88).

T

Taylor, Zachary: "Old Rough and Ready."
Thurman, Allen G.: "The Old Roman"; "Old Bandanna."
Tilden, Samuel J.: "Co-parcener Tilden," from his alleged relations with unscrupulous financiers.
Tilman, Benjamin R.: "Pitchfork Tilman."
Tyler, John: "The Renegade."

V

Van Buren, Martin: "Little Matty"; "The Fox of Kinderhook."
Victoria, Queen of England: "The Widow."
Voorhees, Daniel W.: "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

W

Warwick, Earl of (see Neville, Richard).
Washington, George: "The Father of His Country."
Wayne, Gen. Anthony: "Mad Anthony."
Webster, Daniel: "Black Dan"; "The Expounder of the Constitution."
Wellington, the Duke of: "The Iron Duke."
Wheeler, Gen. Joseph: "Fighting Joe Wheeler."
Whitman, Walt: "The Good Grey Poet."
Whittier, John G.: "The Quaker Poet."
William I. (of the Netherlands): "William the Silent."
William (King of Scotland): "William the Lion."
William I. of England: "The Conqueror."
William II. of England: "The Red."
William III. of England: "The Dutchman."
William IV. of England: "The Sailor King"; "Silly Billy."
William I. of Germany: "William the Wise."
William II. of Germany: "William the Bagman"; "William the Previous"; "William the War-Lord."
Williams, Eleazar: "Louis XVII." (Williams claimed that he was the son of Louis XVI., and had not died in prison.)
Willis, N. P.: "Natty Nat."
Wilson, Henry (Vice-President): "The Natick Cobbler."
Woodruff, Timothy L.: "Tiny Tim."

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR RESULTS

By DONALD L. CLARK, A.B., DE PAUW UNIVERSITY.

Marathon (mar'a-thon), 490 B.C. The Greeks (11,000) under Miltiades defeated the Persians (100,000) under Datis and Artaphernes. The victory ended Darius's invasion of Greece.

Thermopylæ (thēr-mop'i-li), 480 B.C. The Greeks (300 Spartans and 700 Thespians) under Leonidas were annihilated by the huge army of Xerxes. Showed the patriotic temper of the Greeks.

Salamis (sal'a-mis), 480 B.C. The Greek fleet under Themistocles and Eurybiades defeated the Persian fleet under Xerxes. Saved Greece from the second and last Persian invasion.

Syracuse (sy'ra-kūs), 413 B.C. Unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians under Nicias and Demosthenes. This defeat marked the decline of Athenian imperialism and protected Rome from Greek conquest.

Cunaxa, 401 B.C. A battle fought at Cunaxa, 60 miles from Babylon, between the armies of King Artaxerxes Mnemon (250,000) and that of Cyrus the Younger (100,000). In the army of Cyrus were 10,000 Greek mercenaries whose valor and discipline routed the vast army of Artaxerxes. This battle taught the Greeks the inherent weakness of the Persians, and led to the later conquest of Persia by Alexander.

Arbela (ar-bē'la), 331 B.C. The Macedonians (47,000) under Alexander the Great defeated the Persians (1,000,000) under Darius III. Led to the final overthrow of the Persian Empire.

Metaurus (me-taw'rus), 207 B.C. The Romans (7,000) under Livius and Nero defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, almost annihilating them. Resulted in the overthrow of Hannibal and the aggrandizement of Rome.

Actium (ak'shi-um), 31 B.C. Octavius Augustus (200 light ships) defeated the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra (200 heavier ships). Resulted in the establishment of the imperial power of the Cæsars.

Teutoburgerwald (toi-to-bōōr'gēr-vält), 9 A.D. The Germans under Hermann (Arminius) annihilated a Roman army under Varus. Checked Roman expansion in the North, and marked the beginning of the influence of the Germanic tribes.

Châlons (chä'long), 451. The Romans and Visigoths under Aëtius and Theodoric routed the Huns under Attila, with a reputed loss to the Huns of 162,000 dead. Saved Western Europe from Mongolian savagery.

Soissons (swä-song'), 486. The Merovingian Franks, under Clovis, defeated the Romans under Syagrius. Gaul lost to Rome, and Frankish power established.

Testri (tes'trē), 687. The Austrasian Franks under Pepin of Héristal defeated the Merowings of Neustria. United the kingdoms of the Franks and marked the beginnings of Carolingian power.

Tours (tōōr), 732. The Franks under Charles Martel defeated the Saracens under Abd-el-Rahman. Saved Christian Europe from Mohammedan conquest.

Ethandun (eth-an-dōōn'), 878. The West Saxons under Alfred the Great defeated the invading Danes. Resulted in the preservation of a unified English state.

Senlac (Hastings), Oct. 14, 1066. The Normans, under William the Conqueror, defeated the Saxons under their king, Harold, who was killed. Effected the Norman conquest of England.

Legnano (lēn-yän'o), May 29, 1176. The Lombard League defeated Fred-

erick Barbarossa, the German Emperor. Crippled German influence in Italy and preserved the integrity of the democratic Free Cities.

Bouvines (bōō-vēn′), July 27, 1214. The French (37,000) under Philip Augustus defeated the German, Flemish and English forces (46,000) under Otto IV. Marked the beginnings of France as a nation. Significant in rise of democracy, because the militia of the Free Cities showed their superiority to the German feudal levies.

Sempach (zem-päkh), July 9, 1386. The Swiss defeated the Austrians (20,000) under Duke Leopold III. Secured the independence of the Swiss Confederation.

Orléans (or-lā′ang), May 7, 1429. The siege raised by an assault of the French under Jeanne Darc on the besieging English army under the Duke of Bedford. Marked the end of English Plantagenet rule in France.

Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485. The Earl of Richmond (who became Henry VII.) defeated Richard III. Ended the English Wars of the Roses and instituted the Tudor dynasty.

Lepanto (lā-pän′to), Oct. 7, 1571. Italian and Spanish fleet (200 galleys) under Don John of Austria defeated the Turks (273 lighter galleys) under Ali. Turks lost 20,000; the Christians, 8000. Shattered the naval power of the Turks and put an end to their aggression in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Spanish Armada, 1588. The English fleet (197 small ships) under Lord Howard of Effingham defeated the Armada (132 huge ships) under the Duke of Medina Sidonia at Calais and Gravelines. Over half the Spanish fleet was destroyed by storm while attempting to escape through the North Sea. Marked the failure of Philip II. to make the House of Hapsburg supreme in Europe.

Luetzen (lūtz′en), Nov. 16, 1632. The Swedes (18,000) under Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Imperialists (20,000) under Wallenstein. Preserved the integrity of the Protestant States of Central Europe.

Naseby (nāz′by), June 14, 1645. The forces of Parliament (11,000) under Fairfax and Cromwell defeated the Royalists (11,000) under Charles I. and Prince Rupert. The deciding battle of the English Civil War, resulting in the Protectorate under Cromwell.

Blenheim (blen′hīm), Aug. 13, 1704. The English and Austrians (52,000) under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French and Bavarians (60,000) under Tallard and Marsin. Allies lost 11,000 and the French, 40,000. Humbled Louis XIV. and made possible the colonial greatness of England through the Treaty of Utrecht.

Pultowa (pool-tō′va), June 27, 1709. The Russians (70,000) under Peter the Great defeated the Swedes (25,000) under Charles XII. Marked the rise of Russia as a European power.

Rossbach (ros′bäkh), Nov. 5, 1757. The Prussians (22,000) under Frederick the Great defeated the French under Soubise, and the Imperialists under Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen (43;000). Result is seen at Leuthen.

Leuthen (loi′ten), Dec. 5, 1757. The Prussians (30,000) under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians (80,000) under Prince Charles. These two actions mark the rise of Prussia as the leader of the German States.

Saratoga, Oct. 6, 1777. The Americans (14,000) under Gates defeated the British (7000) under Burgoyne, and took 6000 prisoners ten days later. The decisive battle of the American Revolution.

Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. The Americans and French under Washington and Rochambeau and the French fleet under De Grasse forced the surrender of the British (8,000) under Cornwallis. Virtually ended the American Revolution.

Valmy (val′mē), Sept. 20, 1792. The French (36,000) under Kellermann defeated the Prussians (34,000) under the Duke of Brunswick. Loss of 180 and 700 respectively. Preserved the integrity of the newly formed French Republic.

Trafalgar (traf-al′gär; Spanish traf-al-gär′), Oct. 31, 1805. The British fleet (31 ships) under Nelson defeated the French-Spanish fleet (38

ships) under Villeneuve, Gravina and Alva. Nelson was killed. Ended the sea-power of Napoleon.

Austerlitz (ow'stēr-litz), Dec. 2, 1805. The French (65,000) under Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Russians (82,000) under Kutusoff. Resulted in peace of Presburg.

Leipzig (līp'tsij), Oct. 16–19, 1813. The Prussians, Russians, Austrians and Swedes (300,000) under Schwarzenherd defeated the French (180,000) under Napoleon. Killed and wounded for Allies 54,000, for French 40,000. Secured liberation of Germany and the first abdication of Napoleon. Called the "Battle of the Nations."

Waterloo, June 18, 1815. The British, Dutch and Germans (67,000) under Wellington and later the Prussians (50,000) under Blücher defeated the French (72,000) under Napoleon. The end of the Napoleonic Wars and a reversion to feudalism in Europe.

Sebastopol (se-bas'to-pol; Russian pron. se-bas-tōp'ol), Sept. 8, 1854. The French and English under Pélisser took the Russian fort designed by Totleben and commanded by Gortchakoff. In the siege the Russians lost 102,670 and the Allies a larger number. Ended the Crimean War and temporarily destroyed Russia's Mediterranean power.

Monitor and Merrimac, March 9, 1862. The Federal "Monitor" under Lieut. Worden defeated the Confederate "Merrimac" under Captain Franklin Buchanan in a battle in Hampton Roads. Revolutionized naval construction by introducing armored vessels. Prevented the "Merrimac" from destroying the Federal fleet.

Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. Federal forces (75,000) under Meade defeated the Confederates (75,000) under Lee. Losses 23,186 and 31,621 respectively. Decisive battle of the American Civil war by ending Confederate invasions.

Sédan (sā-dang'), Sept. 1, 1870. The Germans (250,000) under William I. defeated the French (84,000) under Napoleon III. and Marshal MacMahon. Decided Franco-Prussian War. Led to the overthrow of the French Empire and the establishment of the third Republic.

Yalu (ya-lōō') **River,** Sept. 17, 1894. The Japanese fleet under Ito defeated the Chinese fleet under Ting. Four Chinese ships sunk. First battle fought with modern armored ships. Reorganization of Japan.

Santiago (san-ti-ä'go), July 3, 1898. The American fleet (11 ships) under Sampson and Schley destroyed the Spanish fleet (6 ships) under Cervera. Resulted in Spanish loss of Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines.

Paardeberg (pawr'de-berg), Feb. 27, 1899. Large English forces under Lord Roberts defeated a smaller force of Boers under Cronje. Resulted in English annexation of Orange Free State in May and of the Transvaal in October, 1900.

Port Arthur, Jan. 1, 1905. The Japanese land forces under Nogi and fleet under Togo captured the fort commanded by Stoessel after a 148-days' siege. Russian losses, 28,200; Japanese, 57,780. Resulted in the elevation of Japan to the position of a world-power and the establishment of parliamentary forms in the Russian Duma.

Adrianople, 1913. The Balkan States against Turkey, resulting in a readjustment of boundary lines.

Marne (märn), Sept. 6–10, 1914. French and English under Joffre and French threw back the German army of invasion from the Marne river to the fortified line of the Aisne. Believed to have saved Paris from capture.

Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1915. British squadron under Sturdee of greatly superior strength destroyed practically entire German squadron under von Spee. Ended danger of German commerce raiders to allied vessels.

Dardanelles, Jan. 10, 1916. Turks with German coöperation forced final abandonment of attempt to capture forts on Gallipoli Peninsula by English and French after campaign beginning with bombardment on Feb. 28, 1915. Allies lost six battleships and 200,000 men (estimated; casualties officially announced by British, to Dec. 24, 114,555). Assured Turks and Central Powers control of the Straits.

THE METRIC SYSTEM
OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES*

LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.
Myriameter	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer	1,000 meters	0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer	100 meters	328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter	10 meters	393.7 inches.
Meter	1 meter	39.37 inches.
Decimeter	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter	3.937 inches.
Centimeter	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter	0.3937 inch.
Millimeter	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter	0.0394 inch.

AREA.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.
Hectare	10,000 square meters	2.471 acres.
Are	100 square meters	119.6 square yards.
Deciare	10 square meters	11.96 square yards.
Centare	1 square meter	1,550 square inches.
Milliare	1 square centimeter	0.1550 square inches.

CAPACITY AND VOLUME.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.	
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter	1.3079 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks.	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter	10	10 cubic decimeters	9.081 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter	0.9081 quart	1.05668 quarts.
Deciliter	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centiliter	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters	0.6102 cubic inch	0.3381 fluid oz.
Milliliter	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter	0.061 cubic inch	0.2705 fluid dram.

WEIGHT (OR MASS).

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.	
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.	Troy Weight.
Millier or Tonneau.	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2,204.62 pounds	2,679.23 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.462 pounds	267.923 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.0462 pounds	26.7923 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.20462 pounds	2.67923 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces	3.215 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce	0.3215 ounces.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.4327 grains	0.03215 ounces.
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains	1.54324 grains.
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grains	0.15432 grains.
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grains	0.01543 grains.

* "The International Metric System of Weights and Measures." Bureau of Standards, 1906.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(These figures are those which prevailed before the European War.)

Country	Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar	Coins
Argent. R.	Gold	Peso	$0.96.5	Gold; argentine ($4.82.4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-H.	Gold	Crown	.20.3	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.92.9) 8 florins ($3.85.8) ducat ($2.28.7) and 4 ducats ($9.14.9). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.05.2) and 10 crowns ($2.02.6).
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.40.8	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54.6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Cent. Am.	Silver	Peso†	.40.8	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.40	Gold: escudo ($1.82.5) doubloon ($3.65) and condor ($7.30). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael‡ Shanghai	.60.2	
		Tael‡ Tientsin	.63.9	
		Tael‡ Canton	.65.7	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.40.8	Gold: condor ($9.64.7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.46.5	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.30.7). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.92.6	Gold: doubloon ($5.01.7); Alfonso ($4.82.3). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.48.7	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.86.65). Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94.3	Gold: pound (100 piasters) 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France	Gold	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10, 20, 50, and 100 frs. Silver: 5 frs.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.23.8	Gold: 6, 10, and 20 marks.
Gt. Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86.6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.96.5	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold	Pound sterling§	4.86.6½	Gold: sov. ($4.86.65). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10. and 20 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49.8	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.45	Gold: dollar ($0.98.3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	.40.2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
N'foundl'd	Gold	Dollar	1.01.4	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.02.7).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.40	Gold: libra ($4.86.65). Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.51.5	Gold: imperial ($7.71.8) and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles ($3.86). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19.3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switz'land	Gold	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10, and 20 frs. Silver: 5 frs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04.4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03.4	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular. † Not including Costa Rica. ‡ The British dollar has the same value as the Mexican at Hong Kong and the Straits Settlement. § The sovereign is the standard coin of India but the rupee ($0.32.4) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS AND PAPER NOTES IN AMERICAN MONEY BASED UPON THE VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE ABOVE TABLE

Number	British £ Sterling	German Mark	French Franc, Italian Lira	Chinese Tael, (Shanghai)	Dutch Florin	Indian Rupee	Russian Gold Ruble	Austrian Crown
1	$4.86.6⅓	$0.23.8	$0.19.3	$0.60.2	$0.42.0	$0.32.4	$0.51.5	$0.20.3
2	9.73.3	0.47.6	0.38.6	1.20.4	0.80.4	0.64.8	1.03	0.40.6
3	14.59.9⅔	0.71.4	0.57.9	1.80.6	1.20.6	0.97.2	1.54.5	9.60.9
4	19.46.6	0.95.2	0.77.2	2.40.8	1.60.8	1.29.6	2.06	0.81.2
5	24.33.2½	1.19	0.96.5	3.01	2.01	1.62	2.57.5	1.01.5
6	29.19.9	1.42.8	1.15.8	3.61.2	2.41.2	2.04.4	3.09	1.21.8
7	34.06.5⅓	1.66.6	1.35.1	4.21.4	2.81.4	2.36.8	3.60.5	1.42.1
8	38.93.2	1.90.4	1.54.4	4.81.6	3.21.6	2.59.2	4.12	1.62.4
9	43.79.8½	2.14.2	1.73.7	5.41.8	3.61.8	2.91.6	4.63.5	1.82.7
10	48.66.5	2.38	1.93	6.02.2	4.02	3.24	5.15	2.03
20	97.33	4.76	3.86	12.04	8.04	6.48	10.30	4.06
30	145.99.5	7.14	5.79	18.06	12.06	9.72	15.45	6.09
40	194.66	9.52	7.72	24.08	16.08	12.96	20.60	8.12
50	243.32.5	11.90	19.65	30.10	20.10	16.20	25.75	10.15
100	486.65	23.80	9.30	60.20	40.20	32.40	51.50	20.30

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

SHAPE AND SIZE OF THE EARTH: The earth is very nearly an oblate spheroid, whose shorter axis coincides with its axis of rotation passing through the two poles.

According to Colonel Clarke's calculations, its major axis measures 41,852,124 feet, or 7,926.5 statute miles; its minor axis 41,710,242 feet, or 7,899.5 statute miles; its circumference along the Equator measures 24,902 statute miles, or 21,600 geographical miles; its total area 196,940,400 statute square miles; and its volume 259,880 million cubic miles.

Of this total area, 8.4 per cent. (16,464,700 sq. m.) are within the Arctic and Antarctic regions; 51.6 per cent. (102,244,654 sq. m.) within the two temperate regions; 40 per cent. (78,231,046 sq. m.) within the Tropics.

THE LAND: The land covers 54,807,420 sq.m., on the assumption that 250,000 sq. m. of land remain to be discovered within the Arctic Regions, and that the supposed Antarctic continent, or "Antarctis," has an extent of 2,500,000 sq. m. within the Antarctic Circle.

THE OCEANS: The oceans, including the inland seas connected with them, cover 142,132,980 sq. m., or 72 per cent. of the total surface of the earth. There are 2.59 sq. m. of ocean to every sq. m. of land. This area is distributed over the different areas as follows: Arctic Ocean, including Hudson Bay, 5,785,000 sq. m.; Atlantic Ocean, 34,301,400 sq. m.; Indian Ocean, 28,615,600 sq. m.; Pacific Ocean, 67,699,630 sq. m.; Antarctic Ocean, 5,731,350 sq. m.

HEIGHTS AND DEPTHS: The mean height of the land has been estimated at 2,440 feet; the mean depth of the sea 11,470 feet (Karstans). The highest mountain (Mt. Everest) rises to a height of 29,000 feet; the greatest depth of the ocean as yet discovered (in the Pacific, between Guam and Midway) is 31,614 feet. If the whole of the solid crust of the earth were to be levelled, so as to form a spheroid, it would still be covered by an ocean of a uniform depth of 8,000 feet (Prof. Penck).

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers.
Fifth—Wooden.
Sixth—Sugar.
Seventh—Woollen.
Eighth—India Rubber.
Ninth—Willow.
Tenth—Tin.
Eleventh—Steel.
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen.
Thirteenth—Lace.
Fourteenth—Ivory.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES

January 1. New Year's Day: In all States (including D. C. and Alaska), except Kans. and Mass. (In Me. a bank holiday only legally.)

January 8. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: In La.

January 19. Lee's Birthday: In Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Va., Ala., and Ark.

February. Mardi-Gras (Shrove Tuesday): In the parish of Orleans, La.

February 12. Georgia Day: In Ga.

February 12. Lincoln's Birthday: In Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ia., Ind., Kans., Mich., Minn., Mont., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Penn., S. D., Ut., Wash., W. Va., and Wyo.

February 22. Washington's Birthday: In all the States, District of Columbia and Alaska.

March (Third Tuesday). **Primary Election Day:** (every Presidential year) in North Dakota.

March 2. Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

March 4. Inauguration Day: In D. C. in years when a President of the U. S. is inaugurated.

April (First Monday). **Annual Spring Election:** In Michigan.

April 12. Halifax Independence Resolutions: In North Carolina.

April 13. Thomas Jefferson's Birthday: In Alabama.

April 5, 1912. Good Friday: In Ala., Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Penn., Tenn.

April 19. Patriots' Day: In Maine and Massachusetts.

April 21. Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26. Confederate Memorial Day: In Ala., Fla., Ga., and Miss.

May 10. Confederate Memorial Day: In N. C. and S. C.

May (Second Friday). **Confederate Day:** In Tennessee.

May 20. Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In N. C.

May 30. Decoration Day: In all the States (and D. C. and Alas.), except Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Tex.

June 3. Jefferson Davis's Birthday: In Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., Tenn., Tex. and S. C. In La., known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Va., in public schools.

June (Last Wednesday). **Primary Election Day:** In North Dakota.

July 4. Independence Day: In all the States, and D. C. and Alas.

July 10. Admission Day: In Wyo.

July 24. Pioneers' Day: In Utah.

July (Fourth Saturday) **Primary Election Day:** In Texas.

August. Primary Election Day: In Mo. In Mich. (last Tuesday preceding every general Nov. election).

August 1. Colorado Day: In Colo.

August 16. Bennington Battle Day: In Vermont.

September. Labor Day (First Monday): In all the States (and D. C. and Alas.). In La., observed in Orleans Parish. In Wyo. by proclamation of the Governor.

September Primary Election Day: In Wis., First Tuesday. In Ore., even years.

September 9. Admission Day: In California.

September 12. Old Defenders' Day: In Baltimore, Md.

October 12. Columbus Day: In Ark., Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ida., Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., Mont., N. J., N. Y., Okla., Penn., R. I., Tex., Vt., Wash.

October 31. Admission Day: In Nevada.

November 1. All Saints' Day: In La.

November (first Friday). **Pioneer Day:** In Mont., observed in public schools.

November—General Election Day: In Ariz., Cal., Colo., Del., Fla., Ida., Ill. (in Cairo, Chicago, Danville, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Rockford and Springfield), Ind., Ia., Ky., La., Me., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. D., O. (from 5.30 A.M. to 9 A.M. only), Okla., Ore., Penn., R. I., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va., Wash., Wis., and Wyo., in the years when elections are held therein.

November — Thanksgiving Day (usually the last Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the D. C. and Alas., though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

December 25. Christmas Day: In all the States (except Kans.), and D. C. and Alas.

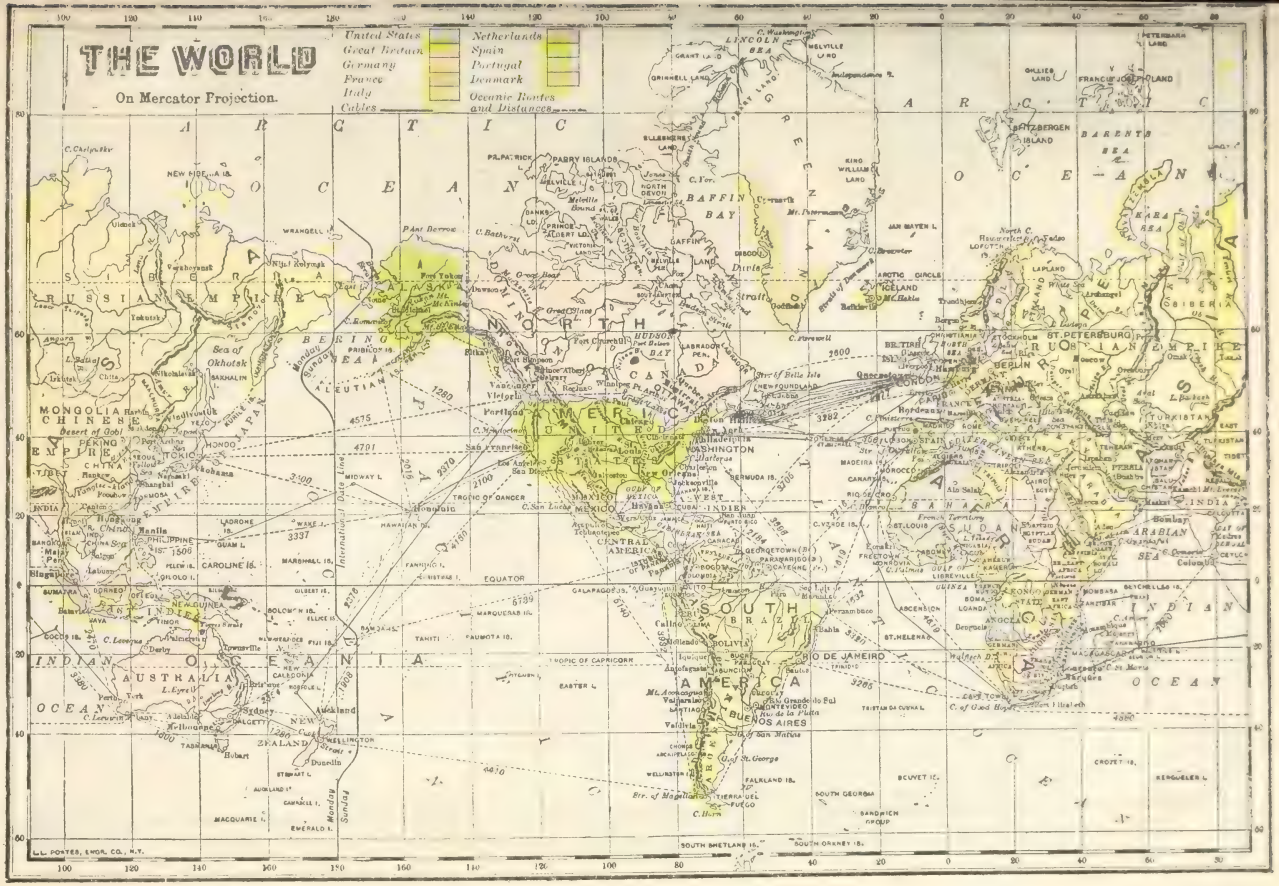
Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such. There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July.

Principal Cities of the United States

1910 CENSUS

The following list names approximately all cities in the United States having ten thousand or more inhabitants and the capitals of States and Territories (indicated with an asterisk [*]). The numerals at extreme right of column are the 1910 census figures.

Aberdeen, S. Dak.	10,753	
Aberdeen, Wash.	13,660	
Adams, Mass.	11,900	
Adrian, Mich.	10,763	
Akron, Ohio	69,067	
Alameda, Cal.	23,383	
Albany, N. Y.*	100,253	
Albuquerque, N. M.	11,020	
Alexandria, La.	11,213	
Alexandria, Va.	15,329	
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	
Alliance, Ohio	15,083	
Alpena, Mich.	12,706	
Alton, Ill.	17,528	
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	
Anaconda, Mont.	10,134	
Anderson, Ind.	22,476	
Annapolis, Md.*	8,609	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	
Anniston, Ala.	12,794	
Ansonia, Conn.	15,152	
Appleton, Wis.	16,773	
Argenta, Ark.	11,138	
Asbury Park, N. J.	10,150	
Asheville, N. C.	18,762	
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	
Ashtabula, Ohio	18,266	
Atchison, Kan.	16,429	
Athens, Ga.	14,913	
Atlanta, Ga.*	154,839	
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	
Attleboro, Mass.	12,400	
Auburn, Me.	15,064	
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	
Augusta, Me.*	13,211	
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	
Austin, Tex.*	29,860	
Bakersfield, Cal.	12,727	
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	
Bangor, Me.	24,803	
Barre, Vt.	10,734	
Batavia, N. Y.	11,613	
Baton Rouge, La.*	14,897	
Battle Creek, Mich.	25,267	
Bay City, Mich.	45,166	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	
Beaumont, Tex.	20,640	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	
Bellaire, Ohio	12,946	
Belleville, Ill.	21,122	
Bellingham, Wash.	24,298	
Beloit, Wis.	15,125	
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	
Berlin, N. H.	11,780	
Bessemer, Ala.	10,864	
Bethlehem, Pa.	12,837	
Beverly, Mass.	18,650	
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	
Billings, Mont.	10,031	
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	
Bismarck, N. Dak.*	5,443	
Bloomfield, N. J.	15,070	
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	
Bluefield, W. Va.	11,188	
Boise, Idaho*	17,358	
Boone, Iowa	10,347	
Boston, Mass.*	670,585	
Braddock, Pa.	19,357	
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	
Bridgeton, N. J.	14,209	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	
Brownsville, Tex.	10,517	
Brunswick, Ga.	10,182	
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	
Burlington, Iowa	24,324	
Burlington, Vt.	20,468	
Butler, Pa.	20,728	
Butte, Mont.	39,165	
Cairo, Ill.	14,548	
Calumet, Mich.	30,000	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	
Camden, N. J.	94,538	
Canton, Ill.	10,453	
Canton, Ohio	50,217	
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	
Carlisle, Pa.	10,303	
Carnegie, Pa.	10,009	
Carson City, Nev.*	2,466	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	
Central Falls, R. I.	22,754	
Chambersburg, Pa.	11,800	
Champaign, Ill.	12,421	
Charleston, S. C.	58,833	
Charleston, W. Va.*	22,996	
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	
Chester, Pa.	38,537	
Cheyenne, Wyo.*	11,320	
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	
Chicago Heights, Ill.	14,525	
Chickasha, Okla.	10,320	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	
Chillicothe, Ohio	14,508	
Cicero, Ill.	14,557	
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	
Cleburne, Tex.	10,364	
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	
Clinton, Iowa	25,577	
Clinton, Mass.	13,000	
Coatesville, Pa.	11,084	
Coffeyville, Kan.	12,687	
Cohoes, N. Y.	24,709	
Colorado Springs, Colo.	29,078	
Columbia, Pa.	11,454	
Columbia, S. C.*	26,319	
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	
Columbus, Ohio*	181,511	
Concord, N. H.*	21,497	
Connellsville, Pa.	12,845	
Corning, N. Y.	13,730	
Cortland, N. Y.	11,504	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	
Covington, Ky.	53,270	
Cranston, R. I.	21,171	
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	
Danbury, Conn.	20,234	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	
Danville, Va.	19,020	
Davenport, Iowa	43,028	
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	
Denison, Tex.	13,632	
Denver, Colo.*	213,381	
Des Moines, Iowa*	86,368	
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	
Dover, Del.*	3,720	
Dover, N. H.	13,247	
Dubois, Pa.	12,623	
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,221	
Dunmore, Pa.	17,615	
Duquesne, Pa.	15,727	
Durham, N. C.	18,241	
East Chicago, Ind.	19,098	
East Liverpool, Ohio	20,387	
Easton, Pa.	28,523	
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	
East Providence, R. I.	13,500	
East Saint Louis, Ill.	58,547	
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,310	
Elgin, Ill.	25,976	
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	
Elkhart, Ind.	19,282	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	
Elyria, Ohio	14,825	
Enid, Okla.	13,799	
Erie, Pa.	66,525	
Escanaba, Mich.	13,194	


THE WORLD
On Mercator Projection.
United States
Great Britain
Germany
France
Italy
Cables
Netherlands
Spain
Portugal
Denmark
Oceanic Routes and Distances
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
OCEANIA
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
RUSSIA EMPIRE
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
BRAZIL
ARGENTINE
CHINESE EMPIRE
JAPAN EMPIRE
INDIA
EGYPT
SAHARA
ARABIAN SEA
BAHAMA ISLANDS
WEST INDIES
CENTRAL AMERICA
NEW ZEALAND
PHILIPPINE IS.
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CANCER
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
BERING SEA
BAFFIN BAY
HUDSON BAY
GULF OF MEXICO
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
BARENTS SEA
WHITE SEA
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
RED SEA
GULF OF GUINEA
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
GULF OF PANAMA
GULF OF VENEZUELA
GULF OF MEXICO
GULF OF ADEN
GULF OF SUEZ
GULF OF ALASKA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
GULF OF RIGA
GULF OF ARCHANGEL
GULF OF OBI
GULF OF TONKIN
GULF OF SIAM
GULF OF MARTABAN
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
GULF OF ST. VINCENT
GULF OF GUAYAQUIL
GULF OF ST. GEORGE
GULF OF ST. MATIAS
GULF OF PENAS
GULF OF ANCUD
GULF OF CORCOVADO
GULF OF TARTARY
GULF OF ANADYR
GULF OF KAMTCHATKA
GULF OF ALEUTIAN IS.
GULF OF ALASKA
GULF OF GUINEA
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
GULF OF PANAMA
GULF OF VENEZUELA
GULF OF MEXICO
GULF OF ADEN
GULF OF SUEZ
GULF OF ALASKA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
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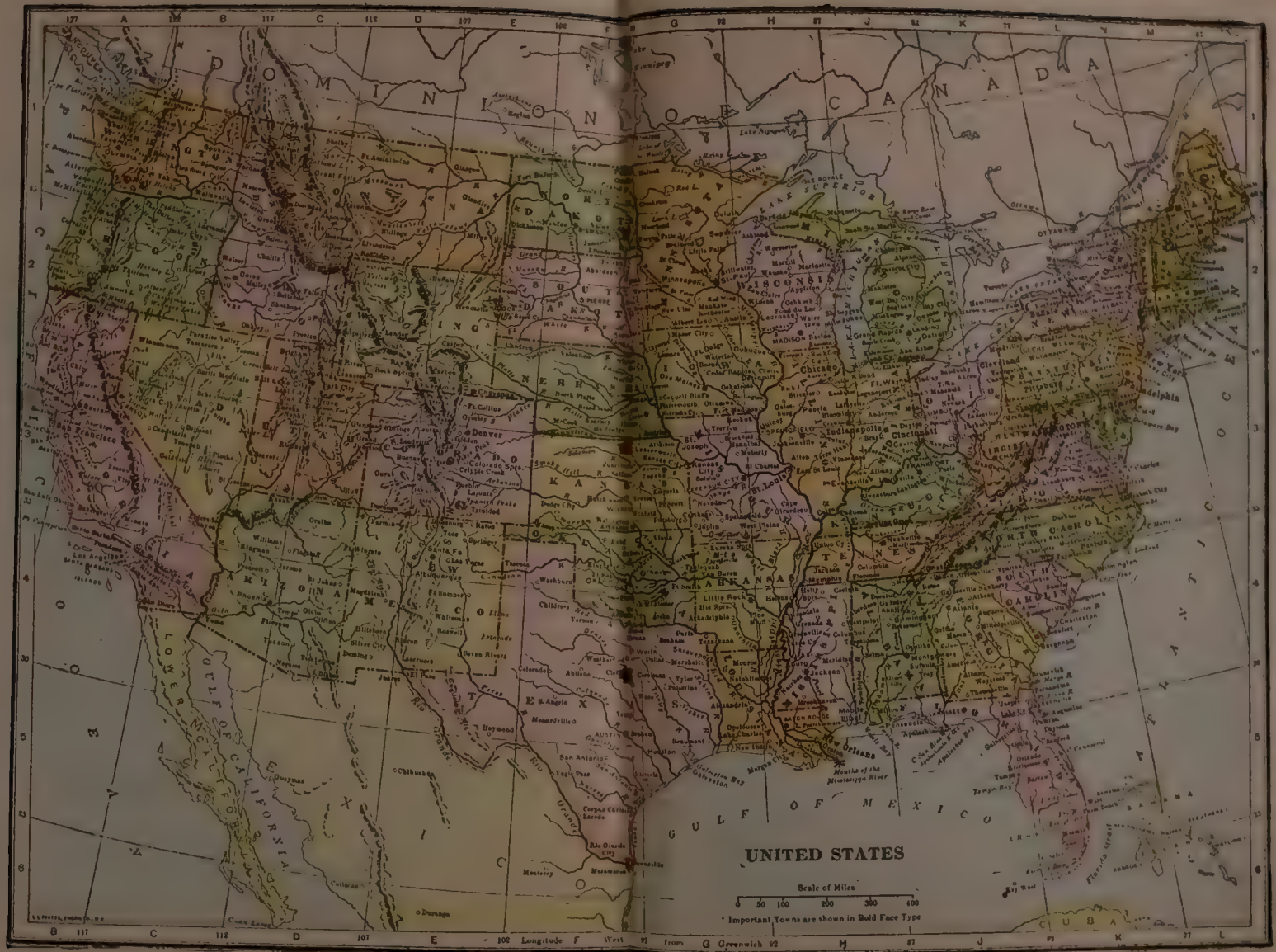
GULF OF PENAS
GULF OF ANCUD
GULF OF CORCOVADO
GULF OF TARTARY
GULF OF ANADYR
GULF OF KAMTCHATKA
GULF OF ALEUTIAN IS.
L.L. POSTES, ENGR. CO., N.Y.

127
A
122
B
117
C
112
D
107
E
102
Longitude
F
DOMINION
Assiniboine
Regina
Saskatchewan
Qu'Appelle
Battleford
Prince Albert
Edmonton
Calgary
Vancouver
Victoria
Juan de Fuca Str.
Cape Flattery
Mt. Olympus
Mt. Rainier
Mt. Baker
Cascade Range
Columbia R.
Fraser R.
Thompson R.
Okanagan L.
Kootenay L.
Kootenay R.
Flathead L.
Flathead R.
Clark's Fork
Missouri
Yellowstone
Milk R.
Marias R.
Sun R.
Belly R.
Shelby
Ft. Assiniboine
Great Falls
Helena
Butte
Anaconda
Missoula
Bozeman
Billings
Livingston
Glasgow
Glendive
Fort Buford
Dickinson
Bismarck
Jamestown
Devils L.
Grand R.
Moreau R.
Cheyenne R.
Belle Fourche R.
Deadwood
Rapid City
Chamberlain
White R.
Niobrara R.
Valentine
Chadron
Gordon
Alliance
North Platte
Platte R.
Republican
Solomon
Smoky Hill R.
Arkansas R.
Dodge City
Cimarron
Hutchinson
Wichita
Arkansas City
Ponca City
Guthrie
Oklahoma
Kansas City
Omaha
Lincoln
Grand Island
Hastings
Kearney
Denver
Colorado Springs
Cripple Creek
Pueblo
Canon City
Spanish Peaks
Trinidad
Raton
Las Vegas
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Tucumcari
Amarillo
Clarendon
Childress
Vernon
Wichita Falls
Abilene
Colorado
Sweetwater
Big Spring
San Angelo
Menardville
Harrymond
Eagle Pass
San Antonio
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Rio Grande
Nueces
Matamoros
Monterey
Chihuahua
Durango
Mazatlan
Culiacan
Guaymas
Gulf of California
Lower California
Colorado R.
Gila R.
Yuma
Phoenix
Tempe
Globe
Clifton
Florence
Tucson
Nogales
Tombstone
Bisbee
Deming
Silver City
Hillsboro
Whitecake
Roswell
Ruidoso
Seven Rivers
Lascruces
El Paso
Juarez
Rio Grande
Pecos R.
Canadian R.
Red R.
Brazos R.
Colorado R.
Guadalupe R.
Llano R.
Concho R.
Devils R.
Nueces R.
Rio Grande
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Matamoros
Monterey
Chihuahua
Durango
Mazatlan
Culiacan
Guaymas
Gulf of California
Lower California
Pacific Ocean
Mexico
Washington
Oregon
California
Nevada
Utah
Arizona
New Mexico
Texas
Colorado
Wyoming
Montana
North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska
Kansas
Oklahoma
Idaho
Portland
Seattle
Tacoma
Olympia
Spokane
Walla Walla
Yakima
Astoria
Salem
Eugene
Roseburg
Medford
Klamath Falls
Crescent City
Eureka
Redding
Sacramento
San Francisco
Oakland
Stockton
Fresno
Visalia
Bakersfield
Mojave
Los Angeles
Pasadena
Santa Barbara
San Luis Obispo
Monterey
Salinas
San Jose
Santa Cruz
Pt. Conception
San Diego
Santa Ana
San Bernardino
Riverside
Los Angeles
Channel Islands
Owens L.
Mono L.
Death Valley
Mojave Desert
Colorado Desert
Sierra Nevada
Cascade Range
Coast Range
Great Basin
Great Salt Lake
Salt Lake City
Ogden
Provo
Logan
Brigham
Tooele
Park City
Evanston
Rock Springs
Green River
Wind River Mts.
Rocky Mts.
Yellowstone Park
Grand Canyon
Colorado R.
Green R.
San Juan R.
Gila R.
Salton Sea
Imperial Valley
Mexicali
Ensenada
Cape San Lucas
Guadalupe I.
Revillagigedo Is.
Tres Marias Is.
Tiburon I.
Angel de la Guarda I.
Santa Rosalia
Loreto
La Paz
Mazatlan
Culiacan
Guaymas
Hermosillo
Nogales
Chihuahua
Durango
Monterey
Matamoros
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Rio Grande
Nueces R.
Pecos R.
Canadian R.
Red R.
Brazos R.
Colorado R.
Guadalupe R.
Llano R.
Concho R.
Devils R.
Nueces R.
Rio Grande
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Matamoros
Monterey
Chihuahua
Durango
Mazatlan
Culiacan
Guaymas
Gulf of California
Lower California
Pacific Ocean
Mexico
L. L. POATES, ENGRG CO., N.Y.

UNITED STATES
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
Important Towns are shown in Bold Face Type
from G Greenwich 92 H 87 J 82 K 77 L
G 92 H 87 J 82 K 77 L 72 M 67
C A N A D A
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
ISLE ROYALE
Lake Nipigon
Georgian Bay
Ottawa R.
OTTAWA
Toronto
Hamilton
Quebec
Montreal
St. Lawrence
MAINE
AUGUSTA
Bangor
Portland
Rockland
CONCORD
Boston
MASS.
Providence
HARTFORD
CONN.
VERMONT
ALBANY
NEW YORK
New York
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Utica
Elmira
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
Pittsburg
HARRISBURG
Scranton
Wilkes-Barre
Williamsport
Erie
Chester
Reading
Easton
Newark
Jersey City
TRENTON
DEL.
DOVER
Wilmington
Baltimore
WASHINGTON
Alexandria
Richmond
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Lynchburg
Roanoke
Danville
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
CHARLESTON
Wheeling
Parkersburg
Clarksburg
Huntington
OHIO
COLUMBUS
Cleveland
Cincinnati
Dayton
Toledo
Sandusky
Akron
Canton
Youngstown
Zanesville
Chillicothe
Findlay
Tiffin
Lima
Mansfield
Newark
Springfield
INDIANA
Indianapolis
Ft. Wayne
Evansville
Terre Haute
Vincennes
Logansport
Kokomo
Muncie
Anderson
Lafayette
S. Bend
MICHIGAN
LANSING
Detroit
Grand Rapids
Saginaw
Bay City
Flint
Owosso
Muskegon
Kalamazoo
Battle Creek
Ann Arbor
Adrian
Traverse City
Alpena
Cheboygan
Manistee
Sault Ste. Marie
Marquette
Ishpeming
Escanaba
Port Huron
WISCONSIN
MADISON
Milwaukee
Racine
Kenosha
Oshkosh
Fond du Lac
Sheboygan
Green Bay
Appleton
Wausau
Merrill
Marinette
Eau Claire
La Crosse
Superior
Ashland
Duluth
St. Paul
Minneapolis
Stillwater
Anoka
St. Cloud
Brainerd
Winona
Rochester
Mankato
Red Wing
New Ulm
Albert Lea
Austin
ILLINOIS
SPRINGFIELD
Chicago
Joliet
Aurora
Elgin
Rockford
Freeport
Rock I.
Peoria
Bloomington
Streator
Kankakee
Galesburg
Quincy
Jacksonville
Decatur
Alton
East St. Louis
Cairo
IOWA
Des Moines
Dubuque
Davenport
Cedar Rapids
Waterloo
Clinton
Burlington
Ottumwa
Oskaloosa
Council Bluffs
Ft. Dodge
Mason City
Keokuk
Ft. Madison
MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY
St. Louis
Kansas City
St. Joseph
Hannibal
Moberly
St. Charles
Sedalia
Springfield
Joplin
Carthage
Cape Girardeau
West Plains
KENTUCKY
FRANKFORT
Louisville
Lexington
Covington
Newport
Paris
Winchester
Ashland
Owensboro
Paducah
Bowling Green
New Albany
TENNESSEE
Nashville
Memphis
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Jackson
Columbia
Murfreesboro
Johnson City
NORTH CAROLINA
RALEIGH
Charlotte
Wilmington
Greensboro
Winston-Salem
Durham
Asheville
Salisbury
Goldsboro
Newbern
Fayetteville
Elizabeth City
C. Hatteras
C. Lookout
Cape Fear
SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA
Charleston
Spartanburg
Greenville
Florence
Sumter
Georgetown
Beaufort
Aiken
Summerville
Newberry
GEORGIA
ATLANTA
Augusta
Savannah
Macon
Athens
Milledgeville
Columbus
Americus
Albany
Brunswick
Waycross
Thomasville
Griffin
Rome
Gainesville
ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY
Birmingham
Mobile
Selma
Tuscaloosa
Anniston
Gadsden
Bessemer
Decatur
Opelika
Eufaula
Troy
Florence
MISSISSIPPI
Jackson
Vicksburg
Natchez
Meridian
Columbus
Corinth
Grenada
Greenville
Brookhaven
Biloxi
FLORIDA
TALLAHASSEE
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Pensacola
Apalachicola
Gainesville
Ocala
Orlando
Kissimmee
Tampa
Tampa Bay
Bartow
Sanford
Daytona
Palatka
Fernandina
West Palm Beach
Miami
Key West
Lake Okeechobee
The Everglades
C. Canaveral
C. Sable
Florida Strait
LOUISIANA
BATON ROUGE
New Orleans
Shreveport
Monroe
Alexandria
Natchitoches
Opelousas
Lake Charles
New Iberia
Morgan City
Mouths of the Mississippi River
ARKANSAS
Little Rock
Hot Sprs.
Pine Bluff
Helena
Texarkana
Ft. Smith
Van Buren
Eureka Sprs.
Arkadelphia
Paris
Bonham
Dallas
Marshall
Tyler
Palestine
Beaumont
Houston
Galveston
Galveston Bay
Muskogee
McAlester
Atoka
Tahlequah
Okmulgee
Topeka
Emporia
Ft. Scott
Pittsburg
Atchison
Leavenworth
Nevada
Beatrice
Nebraska Cy.
Plattsmouth
Le Mars
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Nassau
ELEUTHERA I.
WATLING I.
ANDROS I.
CUBA
Cape Cod
Nantucket
Martha's Vineyard
Montauk Pt.
Long I.
New Haven
Newport
Delaware Bay
C. May
C. Charles
Chesapeake Bay
Mt. Katahdin
St. John R.
Calais
Adirondack Mts.
L. Champlain
Lake of the Woods
Red L.
Leech L.
Rainy L.
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
Savannah R.
Mobile Bay
Apalachee Bay
Lake Pontchartrain
1 2 3 4 5 6
45 40 35 30 25


UNITED STATES
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
Important Towns are shown in Bold Face Type
Longitude West from Greenwich
DOMINION OF CANADA
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
CUBA
MONTANA
DAKOTA
WYOMING
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
UTAH
NEVADA
IDAHO
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
Chicago
Denver
St. Louis
New Orleans
Mouths of the Mississippi River

MAP OF THE WORLD ON THE EQUIVALENT PROJECTION

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This new map presents a comprehensive view of the superficial area of the earth, not unlike that which would be displayed by the printed cover of a globe, if removed and flattened.

On this map all areas appear in their true proportion. For example, Greenland, which, on Mercator's Projection, seems to be larger than South America, here is shown in its relative proportion of size to that continent, having less than one-eighth of the latter's area. In fact, this is the only projection in which are shown the equivalent areas, or correct sizes, of all parts of the globe, in their proper relative position.

The meridians are placed fifteen degrees apart, and, since this interval is equal to one hour of time, meridians and intervals make a standard time-map for the whole earth.

FEATURES

Submarine Cables, shown in fine black lines.

The International Date Line, as agreed upon by leading nations, shown in heavy broken lines.

Colonial possessions of European powers in Africa, Asia and Oceania, shown in colors corresponding with those used for mother countries.

Eureka, Cal.....11,845
Evanston, Ill.....24,978
Evansville, Ind.....69,647
Everett, Mass.....33,484
Everett, Wash.....24,814
Fall River, Mass.....119,295
Fargo, N. Dak.....14,331
Findlay, Ohio.....14,858
Fitchburg, Mass.....37,826
Flint, Mich.....38,550
Fond du Lac, Wis.....18,797
Fort Dodge, Iowa.....15,543
Fort Scott, Kan.....10,463
Fort Smith, Ark.....23,975
Fort Wayne, Ind.....63,933
Fort Worth, Tex.....73,312
Frankfort, Ky.*.....10,465
Frederick, Md.....10,411
Freeport, Ill.....17,567
Fresno, Cal.....24,892
Fulton, N. Y.....10,480
Gadsden, Ala.....10,557
Galesburg, Ill.....22,089
Galveston, Tex.....36,981
Gardner, Mass.....13,910
Garfield, N. J.....10,213
Gary, Ind.....16,802
Geneva, N. Y.....12,446
Glens Falls, N. Y.....15,243
Gloucester, Mass.....24,398
Gloversville, N. Y.....20,642
Grand Forks, N. Dak....12,478
Grand Island, Neb.....10,326
Grand Rapids, Mich....112,571
Great Falls, Mont.....13,948
Green Bay, Wis.....25,236
Greensboro, N. C.....15,895
Greensburg, Pa.....13,012
Greenville, S. C.....15,741
Guthrie, Okla.*.....11,654
Hackensack, N. J.....14,050
Hagerstown, Md.....16,507
Hamilton, Ohio.....35,279
Hammond, Ind.....20,925
Hannibal, Mo.....18,341
Harrisburg, Pa.*.....64,186
Harrison, N. J.....14,498
Hartford, Conn.*.....98,915
Hattiesburg, Miss.....11,733
Haverhill, Mass.....44,115
Hazleton, Pa.....25,452
Helena, Mont.*.....12,515
Henderson, Ky.....11,452
Hoboken, N. J.....70,324
Holland, Mich.....10,490
Holyoke, Mass.....57,730
Homestead, Pa.....18,713
Hornell, N. Y.....13,617
Hot Springs, Ark.....14,434
Houston, Tex.....78,800
Hudson, N. Y.....11,417
Huntington, Ind.....10,272
Huntington, W. Va.....31,161
Hutchinson, Kan.....16,364
Hyde Park, Mass.....14,507
Independence, Kan.....10,480
Indianapolis, Ind.*.....233,650
Iowa City, Iowa.....10,091
Ironton, Ohio.....13,147
Ironwood, Mich.....12,821
Irvington, N. J.....11,877
Ishpeming, Mich.....12,448
Ithaca, N. Y.....14,802
Jackson, Mich.....31,433
Jackson, Miss.*.....21,262
Jackson, Tenn.....15,779
Jacksonville, Fla.....57,699
Jacksonville, Ill.....15,326
Jamestown, N. Y.....31,297
Janesville, Wis.....13,894
Jefferson City, Mo.*.....11,850
Jeffersonville, Ind.....10,412
Jersey City, N. J.....267,779
Johnstown, N. Y.....10,447
Johnstown, Pa.....55,482
Joliet, Ill.....34,670
Joplin, Mo.....32,073
Kalamazoo, Mich.....39,437
Kankakee, Ill.....13,986
Kansas City, Kan.....82,331
Kansas City, Mo.....248,381
Kearny, N. J.....18,659
Keene, N. H.....10,068
Kenosha, Wis.....21,371
Keokuk, Iowa.....14,008
Key West, Fla.....19,945
Kingston, N. Y.....25,908
Knoxville, Tenn.....36,346
Kokomo, Ind.....17,010
Lackawanna, N. Y.....14,549
Laconia, N. H.....10,183
La Crosse, Wis.....30,417
Lafayette, Ind.....20,081
Lake Charles, La.....11,449
Lakewood, Ohio.....15,181
Lancaster, Ohio.....13,093
Lancaster, Pa.....47,227
Lansing, Mich.*.....31,229
Laporte, Ind.....10,525
Laredo, Tex.....14,855
La Salle, Ill.....11,537
Lawrence, Kan.....12,374
Lawrence, Mass.....85,892
Leavenworth, Kan.....19,363
Lebanon, Pa.....19,240
Leominster, Mass.....14,910
Lewiston, Me.....26,247
Lexington, Ky.....35,099
Lima, Ohio.....30,508
Lincoln, Ill.....10,892
Lincoln, Neb.*.....43,973
Little Falls, N. Y.....12,273
Little Rock, Ark.*.....45,941
Lockport, N. Y.....17,970
Logansport, Ind.....19,050
Longbeach, Cal.....17,809
Long Branch, N. J.....13,298
Lorain, Ohio.....28,883
Los Angeles, Cal.....319,198
Louisville, Ky.....223,928
Lowell, Mass.....106,294
Lynchburg, Va.....29,494
Lynn, Mass.....89,336
McAlester, Okla.....12,054
McKeesport, Pa.....42,694
McKees Rocks, Pa.....14,702
Macon, Ga.....40,665
Madison, Wis.*.....25,531
Mahanoy City, Pa.....15,936
Malden, Mass.....44,404
Manchester, N. H.....70,063
Manchester, Va.....12,200
Manistee, Mich.....12,381
Manitowoc, Wis.....13,027
Mankato, Minn.....10,365
Mansfield, Ohio.....20,768
Marietta, Ohio.....12,923
Marinette, Wis.....14,610
Marion, Ind.....19,359
Marion, Ohio.....18,232
Marlboro, Mass.....14,579
Marquette, Mich.....11,503
Marshall, Tex.....11,452
Marshalltown, Iowa.....13,374
Martinsburg, W. Va.....10,698
Mason City, Iowa.....11,230
Massillon, Ohio.....13,879
Mattoon, Ill.....11,456
Meadville, Pa.....12,780
Medford, Mass.....23,150
Melrose, Mass.....15,715
Memphis, Tenn.....131,105
Menominee, Mich.....10,507
Meriden, Conn.....27,265
Meridian, Miss.....23,285
Michigan City, Ind.....19,027
Middletown, Conn.....11,851
Middletown, N. Y.....15,313
Middletown, Ohio.....13,152
Milford, Mass.....12,910
Millville, N. J.....12,451
Milwaukee, Wis.....373,857
Minneapolis, Minn.....301,408
Mishawaka, Ind.....11,886
Missoula, Mont.....12,869
Moberly, Mo.....10,923
Mobile, Ala.....51,521
Moline, Ill.....24,199
Monessen, Pa.....11,775
Monroe, La.....10,209
Montclair, N. J.....21,550
Montgomery, Ala.*.....38,136
Montpelier, Vt.*..... 7,856
Morristown, N. J.....12,507
Mt. Carmel, Pa.....17,532
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....30,919
Muncie, Ind.....24,005
Muscatine, Iowa.....16,178
Muskegon, Mich.....24,062
Muskogee, Okla.....25,278
Nanticoke, Pa.....18,877
Nashua, N. H.....26,005
Nashville, Tenn.*.....110,364
Natchez, Miss.....11,791
Naugatuck, Conn.....12,722
New Albany, Ind.....20,629
Newark, N. J.....347,469
Newark, Ohio.....25,404
New Bedford, Mass.....96,652
New Britain, Conn.....43,916
New Brunswick, N. J...23,388
Newburgh, N. Y.....27,805
Newburyport, Mass.....14,949
New Castle, Pa.....36,280
New Haven, Conn.....133,605
New London, Conn.....19,659
New Orleans, La.....339,075
Newport, Ky.....30,309
Newport, R. I.....27,149
Newport News, Va.....20,205
New Rochelle, N. Y....28,867
Newton, Mass.....39,806
New York, N. Y.....4,776,883
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....30,445
Norfolk, Va.....67,452
Norristown, Pa.....27,875

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE U. S.—Continued.

North Adams, Mass.....22,019	Reading, Pa.....96,071	Syracuse, N. Y.....137,249
Northampton, Mass.....19,431	Redlands, Cal.....10,449	Tacoma, Wash.....83,743
North Braddock, Pa.....11,824	Reno, Nev.....10,867	Tallahassee, Fla.*..... 5,018
North Tonawanda, N. Y..11,955	Rensselaer, N. Y.....10,711	Tamaqua, Pa..... 9,462
North Yakima, Wash....14,082	Revere, Mass.....18,219	Tampa, Fla.....37,782
Norwich, Conn.....20,367	Richmond, Ind.....22,324	Taunton, Mass.....34,259
Norwood, Ohio.....16,185	Richmond, Va.*.....127,628	Temple, Tex.....10,993
Oakland, Cal.....150,174	Riverside, Cal.....15,212	Terre Haute, Ind.....58,157
Oak Park, Ill.....19,444	Roanoke, Va.....34,874	Tiffin, Ohio.....11,894
Ogden, Utah.....25,580	Rochester, N. Y.....218,149	Toledo, Ohio.....168,497
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....15,933	Rockford, Ill.....45,401	Topeka, Kan.*.....43,684
Oil City, Pa.....15,657	Rock Island, Ill.....24,335	Torrington, Conn.....15,483
Oklahoma, Okla.....64,205	Rome, Ga.....12,099	Traverse City, Mich.....12,115
Oldforge, Pa.....11,324	Rome, N. Y.....20,497	Trenton, N. J.*.....96,815
Olean, N. Y.....14,743	Rutland, Vt.....13,546	Trinidad, Colo.....10,204
Olympia, Wash.*..... 6,996	Sacramento, Cal.*.....44,696	Troy, N. Y.....76,813
Omaha, Neb.....124,096	Saginaw, Mich.....50,510	Tucson, Ariz.....13,193
Orange, N. J.....29,630	St. Cloud, Minn.....10,600	Tulsa, Okla.....18,182
Oshkosh, Wis.....33,062	St. Joseph, Mo.....77,403	Tyler, Tex.....10,400
Ossining, N. Y.....11,480	St. Louis, Mo.....687,029	Union, N. J.....21,023
Oswego, N. Y.....23,368	St. Paul, Minn.*.....214,744	Uniontown, Pa.....13,344
Ottumwa, Iowa.....22,012	Salem, Mass.....43,697	Utica, N. Y.....74,419
Owensboro, Ky.....16,011	Salem, Ore.*.....14,094	Vallejo, Cal.....11,340
Paducah, Ky.....22,760	Salt Lake City, Utah*...92,777	Vicksburg, Miss.....20,814
Palestine, Tex.....10,482	San Angelo, Tex.....10,321	Vincennes, Ind.....14,895
Paris, Tex.....11,269	San Antonio, Tex.....96,614	Virginia, Minn.....10,473
Parkersburg, W. Va....17,842	San Bernardino, Cal....12,779	Waco, Tex.....26,425
Parsons, Kan.....12,463	San Diego, Cal.....39,578	Wakefield, Mass.....11,310
Pasadena, Cal.....30,291	Sandusky, Ohio.....19,989	Walla Walla, Wash.....19,364
Passaic, N. J.....54,773	San Francisco, Cal.....416,912	Waltham, Mass.....27,834
Paterson, N. J.....125,600	San Jose, Cal.....28,946	Warren, Ohio.....11,081
Pawtucket, R. I.....51,622	Santa Barbara, Cal.....11,659	Warren, Pa.....11,080
Peabody, Mass.....14,910	Santa Cruz, Cal.....11,146	Washington, D. C.....331,069
Peekskill, N. Y.....15,245	Santa Fe, N. M.*..... 5,072	Washington, Pa.....18,778
Pensacola, Fla.....22,982	Saratoga Springs, N. Y..12,693	Waterbury, Conn.....73,141
Peoria, Ill.....66,950	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich..12,615	Waterloo, Iowa.....26,693
Perth Amboy, N. J.....32,121	Savannah, Ga.....65,064	Watertown, Mass.....12,800
Peru, Ind.....10,910	Schenectady, N. Y.....72,826	Watertown, N. Y.....26,730
Petersburg, Va.....24,127	Scranton, Pa.....129,867	Waterville, Me.....11,458
Philadelphia, Pa.....1,549,008	Seattle, Wash.....237,194	Watervliet, N. Y.....15,074
Phillipsburg, N. J.....13,903	Sedalia, Mo.....17,822	Waukegan, Ill.....16,069
Phoenix, Ariz.*.....11,134	Selma, Ala.....13,649	Wausau, Wis.....16,560
Phoenixville, Pa.....10,743	Shamokin, Pa.....19,588	Waycross, Ga.....14,485
Pierre, S. Dak.*..... 3,656	Sharon, Pa.....15,270	Webb City, Mo.....11,817
Pinebluff, Ark.....15,102	Shawnee, Okla.....12,474	Webster, Mass.....10,210
Piqua, Ohio.....13,388	Sheboygan, Wis.....26,398	Weehawken, N. J.....11,228
Pittsburg, Kan.....14,755	Shenandoah, Pa.....25,774	West Chester, Pa.....11,767
Pittsburgh, Pa.....533,905	Sherman, Tex.....12,412	Westfield, Mass.....15,000
Pittsfield, Mass.....32,121	Shreveport, La.....28,015	West Hoboken, N. J.....35,403
Pittston, Pa.....16,267	Sioux City, Iowa.....47,828	West New York, N. J....13,560
Plainfield, N. J.....20,550	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....14,094	West Orange, N. J.....10,980
Plattsburg, N. Y.....11,138	Somerville, Mass.....77,236	Wheeling, W. Va.....41,641
Plymouth, Mass.....11,200	South Bend, Ind.....53,684	White Plains, N. Y.....15,949
Plymouth, Pa.....16,996	South Bethlehem, Pa....19,973	Wichita, Kan.....52,450
Pomona, Cal.....10,207	Southbridge, Mass.....10,210	Wilkes Barre, Pa.....67,105
Pontiac, Mich.....14,532	South Omaha, Neb.....26,259	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....18,924
Port Chester, N. Y.....12,809	South Sharon, Pa.....10,190	Williamsport, Pa.....31,860
Port Huron, Mich.....18,863	Spartanburg, S. C.....17,517	Willimantic, Conn.....11,230
Portland, Me.....58,571	Spokane, Wash.....104,402	Wilmington, Del.....87,411
Portland, Ore.....207,214	Springfield, Ill.*.....51,678	Wilmington, N. C.....25,748
Portsmouth, N. H.....11,269	Springfield, Mass.....88,926	Winona, Minn.....18,583
Portsmouth, Ohio.....23,481	Springfield, Mo.....35,201	Winston Salem, N. C....22,700
Portsmouth, Va.....33,190	Springfield, Ohio.....46,921	Winthrop, Mass.....10,132
Pottstown, Pa.....15,599	Stamford, Conn.....25,138	Woburn, Mass.....15,308
Pottsville, Pa.....20,236	Staunton, Va.....10,604	Woonsocket, R. I.....38,125
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....27,936	Steelton, Pa.....14,246	Worcester, Mass.....145,986
Providence, R. I.*.....224,326	Steubenville, Ohio.....22,391	Yonkers, N. Y.....79,803
Pueblo, Colo.....44,395	Stillwater, Minn.....10,198	York, Pa.....44,750
Quincy, Ill.....36,587	Stockton, Cal.....23,253	Youngstown, Ohio.....79,066
Quincy, Mass.....32,642	Streator, Ill.....14,253	Zanesville, Ohio.....28,026
Racine, Wis.....38,002	Sunbury, Pa.....13,770	
Raleigh, N. C.*.....19,218	Superior, Wis.....40,384	

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